Budget 1967-68

Speech of
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance
20th March, 1967

Sir,

The presentation of the Budget is an important occasion when the Government comes to this Honourable House for approval of its proposals for expenditure and mobilization of resources during the coming fiscal year. On this occasion, however, we are meeting under special circumstances. As Honourable Members are aware, a vote on account for enabling the Government to carry on its business during the financial year 1967-68 has to be considered and passed before the 31st of March. But the new Government at the Centre and the Honourable Members assembled here, cannot, between now and the end of March, give full consideration to the budgetary requirements for the whole of the coming year. The Government, therefore, wishes to bring before this Honourable House in a few weeks' time a Budget outlining the proposals for the full year, 1967-68. The usual Economic Survey will also be presented to the House together with the final Budget.

2. My purpose today is a limited one. I propose first to present the revised estimates for the current year in the usual way. I propose also to present the estimates of Government receipts, both revenue and capital, for the year 1967-68 at existing rates of taxation and on the basis of indications available at present regarding non-tax receipts. As for Government expenditure during 1967-68, I shall seek a vote on account for a period of four months only. The estimates of expenditure for 1967-68 as a whole that I shall be presenting today are tentative and have been limited strictly to resources that are now in sight. These will be revised appropriately in the Budget to be presented later in the light of a thorough review of requirements and resources that we propose to undertake in the meanwhile. I shall introduce a Finance Bill today which merely seeks to continue the existing tax structure for a further year.

Economic Conditions

3. Even for my limited purpose, it would be appropriate to draw the attention of the Honourable Members to a few salient features of the current economic scene. The initial year of the Fourth Plan which is now drawing to a close has proved disappointing in many ways. Economic conditions caused concern not only because output was low and the foreign exchange situation disconcerting but also because prices have continued to rise rapidly despite a slackening in the pace of monetary expansion. Honourable Members are aware that unfavourable weather conditions have plagued the Indian economy for the second successive year; and the drought has overshadowed the economic scene for the past many months. Our present difficulties should not obscure altogether the strength and resilience that the Indian economy has acquired over the three Plan periods. But our policies and expectations in the short-run must necessarily be based on a realistic assessment of the current situation.

4. Although agricultural output is likely to show some recovery, compared to the rock-bottom levels of 1965-66, recent estimates are far less optimisic than earlier predictions. Production levels in the current year will, it is feared, remain far below the bumper harvests of 1964-65. Total foodgrains production during 1966-67, for example, may be as low as 76 million tonnes as against 89 million tonnes in 1964-65 and 72.3 million tonnes in 1965-66. The failure of the monsoons has wiped out incomes and purchasing power in large parts of the country and has created a serious supply problem not only in respect of foodgrains but also many raw materials. Once again, we have had to step up imports at the expense of our slender foreign exchange reserves and with the help of food assistance from friendly countries. Further substantial imports are, however, still urgently needed to tide over the period before the arrival of the new kharif crop. The question of food aid to India is to be discussed at a meeting of the Aid India Consortium early next month. Whatever the available supplies will also have to be distributed equitably; and we propose to evolve soon an agreed policy in this regard in co-operation with State Governments. Meanwhile, the programme to raise sharply the availability of fertilizers and high yielding seeds, to strengthen farm credit and to promote agricultural research is making reasonable progress.

5. The growth of industrial output had slowed down considerably in the final year of the Third Plan. In the current financial year also production has increased rather slowly. The index number of industrial production showed an increase of 2.6 per cent during April—November 1966 over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The slackness in industrial growth was a widespread phenomenon and there was, in fact, an absolute drop in prodution in many agriculture-based industries, such as cotton textiles, vanaspati, jute, etc. On the other hand, industries catering to the requirements of agriculture—such as those producing diesel pumping sets or pesticides—have fared quite well. The failure of monsoons affected industry in many ways. First, agricultural raw materials were scarce and their prices were high. Secondly, farm incomes were low and consequently the effective demand for manufactured consumer goods was depressed. Thirdly, high prices of food diverted urban purchasing power away from manufactured articles. Fourthly, economy measures introduced by Government designed to limit monetary expansion at a time when food was scarce, created areas of depressed demand for certaain categories of manufactures, for example railway wagons and machine tools.

6. Partly as a result of low domestic production, our exports also have not fared well during 1966-67. Preliminary data indicate that the foreign exchange value of exports shipments during April—December 1966 was about 9 per cent below that in the same period of 1965. Apart from domestic supply shortages, the export position during these months reflects the dislocation in trade that followed in the wake of the change in the exchange rate. Demand conditions in some of our major markets abroad have also been slack. These and other developments in world markets have tended to depress the value of our traditional exports, for example, tea, jute manufactures and cotton fabrics. On the other hand, these losses were offset to some extent by gains secured by such items as leather goods, footwear, iron ore, steel products and cashew kernels.

7. A deterioration in exports combined with rising debt service payments caused a depletion of our international reserves. Between April 1966 and December 1966, our foreign exchange reserve fell by the equivalent of about 18 million dollars despite a net drawing of 137.5 million dollars from the International Monetary Fund. It is also noteworthy that this loss was incurred during a period when imports were significantly lower than during the same period of 1965. The reduced import bill reflected the stringency of quantitative restrictions on most non-food items in 1965-66. Although total imports were rather low, food imports increased substantially during the current fiscal year owing to the necessity of supplementing domestic supply. Imports of fertilizers were also substantially larger than in earlier years. The liberalisation of licensing policy has not yet had an impact on the actual flow of imports, although there are indications of sizeable orders having been placed against the larger volume of import licences issued this year. Since December 1966 there has been some improvement in foreign exchange reserves. A part of this improvement, however, is on account of temporary and reversible factors like an inflow of banking funds.

8. Honourable Members will recall that in the last year of the Third Plan there was a partial pause in foreign aid. This interruption, together with general conditions in the country, has led to somewhat smaller disbursements of foreign assistance during the current year than was envisaged earlier. In all, Consortium countries pledged 900 million dollars for non-project aid during 1966-67. Against this pledge, firm commitments have been signed for 760 million dollars. The remainder is expected to be committed soon. Honourable Members would appreciate, that in a continuing programme, a firm pledge of assistance enables us to license imports even in advance of actual commitment of funds so that, for all practical purposes, the Consortium pledge of 900 million dollars has been available to us for some time for backing our import programme. In addition, members of the Consortium signed several loan agreements relating to particular projects in the field of steel, power, railway, etc. Aid agreements were also signed with other friendly Governments—the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Sweden. For this aid we are thankful to our friends abroad. I must also acknowledge gratefully the generous assistance received from a number of countries and international organisations for scarcity relief which has helped greatly in the difficult food situation.

9. The agricultural situation has not only led to a slow down in industry, an impairment of export capacity and a heavy bill for food imports but it has also aggravated the inflationary problem. Food prices rose at a more rapid rate during 1966-67 than in the previous year. The demand for compensatory allowances by fixed-income groups to protect their standard of living gained ground and put considerable pressure on Government finances. The index number of wholesale prices went up by about 17 per cent between March 26, 1966 and February 18, 1967.

10. Monetary expansion slowed down during the current year. In the current busy season, however, bank credit to the private sector has expanded more rapidly than in the 1965-66 busy season whereas deposit accrual to the banks has been on a smaller scale. The busy season has yet to run its course, and in the prevailing price situation, it would be clearly necessary to keep a close watch on monetary developments.

11. The pace of the price increase is the most disturbing fact which Government will have to keep in focus in formulating its financial and economic policies. What we have witnessed essentially is a spiral of rising prices where shortages and budgetary deficits have led to higher prices and higher wages and dearness allowances. This in turn has accentuated budgetary difficulties and has led to a further rise in prices. This process has to be halted by concerted action on many fronts. But Honourable Members, I am sure, would agree that our first task in these circumstances is to restore financial and general economic stability the need for which would be all the more clear from the brief review that I propose to make now of budgetary developments during the current year.

Revised Estimates 1966-67

12. As in the case of the general economic situation, the budgetary outlook during the current year has also been dominated by the set-back in agriculture. On the expenditure side, considerable scarcity relief assistance had to be provided to the States to enable them to generate gainful employment and to extend other assistance to the population in distress. Large imports of foodgrains had also to be subsidised in order not to accentuate the price-rise. Even so, higher prices added to the burden of dearness allowance and necessitated increases in other Government outlay. Increased outlays on agricultural schemes were also undertaken in order to step up food production on an urgent basis.

13. On the receipts side, the generally sluggish conditions in the economy have been reflected in lower tax revenue. The decline in non-food imports has meant lower collections under import duties. The Railways too have suffered from the recession in demand and the higher wage bill consequent on enhanced prices of food articles; they have for the first time in decades failed to earn the normal dividend.

14. The Centre has also had to incur substantially larger liabilities on behalf of the States than was envisaged at the beginning of the year. The net result is that despite economy measures undertaken by Government, the current year is expected to end with a much larger deficit than was envisaged initially.

15. Customs revenue will be Rs. 36 crores more than the Budget estimate. This is after taking credit for sizeable receipts under export duties levied after devaluation. Import duties proper show a shortfall of about Rs. 79 crores. Income-tax revenue shows a fall of Rs. 40 crores whereas excise duties are expected to yield Rs. 10 crores more. The States' share of Central taxes and duties will also be Rs. 12 crores more, mainly due to payment of arrears. The net tax receipts retained at the Centre will thus be slightly less than the Budget estimate, despite the large receipts of Rs. 117 crores under export duties.

16. The net budgetary receipts corresponding to loan assistance obtained from foreign countries and international organisations will be Rs. 135 crores more. This, however, is due to the accounting difference made by the change in the exchange rate. In foreign exchange terms, disbursements of gross assistance have fallen short of earlier expectations. The rupees accruing from PL 480 imports from the United States of America will be nearly Rs. 93 crores more. Assistance of the value of Rs. 85 crores in the form of food-gifts from Canada, Australia, Soviet Russia and a number of other countries has also accrued to the Budget.

17. On the disbursement side, the purchase and sale of foodgrains and fertilisers account for a deterioration of Rs. 235 crores. The bulk of this—approximately Rs. 180 crores—is on account of the subsidy borne by Government on imported foodgrains and fertilisers.

18. During the year, provision had also to be made for a substantial increase in assistance to State Governments. Rs. 108 crores more were provided to enable them to undertake larger Plan outlays. Of this, Rs. 60 crores were for minor and major irrigation and rural electrification schemes in order to step up agricultural programmes, particularly of a quick yielding type. Additional scarcity relief assistance sanctioned to the States amounted to Rs. 40 crores. Special loans amounting to Rs. 113 crores had also to be provided to enable some of the States to clear their unauthorised overdrafts with the Reserve Bank, thus adding up to a total of Rs. 261 crores by way of increased assistance to the States.

19. The Central Plan including the outlay in the Union Territories financed out of the Budget is expected to be Rs. 117 crores more than provided for in the Budget Estimates. This increase is accounted for by the need to provide more funds to public sector undertakings and larger assistance towards debenture programmes of land mortgage banks, agricultural credit stabilisation funds, consumer cooperatives and family planning and additional outlays in respect of schemes of agricultural importance. An additional provision of Rs. 13 crores for the financial institutions has also been included here. Honourable Members would appreciate that larger provision became necessary after devaluation in the case of many Plan projects and programmes.

20. On the non-Plan side, an increase of Rs. 29 crores occurs under defence, including border roads, due mainly to devaluation and dearness allowance increases. Similarly, interest charges show an increase of Rs. 48 crores. There are a number of other individual variations which taken together counterbalance one another and I shall not mention them.

21. The increase in expenditure might have been even more but for the economy measures taken during the year. The Budget grants were reviewed in the course of the year and sizeable reductions were made in revenue and other expenditure. The savings located were of the order of Rs. 91 crores, which made it possible to absorb unavoidable additional requirement.

22. In the aggregate, the Revised Estimates show a deficit at the Centre of as much as Rs. 350 crores for the current year, as against Rs. 32 crores estimated at the Budget stage. The large budgetary deficit has been a matter of concern to Government as it must be to the House. I would, however, like to draw the attention of Honourable Members to the fact that but for the additional assistance to some of the States to clear their overdrafts and the subsidised sale of foodgrains and fertilizers, the deficit at the Centre would not have been materially different from what was originally anticipated.

23. The assistance of Rs. 113 crores to some of the States because of their overdrafts from the Reserve Bank has merely had the effect of increasing the deficit at the Centre. The financial position of the State Governments will not be clear till their Budgets for next year are presented. And I would like to remind Honourable Members that if there are some States which have contributed to the deficit at the Centre, there are others whose financial position has been sound. Indeed, it is likely that by taking on a substantially larger responsibility for assisting the States, the Centre has, during the year, improved the financial position of the State Governments taken together.

24. But Honourable Members, I am sure, would agree that a situation in which any State Government can run unauthorised overdrafts from the Reserve Bank without limit cannot be allowed to continue. Apart from adding to the deficit at the Centre, such a situation is not equitable between one State and another. In view of the seriousness of this problem, the Reserve Bank, in consultation with the Central Government, informed the States in December last that in case an unauthorised overdraft persisted in future, the Bank would issue a notice to the State calling upon it to take adequate steps to eliminate such overdraft within a period of three weeks failing which it would be open to the Bank to stop payments on account of the State. Simultaneously, the facilities for temporary accommodation were also suitably enlarged to give the State Governments greater flexibility in their ways and means position. It is my earnest hope that with these arrangements, we would begin a new phase in which deficit financing by the State Governments would be a thing of the past. At the same time, Honourable Members, I am sure, would agree that the Centre also will have to set a better example of financial discipline if it is to enlist the cooperation of the States in ensuring the maintenance of sound fiscal and budgetary policies. At this stage, I can only assure the House that we are determined to pursue sound financial policies ourselves and to ensure the same in the States with the cooperation of all concerned; including the cooperation of the Honuourable Members assembled here.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1967—68

25. I shall now turn to the outlook for the next year. A number of different and even conflicting considerations have to be taken into account in framing the Budget for 1967-68. Plan outlays were restricted in the first year of the Fourth Plan and there is obviously need to resume the momentum of development as soon as possible. In any event, agricultural programmes, including minor irrigation, major irrigation works nearing completion, provision of credit and the like must be carried forward vigorously if the momentum already gained in the implementation of the new agricultural strategy is not

to be lost. The same is true of the family planning programme as of industrial programmes, including production of fertilizers and pesticides which are so essential for underpinning our efforts for increasing the productivity of our land. Developments in other sectors also cannot be held back for long without jeopardising the progress towards self-reliance.

26. In one sense, the present situation in which there are signs of a recession in demand and of excess capacity in many areas, notably capital goods industries and transport is propitious for a step-up in developmental outlays. Liberalisation of imports and greater availability of non-project assistance should facilitate our task. On the other hand, the prevailing price situation and the very difficult supply position created by the second drought in succession make it obviously undersirable to step-up investment to the point when prices of essential goods come under further pressure.

27. Next year's Budget has necessarily to be framed in the background of the complex picture which I have just outlined. In order that both Government and Parliament may have adequate time to assess the situation fully, we have decided for the present to come to the Honourable House with a Budget in which expenditures have been restricted to resources in sight at present. At the same time, I must repeat, that this is only an interim Budget presented primarily for obtaining Parliamentary Appropriations for expenditure during the first four months of the next year in terms of Constitutional requirements. As I mentioned at the outset, Government expect to review the position shortly and bring forward such proposals for incurring additional expenditure and raising resources for the purpose as may be necessary and feasible in the present circumstances. At this stage, therefore, I shall merely indicate the basis on which the present Budget has been framed.

28. Next year's Revenue receipts at existing rates of taxation are estimated at Rs. 3071 crores being Rs. 214 crores more than the current year's Revised Estimates. The major increase occurs under excise duties, namely, Rs. 86 crores due mainly to the expected offtake from the new oil refineries. Customs revenue is also expected to be Rs. 58 crores more mainly because of anticipated larger imports next year. Income tax is not likely to show an improvement of more than Rs. 15 crores because of the inadequate growth of industrial production this year, particularly in the agro-based industries. The rest of the increase occurs mainly under interest receipts, Rs. 37 crores. Of the total revenue receipts, Rs. 370 crores will be transferred to the States as their share of Central taxes and duties.

29. Credit has been taken for a market loan of Rs. 350 crores next year. Considering that the maturities next year are of the order of Rs. 255 crores, this will mean a net borrowing of Rs. 95 crores as against Rs. 81 crores this year. Some improvement has been assumed in view of the fact that the Reserve Bank has so far this year been a net seller of Government securities which is an encouraging feature.

30. Foreign loans other than PL 480 are placed at Rs. 835 crores or 1115 million dollars gross which is significantly higher as compared to the current year's Revised estimates of 800 million dollars. The bulk of the non-project assistance of 900 million dollars pledged this year is expected to flow in next year. Further non-project assistance and drawals therefrom should also be possible. The repayment liabilities next year are about Rs. 195 crores, thus giving a net of Rs. 640 crores.

31. The rupee accruals in respect of PL 480 imports which are invested in the special securities of Government are expected to amount to about Rs. 285 crores. Assistance of 50 million dollars on account of the wheat gifted by Canada has also been taken into account.

32. Next year's expenditure estimates include Rs. 969 crores for Defence as against Rs. 942 crores in the Revised, thus showing a rise of Rs. 27 crores which is mostly accounted for by provision for normal increments and increased cost of stores and purchases. Border Roads account for a provision of Rs. 42 crores which is Rs. 4 crores more than in the Revised.

33. The purchase and sale of foodgrains and fertilizers account for a net expenditure of Rs. 159 crores because of the subsidised sale of imported foodgrains and fertilizers. Rs. 13 crores are also pavable to the manufacturers of fertilizers as a subsidy on the imported raw materials used by them. On the basis of the economic cost to Government and the existing issue prices, the otal food and fertilizer subsidies to be borne by Government next year amount to about Rs. 185 crores.

34. A provision of Rs. 105 crores has also been made in the next Budget for loans to States to enable them to purchase and distribute fertilizers, seeds and pesticides as

against Rs. 60 crores in the current year. Other provisions include Rs. 13 crores for the Food Corporation as against Rs. 12 crores this year and Rs. 37 crores for scarcity relief assistance to States as against Rs. 70 crores this year, both loans and grants.

35. Non-Plan grants to States and Union Territories next year will be Rs. 241 crores of which Rs. 141 crores are granted under the Finance Commission's award and Rs. 16 crores in lieu of tax on Railway passenger fares. Non-Plan expenditure of the Centre under developmental heads next year is estimated at Rs. 183 crores as against Rs. 164 crores this year. The increase of Rs. 19 crores occurs mainly under Education, Scientific Research and Public Works. The total interest charges next year are estimated at Rs. 510 crores which is Rs. 47 crores more than the Revised. The administrative expenditure is placed at Rs. 164 crores as against Rs. 154 crores this year.

36. The need for economy has been taken into account in making the budgetary provisions for next year on the expenditure side. Provisions for payment of interest charges, transfers to States and Union Territories under the Finance Commission's awards or similar arrangements or scarcity relief, assistance to neighbouring countries and obligatory payments like pensions, etc. hardly offer any scope for reductions. The increase in Defence expenditure next year has been restricted to the minimum considered necessary. The increase in administrative expenditure has been held at Rs. 10 crores of which Rs. 3 crores relate to Police and Rs. 2 crores to tax collection charges. I would, however, like to assure the House that the objective of the utmost economy in expenditure consistent with efficiency will continue to be pursued as a matter of the highest priority.

37. The resources for the Plan next year on the basis of the estimates just mentioned and a number of miscellaneous items not mentioned here are placed at Rs. 1711 crores including Rs. 189 crores to be found by public sector undertakings from their own resources. Of these, Rs. 535 crores have been allocated to the States for their Plan schemes and the balance has been retained for the outlay on the Central Plan including the Plan of the Union Territories.

38. The provision for Central assistance to States includes Rs. 172 crores for agricultural programmes and Rs. 145 crores for irrigation and rural electrifiction schemes. In addition, a provision of Rs. 8 crores has been made for similar programmes in the Union Territories Plan. The Central Plan also includes Rs. 51 crores for agricultural programmes and Rs. 25 crores for the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the land mortgage banks debenture programmes and the Agro-Industries Corporations. Another Rs. 4 crores have been provided for transfer to States for building up agricultural credit stabilisation funds. Thus, the Central Budget for the next year includes Rs. 405 crores for programmes of agricultural importance. In addition, as already mentioned, Rs. 105 crores have been provided for giving fertilizer credits to States. The Central Plan also includes a provision of Rs. 28 crores for family planning. Honourable Members would like to note that in keeping with the priority we attach to agriculture and family planning, the requirements of both these as estimated at present have been provided for even at this stage when a final view on next year's Plan is not possible. For other sectors, the tentative Plan provisions now being made are indicated in the Budget documents.

39. Sir, I am well aware that the provisions which have now been included in the Budget for the requirements of the various Public Sector projects, the States and private industry through financial institutions are modest. At this stage, I can only say that the budgeted provisions will be reviewed to make sure that essential programmes do not suffer and quick results are obtained from investments already made or in progress. The major circumscribing factor is the availability of resources and it shall be our endeavour to explore all possible avenues of mobilising additional resources.

40. Our aspirations and hopes for economic well-being and a higher standard of living for millions of our people lie in accelerating the tempo of development. But this has to be done without generating further inflationary pressures, and on the basis of a realistic assessment of the resources that can be mobilized in a non-inflationary manner. Government's energies will be directed towards attaining this objective in the shortest possible time; and I propose to present a fuller picture of Government's budgetary as well as general economic policies at the time of the presentation of the final Budget in the next Session of the Parliament. I hope and trust that in the course of the debate on the present Budget, Honourable Members would have many constructive suggestions to make about the future course of our policy. We, on our part, shall give every consideration to the criticisms and suggestions offered so that we can carve out a surer path out of our present difficulties. With this hope and assurance, I commend this interim Budget to the House.

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सरकार

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1967-68

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BUDGET

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1967-68

(जैसा संसद के सम्मुख 1967 में प्रस्तुत किया गया)

(As laid before Parliament 1967

वित्त मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 20 मार्च, 1967

MINISTRY OF FINANCE,

New Delhi, the 20th March, 1967

एस. जगन्नाथन,

सचिव, भारत सरकार

S. Jagannathan,

Secretary to the Government of India.

सूची

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(हजार रुपयों)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व प्राप्तियां—	REVENUE RECEIPTS—					
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—	क				
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	A	5,38,96,73	5,60,20,00	5,96,00,00	6,54,00,00
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	,,	8,97,92,25	10,10,59,00	10,30,21,00	11,15,88,00
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	,,	3,04,84,24	3,72,07,00	3,45,00,00	3,50,00,00
निगम-कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	,,	1,48,46,16	1,62,45,00	1,42,90,19	1,58,41,78
मृतसम्पत्ति-शुल्क	Estate Duty	,,	—12,99	30,00	2,20,57	30,59
सम्पत्ति-कर	Taxes on Wealth	,,	12,05,49	14,00,00	12,25,00	12,50,00
व्यय-कर	Expenditure Tax	,,	41,87	15,00	11,00	9,00
दान-कर	Gift Tax	,,	2,26,52	1,29,00	1,85,00	1,50,00
अन्य-शीर्षक	Other Heads	,,	25,73,73	26,97,17	28,99,26	32,00,40
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE		19,30,54,00	21,48,02,17	21,59,52,02	23,24,69,77
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over		19,30,54,00	21,48,02,17	21,59,52,02	23,24,69,77

टिप्पणी—1965-66 का खाता अन्तिम रूप से बन्द नहीं किया गया है और यहां जो वास्तविक आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वे केवल अनन्तिम हैं।

NOTE.—The Accounts for 1965-66 have not been finally closed and the actuals given here are only provisional.

किये जाने वाले व्यय का सामान्य विवरण जारी

MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
अग्रेंगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	क	19,30,54,00	21,48,02,17	21,59,52,02	23,24,69,77
ऋण-व्यवस्था	Debt Services	A	3,07,66,95	3,60,62,02	3,71,72,66	4,09,11,35
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Administrative Services	,,	9,25,37	9,44,81	9,38,63	9,30,51
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	Social and Developmental Services	,,	19,38,21	22,56,14	22,22,60	22,86,55
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	,,	11,77	11,53	14,34	15,27
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनायें	Public Works (including Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements	,,	4,58,45	4,14,93	4,31,56	4,59,79
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	Transport and Communications (other than Roads)	,,	7,73,33	8,45,49	9,59,26	10,95,23
मुद्रा और टकसाल	Currency and Mint	,,	63,67,17	64,94,16	65,79,99	78,02,13
विविध	Miscellaneous	,,	27,00,16	19,06,83	22,08,12	21,41,96
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन (रेलों तथा डाक और तार के अंशदानों से भिन्न)	Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments (other than contributions from Railways and and P. & T.)	,,	6,64,96	6,55,78	7,62,28	6,46,70
रेलों का अंशदान	Contributions from Railways	,,	25,90,28	32,60,91	31,38,81	31,13,90
डाक और तार का अंशदान	Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs	,,	1,14,64	4,17,18	2,44,83	4,03,40
असाधारण मदें	Extraordinary Items	,,	86,66,81	30,65,55	8,52,79	9,47,50
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS		24,90,32,10	27,11,37,50	27,14,77,89	29,32,24,24
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अर्थात कमी	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit		..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL		24,90,32,10	27,11,37,50	27,14,77,89	29,32,24,24

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व और राजस्व से

I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	Expenditure met from Revenue—					
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह . . .	Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues . . .	ख B	30,06,53	30,83,69	32,41,15	34,55,39
ऋण-व्यवस्था . . .	Debt Services .	,,	3,70,61,55	4,14,82,72	4,62,80,80	5,09,97,16
प्रशासनिक सेवायें . .	Administrative Services . .	,,	95,39,93	1,10,08,47	1,22,89,98	1,23,77,11
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं .	Social and Developmental Services	,,	1,79,72,13	1,95,56,52	1,95,92,04	2,47,43,95
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं . .	Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes . .	,,	1,28,39	2,03,00	2,32,57	3,15,67
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over .		6,77,08,53	7,53,34,40	8,16,36,54	9,18,87,28

किये जाने वाले व्यय का सामान्य विवरण--समाप्त

MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward		6,77,08,53	7,53,34,40	8,16,36,54	9,18,87,28
लोक निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सधारों की योजनाएं . .	Public Works (including Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements .	B	23,24,41	23,82,93	25,79,26	28,39,06
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) .	,,	11,06,86	10,94,14	12,92,34	13,99,31
मुद्रा और टकसाल . . .	CURRENCY AND MINTS	,,	17,19,12	17,82,51	20,55,50	21,44,80
विविध	MISCELLANIOUS .	,,	1,23,75,47	1,52,35,11	1,83,01,53	1,73,49,52
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANIOUS ADJUSTMENTS . .	,,	4,74,74,53	6,14,07,35	6,39,20,89	6,87,22,76
असाधारण मदें . . .	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	,,	81,29,02	37,37,71	15,14,11	10,48,18
रक्षा सेवाएं (क) . . .	DEFENCE SERVICES (a)	,,	7,62,17,86	7,97,66,70	8,27,28,55	8,45,49,48
जोड़--राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE .		21,70,55,80	24,07,40,85	25,40,28,72	26,99,40,39
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अर्थात अधिशेष . . .	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS .		3,19,76,30	3,03,96,65	1,74,49,17	2,32,83,85
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL . .		24,90,32,10	27,11,37,50	27,14,77,89	29,32,24,24

(क) वास्तविक व्यय-सूचक अंक, विवरण 'क' में दिखाई गयी प्राप्तियां विवरण 'ख' में दिखाये गये व्यय में से घटा दी गयी है ।

Figures shown net; the receipts shown in Statement A have been deducted from the expenditure shown in Statement B.

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और

II—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिये For details *vide* statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Bud get Estimate, 1967-68
I–भारत की समेकित निधि–	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व का अधिशेष (जो भाग I में दिखाया गया है) . . .	REVENUE SURPLUS (AS SHOWN IN PART I)		3,19,76,30	3,03,96,65	1,74,49,17	2,32,83,85
राजस्व से खाते से बाहर की पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां . . .	CAPITAL RECEIPT OUT SIDE REVENUE ACCOUNTS . .	C	..	..	..	..
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण	PERMANENT DEBTS—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India	,,	3,34,09,97	2,84,40,00	3,29,59,00	3,51,70,00
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India . .	,,	5,62,41,05	7,84,85,00	9,92,23,70	9,85,00,00
अस्थायी ऋण—	FLOATING DEBTS—					
राजकोष हुण्डियां (वास्तविक) .	Treasury Bills (net)	,,	1,68,30,47	32,00,00	3,07,00,00	..
अन्य अस्थायी ऋण (वास्तविक) .	Other Floating Debt (net) . . .	,,	53,57,10	—1,20,86	3,48,59,35	2,48,75
ऋणों और अग्रिमों का परिशोधन .	REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	State and Union Territory Governments . .	,,	2,76,24,55	2,88,00,00	2,75,00,00	3,43,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and advances .	,,	97,24,45	82,00,00	1,09,00,00	87,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT . .	,,	..	..	..	..
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि . .	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried over .		18,11,63,89	17,74,00,79	25,35,91,22	20,02,02,60

भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budgt Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
आगे लायी गई रकम	Brought Forward		18,11,63,89	17,74,00,79	25,35,91,22	20,02,02,60
II–भारत की समेकित निधि	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA	ग C	3,39,57	..	1,34,47	..
III–सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	UNFUNDED DEBT—					
छोटी बचतें (वास्तविक)	Small Savings (Net)	,,	1,51,35,16	1,35,00,00	1,25,10,00	1,30,10,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां (वास्तविक)	State Provident Funds (Net)	,,	54,80,39	57,57,78	51,19,88	55,06,84
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा (वास्तविक)	Income Tax Annuity Deposits (Net)	,,	37,33,98	35,01,00	22,00,00	22,00,00
अनिवार्य-जमा (वास्तविक)	Compulsory Deposits (Net)	,,	—1,61,48	—1,00,00	—1,00,00	—50,00
अमरीकी सरकार प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (वास्तविक)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)	,,	1,33,06,00	—1,19,00,00	—26,74,00	1,35,00,00
अन्य मदें (वास्तविक)	Other Items (Net)	,,	1,25,24	1,50,76	1,24,06	1,27,61
जोड़	TOTAL		3,76,19,29	1,09,09,54	1,71,79,94	3,42,94,45
जमा और अग्रिम	Deposits and Advances—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (वास्तविक)	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net)	,,	22,52,99	28,28,03	..	21,59,74
ऋण म कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिये विनियोग	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	,,	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
अन्य जमा और अग्रम (वास्तविक)	Other Deposits and Advances (Net)	,,	33,78,07	3,63,75,85	4,85,76,38	1,54,26,39
जोड़	TOTAL		61,31,06	3,97,03,88	4,90,76,38	1,80,86,13
प्रेषणाएं (वास्तविक)	Remittances (Net)	,,	21,24,94	..	16,36,83	4,94,55
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण (वास्तविक)	Transfer of Cash between England and India (Net)	,,	3,14,03	..	..	..
जोड़ III–सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL.—III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS		4,61,89,32	5,06,13,42	6,78,93,15	5,28,75,13
जोड़—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—RECEIPTS		22,76,92,78	22,80,14,21	32,16,18,84	25,30,77,73
पूर्व-शेष	Opening Balance		—2,00,17	50,01,84	43,53,81	50,54,08
जोड़	TOTAL		22,74,92,61	23,30,16,05	32,59,72,65	25,81,31,81

टिप्पणी—इसमें "सरकारी ऋण" में सम्मिलित वार्षिकी-पत्र शामिल नहीं हैं।

*NOTE.—Excludes Annuity Certificates included under "Public Debt".

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और

II.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व की कमी (जो भाग I में दिखाई गयी है)	Revenue Deficit (as shown in Part I)		..	..	..	..
राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	APITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE—					
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOSIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	ग C	1,52,56,37	1,81,66,32	1,84,10,96	2,10,39,89
बहुप्रयोजनीय नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	,,	20,62,51	17,28,53	18,95,16	24,81,32
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANIOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	,,	74,11,15	71,24,39	67,55,23	59,32,97
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	,,	13,13,56	13,83,66	11,65,26	12,08,59
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT	,,	80,79,12	13,08,35	2,20,69,47	19,96,24
विविध	MISCEDLANEOUS	,,	35,46,85	3,29,76,75	6,06,43,22	3,17,49,61
रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY	,,	1,22,57,62	1,20,60,00	1,14,96,28	1,23,87,55
रेलों की पूंजी (जो रेलों के बजट म दिखाई गयी है)	RAILWAY CAPITAL (as SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET)	,,	2,45,08,78	1,80,60,00	1,75 13,49	1,61,75,00
डाक और तार	POST AND TELGRAPHS	,,	31,37,88	24,25,00	27,60,00	28,68,00
जोड़—राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUES		7,75,73,84	9,52,38,00	14,27,09,07	9,58,39,17
ऋण-परिशोधन—	REPAYMENT OF DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India	,,	1,73,76,56	1,94,00,00	1,86,33,41	2,58,50,00
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India	,,	80,52,09	1,20,58,68	1,68,15,11	1,95,43,69
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	State and Union Territory Governments	,,	8,28,92,49	6,65,92,91	9,20,87,13	7,39,25,12
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	,,	3,71,09,45	3,45,00,26	4,92,47,01	3,79,15,15
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INNER-STATE SETTLEMENT	,,	..	..	3,02	4,50
जोड़—I भारत की समेकित निधि	TOTAL.—I.—CONSLIDATED FUNDS OF INDIA—					
आगे ले जायी गई रकम	Carried Over		22,30,04,43	22,77,89,85	31,94,94,75	25,30,77,63

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—सकाष्ठ

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward		22,30,04,43	22,77,89,85	38,94,94,75	25,30,72,63
II–भारत की समेकित निधि	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA	C	1,34,47	..	..	..
III–सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
जमा और अग्रिम	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (वास्तविक)	Deporeciation and other Reserve Funds (Net)	,,	..	..	14,23,82	..
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (वास्तविक)	Other Deposits and Advances (Net)	,,	..	..	..	..
जोड़	Total		..	..	14,23,82	..
प्रेषणायें (वास्तविक)	Remittances (Net)	,,	..	1,99,20	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा (वास्तविक)	Reserve Bank Deposits (Net)	,,	—10	..	..	..
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL.—III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT		—10	1,99,20	14,23,82	..
जोड़–भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS		22,31,38,80	22,79,89,05	32,09,18,57	25,30,77,63
इति शेष	Closing Balance		43,53,81	50,27,00	50,54,08	50,54,18
जोड़	TOTAL		22,74,92,61	23,30,16,05	32,59,72,65	25,81,31,81

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण
A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक राजस्व 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I–भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—				
कर, शुल्क राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEEAD; OF REVENUE—				
I—सीमा शुल्क	I.—Customs	5,38,95,73	5,60,20,00	5,96,00,00	6,54,00,00
II—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	II.—Union Excise Duties	8,97,92,25	10,10,59,00	10,30,21,00	11,15,88,00
III—निगम-कर	III.—Corporation Tax	3,04,84,24	3,72,07,00	3,45,00,00	3,50,00,00
IV–निगम-कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,48,46,16	1,62,45,00	1,42,90,19	1,58,41,78
V—मृत सम्पत्ति-शुल्क	V.—Estate Duty	—12,29	30,00	2,20,57	30,59
VI—सम्पत्ति -कर	VI.—Taxes on Wealth	12,05,49	14,00,00	12,25,00	12,50,00
VII—व्यय-कर	VII.—Expenditure Tax	41,87	15,00	11,00	9,00
VIII—दान-कर	VIII.—Gift Tax	2,26,52	1,29,00	1,85,00	1,50,00
IX—भू-राजस्व	IX.—Land Revenue	25,82	20,40	20,36	20,86
X—राज्ययीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	X.—State Excise Duties	1,67,24	1,79,17	1,95,43	2,15,92
XI—गाड़ियों पर कर	XI.—Taxes on Vehicles	1,26,02	1,40,31	1,38,45	1,46,43
XII—बिक्री कर	XII.—Sales Tax	12,54,37	13,57,54	15,20,47	17,45,59
XIII—अन्य कर और शुल्क	XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	4,62,29	4,61,98	4,74,91	5,10,69
XIV—स्टाम्प	XIV.—Stamps	5,24,10	5,25,71	5,34,32	5,45,00
XV—रजिस्ट्री फीस	XV.—Registration Fees	13,89	12,06	15,32	15,91
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE	19,30,54,00	21,48,02,17	21,59,52,02	23,24,69,77
ऋण व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
XVI–ब्याज—	XVI.—Interest—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्यक्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments	1,51,75,41	1,70,00,00	1,81,00,00	1,95,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज	Interest from Railways	90,37,46	1,00,88,87	1,01,70,18	1,10,69,58
डाक और तार से ब्याज	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs	5,42,11	11,05,46	12,26,22	11,65,83
अन्य वणिज्यिक विभागों से ब्याज	Interest from other Commercial Departments	1,16,57			
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts	58,95,40	78,67,61	76,76,26	91,75,94
जोड़—ऋण व्यवस्था	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES	3,07,66,95	3,60,62,02	3,71,72,66	4,09,11,35
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over	22,38,20,95	25,08,64,19	25,31,24,68	27,33,81,12

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण जारी

A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
भारत की समेकित निधि जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	22,38,20,95	25,08,64,19	25,31,24,68	27,33,81,12
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINI TRATISE SERVICES—				
XVII—न्याय प्रशासन . . .	XVII.—Administration of Justice.	28,81	30,38	33,08	30,88
XVIII—जेल . . .	XVIII.—Jails . . .	5,11	4,89	5,04	5,44
XIX—पुलिस . . .	XIX.—Police	65,80	53,28	62,20	60,62
XX—संभरण और निपटान . .	XX.—Supplies and Disposals .	6,64,70	6,65,39	6,56,35	4,56,35
XXI—विविध विभाग . .	XXI.—Miscellaneous Departments	1,60,95	1,90,87	1,81,96	1,77,22
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	9,25,37	9,44,81	9,38,63	9,30,51
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERBICE;—				
XXII—शिक्षा . . .	XXII.—Education . . .	85,78	77,21	75,15	87,92
XXIII—चिकित्सा . . .	XXIII.—Medical . . .	74,75	83,79	88,42	92,15
XXIV—लोक स्वास्थ्य . .	XXIV.—Public Health . .	34,24	31,20	33,10	31,67
XXV—कृषि . . .	XXV.—Agriculture . . .	1,99,37	2,23,48	1,87,36	2,63,57
XXVI—ग्राम-विकास . .	XXVI.—Rural Development .	323	10	19	..
XXVII—पशु पालन . .	XXVII.—Animal Husbandry .	29,29	35,10	18,36	18,10
XXVIII—सहकारिता . .	XXVIII.—Co-operation . .	1,49	2,12	8,85	1,75
XXIX—उद्योग .	XXIX.—Industries . . .	6,51,04	4,09,61	4,10,81	2,94,00
XXX—प्रसारण . . .	XXX.—Broadcasting . . .	3,52,03	8,25,35	7,59,23	8,45,04
XXXI—सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य . .	XXXI.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	2,06	2,08	1,93	1,91
XXXII—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन . .	XXXII.—Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations	5,07,84	5,66,10	6,39,20	6,50,44
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बवधी सेवाएं	TOTAL.—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERRICES	19,38,21	22,56,14	22,22,60	22,86,55
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over	22,66,84,53	25,40,65,14	25,62,85,91	27,65,98,18

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—जारी

A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate 1967-68
जोड़—1 भारत की समेकित निधि	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	22,66,84,53	25,40,65,14	25,62,85,91	27,65,98,18
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes—				
XXII—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	XXXIII.—Multipurpose River Schemes	4,61	3,31	5,58	5,61
XXX—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	XXXV.—Irrigaton, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	2	5	5	5
XXXI—बिजली योजनाएं	XXXVI.—Electricity Schemes	7,14	8,17	8,71	9,61
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL.—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	11,77	1153	14,34	15,27
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over	22,66,96,30	25,40,76,67	25,63,00,25	27,66,13,45

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—जारी

A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकत निधि—जारी	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	22,66,96,30	25,40,76,67	25,63,00,25	27,66,13,45
लोक निर्माणकार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं—	Public Works (includin Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements—				
XXXVII—सरकारी निर्माण-कार्य .	XXXVII.—Public Works . .	4,58,45	4,14,93	4,31,56	4,59,79
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	Transport and Communications (Other than Roads)—				
XXXIX—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन .	XXXIX.—Ports and Pilotage .	30,49	44,00	75,24	1,75,00
XL—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा . .	XL.—Mercantile Marine . .	15,79	12,73	15,50	15,40
XLI—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत .	XLI.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,23,10	1,34,96	1,30,66	1,34,03
XLII—उड्डयन . . .	XLII—Aviation . . .	2,51,83	2,86,61	3,14,49	3,19,05
XLIII—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं . . .	XLIII.—Road and Water Transport Schemes . . .	5,09	8,10	15,03	26,20
XLIV—समुद्री संचार सेवा . .	XLIV.—Overseas Communications Services	3,47,03	3,59,09	4,08,34	4,25,55
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	7,73,33	8,45,49	9,59,26	10,95,23
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over	22,79,28,08	25,53,37,09	25,76,91,07	27,81,68,47

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—जारी

A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 967-68
I भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDAmED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	22,79,28,08	25,53,37,09	25,76,91,07	27,81,68,47
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	Currency and Mint—				
XLV—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाट्ट	XLV.—Currency and Coinage	61,02,35	62,05,34	62,45,84	74,66,90
XLVI—टकसाल	XLVI.—Mint	15,74	75,02	30,52	56,60
XLVI-ए—कोलार की सोने की खानें	XLVI-A.—Kolar Gold Mines	2,49,08	2,13,80	3,03,63	2,78,63
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL.—CURERNCY AND MINT	63,67,17	64,94,16	65,79,99	78,02,13
विविध—	Miscellaneous—				
XLVIII—पेंशनों और अन्य सेवाब निवृत्ति लाभों के लिये अंशदान और वसूलियां	XLVIII.—Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirdment benefits	97,16	1,23,59	1,76,08	1,38,05
XLIX—सूखन-सामग्री और छपाई	XLIX.—Stationery and Printing	75,78	90,69	1,09,25	1,53,24
L—अफीम	L.—Opium	3,36,37	4,50,00	4,75,00	5,25,00
LI—वन	LI.—Forest	2,01,20	2,42,97	2,46,11	2,54,85
LII—विविध	LII.—Miscellaneous	19,89,65	9,99,58	12,01,68	10,70,82
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL.—MISCELLANEOUS	27,00,16	19,06,83	22,08,12	21,41,96
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन—	Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments—				
LIII—रेलों का अंशदान	LIII.—Contributions from Railways	25,90,28	32,60,91	31,38,81	31,13,98
LIV—डाक और तार का अंशदान	LIV—Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs	1,14,64	4,17,18	2,44,83	4,03,46
LVII—केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन	LVII.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments	..	..	..	..
LVIII—वाणिज्यिक और अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों से लाभांश आदि	LVIII.—Dividends etc., from Commercial and other Undertakings	6,64,96	6,55,78	7,62,28	6,46,71
LIX—अन्य विविध अंशदान और समर्पण (असाइनमेंट)	LIX.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments	..	..	..	..
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL.—CONTRIBUTION AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	33,69,88	43,33,87	41,45,92	41,64,15
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over	24,03,65,29	26,80,71,95	27,06,25,10	29,22,76,71

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—समाप्त

A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक राजस्व 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1967-68	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	24,03,65,29	26,80,71,95	27,06,25,10	29,22,76,71
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
LX—असाधारण प्राप्तियां	LX.—EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS	60,64.14	24,15,52	5,19,04	65,37,53
LXI—विभाजन-पूर्व की प्राप्तियां	LXI.—Prepartition Receipts	22	..	..	..
LXI-A—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध प्राप्तियां	LXI-A.—Receipts connected with the National Emergency	26,02,45	6,50,03	3,33,75	3,10,00
जोड़—असाधारण मदें	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	86,66 81	30,65,55	8,52,79	9,47,53
रक्षा सेवाएं—	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
LXII—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय	LXII.—Defence Services—Effective	29,70,78	23,87,15	34,26,42	35,80,55
LXIII—रक्षा सेवाएं—निष्क्रिय	LXIII.—Defence Services—Non-Effective	87,45	75,86	1,11,21	89,77
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES	30,58,23	24,63,01	35,37,63	36,70,32
डाक और तार—	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—				
LXIX—डाक और तार	LXIX.—Posts and Telegraphs	1,37,77,37	1,65,14,00	1,65,50,00	1,81,62,00
रेलें—	RAILWAYS—				
रेल बजट के अनसार रेलों का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget	7,33,75,94	7,95,53,48	7,99,23,01	8,26,52,25
जोड़—राजस्व	TOTAL—REVENUE	33,92,43,64	36,96,67,99	37,14,88,53	39,77,08,81
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अर्थात् कमी	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit	..	..	..	..

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT *contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय का शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक राजस्व 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह—	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES—				
1—सीमा-शल्क	1.—Customs	5,04,54	5,50,15	5,62,69	5,96,03
2—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	2.—Union Excise Duties	10,93,31	11,17,52	11,72,30	12,30,68
3—निगम-कर	3.—Corporation Tax	..	98,60	1,00,05	1,01,50
4—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय-सम्बन्धी-कर	4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	9,61,66	8,17,05	8,74,77	9,39,67
5—मृत-सम्पत्ति शुल्क	5.—Estate Duty	..	15,08	15,29	15,49
6—सम्पत्ति-कर	6.—Taxes on Wealth	..	42,33	53,74	45,36
7—व्यय-कर	7.—Expenditure Tax	..	2,27	47	33
8—दान-कर	8.—Gift Tax	..	9,43	5,47	4,54
9—भू-राजस्व	9.—Land Revenue	7,04	8,58	8,99	11,89
10—राज्यीय उत्पादन-शल्क	10.—State Excise Duties	3,78	3,97	4,51	4,12
11—गाड़ियों पर कर	11.—Taxes on Vehicles	4,46	4,24	5,81	7,44
12—बिक्री कर	12.—Sales Tax	18,29	22,30	24,05	32,90
13—अन्य कर और शल्क	13.—Other Taxes and Duties	31,81	34,40	34,38	36,74
14—स्टाम्प	14.—Stamps	3,80,26	3,56,52	3,86,94	4,25,44
15—रजिस्ट्री फीस	15.—Registration Fees	1,38	1,25	1,24	1,26
जोड़—करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES	30,06,53	30,83,69	32,41,15	34,53,39
ऋण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
16. ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज	16.—Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	3,65,61,45	4,09,82,72	4,57,80,80	5,04,97,16
जोड़—ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	TOTAL—INTEREST ON DEBT, ETC.—Carried Over	3,65,61,55	4,09,82,72	4,57,80,80	5,04,97,16
आग ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	30,06,53	30,83,69	32,541,15	34,53,39

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय का शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	30,06,53	30,83,69	32,41,15	34,53,39
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	3,65,61,55	4,09,82,72	4,57,80,80	5,04,97,16
17—ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिये विनियोग	17.—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
जोड़—ऋण व्यवस्था	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES	3,70,61,55	4,14,82,72	4,62,80,80	5,09,97,16
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
18—संसद्, राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधानमंडल	18—Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures	2,79,29	5,33,76	5,14,76	4,24,84
19—सामान्य प्रशासन	19—General Administration	23,87,75	24,14,55	26,88,70	29,04,83
20—लेखा-परीक्षा	20.—Audit	12,65,99	13,75,72	14,50,66	15,87,30
21—न्याय प्रशासन	21—Administration of Justice	56,27	57,68	65,42	66,36
22—जेल	22—Jails	15,06	21,81	13,83	13,50
23—पुलिस	23—Police	31,82,54	43,77,12	48,21,02	51,48,56
24—वैदेशिक-कार्य	24—External Affairs	15,48,45	14,03,26	18,01,56	12,44,90
25—संभरण और निपटान	25—Supplies and Disposals	3,73,66	3,63,66	4,25,95	4,46,56
26—विविध विभाग	26—Miscellaneous Departments	4,30,92	4,69,91	5,08,08	5,40,26
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	95,39,93	1,10,08,47	1,22,89,98	1,23,77,11
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	4,96,08,01	5,55,74,88	6,18,11,93	6,68,27,66

ख–केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय का शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	4,96,08,01	5,55,74,88	6,18,11,93	6,68,27,66
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES—				
27–वैज्ञानिक विभाग	27.—Scientific Departments	37,83,61	43,28,12	43,33,81	56,34,12
28–शिक्षा	28.—Education	49,40,18	52,53,34	53,90,88	61,78,24
29–चिकित्सा	29.—Medical	9,83,03	10,27,19	10,80,13	13,01,57
30–लोक-स्वास्थ्य	30.—Public Health	5,28,13	7,24,75	7,17,77	8,71,53
31–कृषि	31.—Agriculture	8,47,05	14,71,71	15,02,65	36,54,87
32–ग्राम-विकास	32.—Rural Development	1,01	24	30	1,05
33–पशुपालन	33.—Animal Husbandry	1,24,63	1,99,02	1,23,03	1,87,63
34–सहकारिता	34.—Co-operation	4,61,31	2,75,33	2,30,44	5,13,46
35–उद्योग	35.—Industries	32,85,04	30,05,89	28,15,98	27,67,60
36–प्रसारण	36.—Broadcasting	6,65,69	6,22,15	7,25,92	7,39,29
37—सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य	37.—Community Development Project, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	80,98	81,42	78,39	46,74
38–श्रम और नियोजन	38.—Labour and Employment	7,84,78	8,77,93	8,90,69	10,25,22
39—सामाजिक और विकास-सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन	39.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	14,86,00	16,85,04	16,98,58	18,19,01
40—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला औद्योगिक विकास सम्बन्ध पूंजी परिव्यय	40.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue	69	2,11	1,42	2,21
41—राजस्व खाते के अन्तर्गत प्रसारण सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	41.—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting within the Revenue Account	..	2,28	2,05	1,41
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवायें	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	1,79,72,13	1,95,56,52	1,95,92,04	2,47,43,95
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	6,75,80,14	7,51,31,40	8,14,03,97	9,15,71,61

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय का शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	6,75,80,14	7,51,31,40	8,14,03,97	9,15,71,61
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं—	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
42—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	42.—Multipurpose River Scheme	1,06,98	1,20,36	1,27,80	1,44,12
44—सिंचाई, नौ-परिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	44.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	10,34	17,34	57,81	43,42
45—बिजली परियोजनाएं	45.—Electricity Schemes	11,07	65,30	46,96	1,28,13
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	1,28,39	2,03,00	2,32,57	3,15,67
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
50—लोक-निर्माण-कार्य	50.—Public Works	23,24,41	23,02,93	24,71,78	27,16,99
52—राजस्व से किये जाने वाले लोक निर्माण-कार्यों का पूंजी परिव्यय	52.—Capital outlay on Public Works met from Revenue	..	80,00	1,07,48	1,22,07
जोड़—लोक-निर्माण कार्य	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS	23,24,41	23,82,93	25,79,26	28,39,06
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)—	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)—				
53—बन्दरगाह की नौचालन	53.—Ports and Pilotage	73,74	36,46	65,66	1,29,62
54—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा	54.—Mercantile Marine	1,50,09	1,59,74	1,45,58	1,69,12
55—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत	55.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,43,95	1,34,96	1,29,96	1,33,79
56—उड्डयन	56.—Aviation	5,28,60	5,21,64	7,02,68	6,88,25
57—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	57.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	29,19	25,99	32,77	45,07
58—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	58.—Overseas Communications Service	1,81,29	2,15,35	2,15,69	2,33,46
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	11,06,86	10,94,14	12,92,34	13,99,31
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,11,39,80	7,88,11,47	8,55,08,14	9,61,25,65

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय का शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,11,39,80	7,88,11,47	8,55,08,14	9,61,25,65
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
62—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	62.—Currency and Coinage	9,85,24	10,11,71	12,61,32	12,99,02
63—टकसाल	63.—Mint	2,93,50	3,11,62	3,27,88	3,45,07
63. क—कोलार की सोने की खानें	63-A.—Kolar Gold Mines	4,40,38	4,59,18	4,66,30	5,00,71
जोड़—मुद्रा और तकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	17,19,12	17,82,51	20,55,50	21,44,80
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
64—दुर्भिक्ष सहायता	64.—Famine Relief	5	51	1,51	51
65—पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	65.—Pensions and other retirement benefits	5,40,93	5,56,01	5,88,06	5,97,49
66—प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेंशन	66.—Territorial and Political Pensions	22,29	21,07	20,28	18,96
67—भारतीय राजाओं की निजी थैलियां और भत्ते	67.—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	5,02,05	5,07,11	5,10,97	5,05,75
68—लेखन सामग्री और छपाई	68.—Stationery and Printing	4,03,40	3,84,28	3,62,01	5,61,47
69—अफीम	69.—Opium	3,17,96	2,21,99	2,33,45	2,63,86
70—वन	70.—Forest	3,23,49	3,80,31	3,39,13	3,58,75
71—विविध	Miscellaneous	1,02,65,30	1,31,63,83	1,62,46,12	1,50,42,73
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	1,23,75,47	1,52,35,11	1,83,01,53	1,73,49,52
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन—	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
73—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्कों में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	73.—Payments of States' share of Union Excise Duties	1,45,91,83	2,12,74,71	2,30,91,26	2,31,57,33
74—राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	74.—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	3,24,07,00	3,96,30,25	4,02,19,26	4,49,48,66
75—केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन	75.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments	28,58	34,72	34,72	34,72
76—अन्य विविध अंशदान और समर्पण (असाइनमैंट)	76.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments	4,47,12	4,67,67	5,75,65	5,82,05
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	4,74,74,53	6,14,07,35	6,39,20,89	6,87,22,76
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	13,27,08,92	15,72,36,44	16,97,86,06	18,43,42,73

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने व्यय का विवरण—जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousonds of Rupees)

व्यय के शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आग लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	13,27,08,92	15,72,36,44	16,97,86,06	18,43,42,73
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
77.—असाधारण व्यय	77.—Extraordinary Charges	62,76,26	27,31,53	3,59,93	4,18,69
78.—विभाजन-पूर्व की अदायगियां	78.—Pre-partition Payments	3,07	11,69	10,61	13,27
78.-क-राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध व्यय	78-A.—Expenditure connected with the National Emergency	18,49,69	9,94,49	11,43,57	6,16,22
जोड़—असाधारण मदें	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	81,29,02	37,37,71	15,14,11	10,48,18
रक्षा सेवाएं—	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
79.—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय—स्थल-सेना	79.—Defence Services—Effective—Army	5,92,69,66	6,20,01,80	6,48,60,41	6,57,24,30
80.—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय—नौ-सेना	80.—Defence Services—Effective—Navy	30,36,40	30,93,60	35,71,20	38,91,50
81.—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय—वायु-सेना	81.—Defence Services—Effective—Air Force	1,46,90,00	1,47,44,31	1,53,87,16	1,60,54,00
82.—रक्षा सेवाएं—निष्क्रिय	82.—Defence Services—Non-effective	22,80,03	23,90,00	24,47,40	25,50,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES	7,92,76,09	8,22,29,71	8,62,66,18	8,82,19,80
डाक और तार—	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—				
90.—डाक और तार—	90.—Posts & Telegrapbs—				
कार्यचालन व्यय	Working Expenses	1,32,61,20	1,45,88,27	1,50,78,95	1,63,04,93
सामान्य राजस्व लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues	6,56,75	15,22,64	14,71,05	15,69,29
घटाइये—डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि से निकाली जाने वाली रकम	Deduct—Amount by withdrawal from P & T Revenue Reserve Fund	—1,40,58	..	..	..
डाक और तार विभाग के अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriation from P&T Surplus	..	4,03,09	..	2,87,78
जोड़—डाक और तार	TOTAL—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	1,37,77,37	1,65,14,00	1,65,50,00	1,81,62,00
रेलें—	RAILWAYS—				
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलों का व्यय	Railway Expenditnre as per Railway Budget	7,33,75,94	7,95,53,48	7,99,23,01	8,26,52,25
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	30,72,67,34	33,92,71,34	35,40,39,36	37,44,24,96
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अथवा अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS	3,19,76,30	3,03,96,65	1,74,49,17	2,32,83,85

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता (विवरण 'ख' से)	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure (from Statement B)	3,19,76,30	3,03,96,65	1,74,49,17	2,32,83,85
राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता—IXX अमरीकी और उधार पट्टे सम्बन्धी अधिशेष वस्तुओं की बिक्री से प्राप्त रकम	Capital Accounts outside Revenue Account—LXX.—Sale Proceeds of American and Lease-Lend Surpluses	..	..	..	..
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत से लिया जाने वाला ऋण	*A.—Debt raised in India—*				
1—स्थायी ऋण	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans	3,28,58,35	2,80,00,00	3,25,29,00	3,50,00,00
स्वर्ण बांड	Gold Bonds	5,26,43	4,00,00	4,00,00	1,30,00
इनामी बांड	Prize Bonds	29	..	..	..
वार्षिकी पत्र	Annuity Certificates	24,90	40,00	30,00	40,00
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	3,34,09,97	2,84,40,00	3,29,59,00	3,51,70,00
II—अस्थायी ऋण	II.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां	Treasury Bills	63,62,49,93	64,46,08,00	78,62,45,20	81,20,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	53,57,10	2,22,00	3,49,59,35	3,48,75
जोड—अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT	64,16,07,03	64,48,30,00	82,12,04,55	81,23,48,75
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	B.—*Debt raised outside India*	5,62,41,05	7,84,85,00	9,92,23,70	9,85,00,00
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	73,12,58,05	75,17,55,00	95,33,87,25	94,60,18,75
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCESBY THE CENTRAL GOVERRNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments	2,75,24,55	2,88,00,00	2,75,00,00	3,43,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	97,24,45	82,00,00	1,09,00,00	87,00,00
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	3,73,49,00	3,70,00,00	3,84,00,00	4,30,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	..	..	..	..
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—I.—CONSOLIDATED FUNDS OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	80,05,83,35	81,91,51,65	1,00,92,36,42	1,01,23,02,60

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता (विवरण 'क' से)	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE (FROM STATEMENT A)	..	..	..	..
राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता—	CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—				
सामाजिक और विकास का सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAS SERVICE;—				
94—लोक-स्वास्थ्य का सुधार	94.—Improvement of Public Health	6,64	9,00	8,50	10,00
95—कृषि सम्बन्धी सुधार और गवेषणा	95.—Agricultural Improvement and Research	9,54,57	2,61,11	1,15,96	6,71,54
96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास	96.—Industrial and Economic Development	1,50,39,03	1,77,72,11	1,81,38,74	2,01,3 ,69
97—प्रसारण	97.—Broadcasting	1,16,13	1,24,10	1,47,76	2,27,66
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास-सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOSMENTAL SERVICE	1,52,56,37	1,81,66,32	1,84,10,96	2,10,39,89
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं—	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEME;, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEME —				
98—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी-योजनाएं	98.—Multi-purpose River Schemes	19,27,00	15,54,29	17,52,87	19,50,18
100—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	100.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	1,14,04	99,64	85,33	1,00,09
101—बिजली योजनाएं	101.—Electricity Schemes	21,47	74,60	56,96	4,31,05
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEME IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	20,62,51	17,28,53	18,95,16	24,81,32
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं—	PUBLIC WORKS (INCHUDING ROADS) AND SCHEME OF MISCELLANEOVS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
103—लोक-निर्माण-कार्य	103.—Public Works	62,64,37	54,20,14	51,86,23	41,73,27
104—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय	104.—Delhi Capital Outlay	9,20,96	7,18,00	7,02,37	8,04,01
104—चण्डीगढ़ पूंजी परिव्यय	105.—Chandigarh Capital outlay	..	..	54,13	65,00
108—दण्डकारण्य विकास योजनाएं	108.—Dandakaranya Development Schemes	3,36,20	3,50,00	3,47,65	3,50,00
108क—कांडला अवाध व्यापार क्षेत्र पर पूंजी परिव्यय	108A.—Capital Outlay on Free Trade Zone, Kandla	32,87	59,55	29,61	7,29
109—अन्य निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	109.—Capital Outlay on Other Works	—1,43,25	5,76,70	45,35,24	5,33,40
जोड—लोक निर्माण-कार्य (सडको सहित) और लोक-निर्माण- सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEEMNTS	74,11,15	71,24,39	67,55,23	59,32,97
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,47,30,03	2,70,19,24	2,70,61,35	2,94,54,18

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक राजस्व 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	2,47,30,03	2,70,19,24	2,70,61,35	2,95,54,18
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)—	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)				
110—बन्दरगाह	110.—Ports	7,91,44	6,74,52	5,76,60	4,90,80
111—प्रकाश-स्तम्भ और प्रकाश-पोत	III.—Lighthouses and Light-ships	76	..	..	..
112—उड्डयन	112.—Aviaion	4,41,12	5,03,30	4,67,11	4,97,67
113—रेल-सड़क समन्वय योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	113.—Capital Outlay on Rail-Road Cordination Schemes	..	..	..	..
114—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	114.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	10,66	..	..	..
115—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	115.—Overseas Communications Service	14,34	91,15	46,13	1,16,93
116—जहाजों, तेलवाहक जहाजों आदि पर पूंजी परिव्यय	116.—Capital Outlay on Shipping Tankers etc.	55,24	1,19,69	75,42	1,03,19
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	13,13,56	13,88,66	11,65,26	12,08,59
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
117—मुद्रा और सिक्का-ढलाई	117.—Currency and Coinage	80,17,72	12,63,22	2,20,09,13	18,98,06
118—टकसाल	118.—Mint	10,68	28,39	20,63	42,63
118क—कोलार की सोने की खानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	118A.—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	50,72	16,74	39,71	55,55
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल—	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	80,79,12	13,08,35	2,20,69,47	19,96,24
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
98—सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस	98.—Security Printing Press	1,34	5,93	13,71	22,99
119—वन	119.—Forests	1,17	1,42	1,42	22,70
120—पेंशनों के राशीकृत मूल्य की अदायगी	120.—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	1,40,63	1,70,33	2,37,30	2,66,64
121—स्टर्लिंग पेंशनों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	121.—Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions	—3,73,60	—6,14,22	—3,84,89	—3,88,73
124—सरकारी व्यापार की योजनाएं	124.—Schemes of Government Trading	—84,18,50	—25,11,28	—2,20,70,35	1,38,33,05
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	—86,53,96	—29,47,82	2,09,37,89	1,37,56,65
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	CarriedOver	3,41,22,71	2,97,16,25	5,02,96,08	3,26,59,01

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEEMNT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimates, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimates, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimates, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	3,41,22,71	2,97,16,25	5,02,96,08	3,26,59,01
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward—	—86,53,96	—29,47,82	2,09,37,89	1,37,56,65
126—विकास अनुदान . .	126.—Grants for Development .	42,08,94	33,74,72	43,89,58	26,61,94
127—विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को क्षतिपूर्ति और पुनर्वास अनुदान . .	127.—Compensation and Rehabilitation Grants to Displaced Persons	—5,59,35	—4,47,60	—6,61,70	—5,59,17
128—अमरीकी सरकार से मिलने वाली विकास सहायता का अन्तरण .	128.—Transfer of Development Assistance from the Government of U.S.A. . .	80,00,00	3,25,00,05	3,50,00,05	1,50,00,05
129—सिंधु नदी जल सन्धि के अनुसार अदायगियों पर पूंजी परिव्यय .	129.—Capital outlay on Payments under Indus Water Treaty .	5,51,22	4,97,40	9,77,40	8,90,14
जोड़—विविध . . .	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS .	35,46,85	3,29,76,75	6,06,43,22	3,17,49,61
रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय—	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY —				
130—रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय .	130.—Defence Capital Outlay	1,22,57,62	1,20,60,00	1,14,96,28	1,23,87,55
131/132—रेल पूंजी (जो रेलवे बजट में दिखाई गयी है) . . .	131/132. RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET)	2,45,08,78	1,80,60,00	1,75,13,49	1,61,75,00
134—डाक और तार . .	134.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS .	31,37,88	24,25,00	27,60,00	28,68,00
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता . . .	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT	7,75,73,84	9,52,38,00	14,27,09,07	9,58,39,17
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण—	*A.—Debt raised in India—*				
1—स्थायी ऋण	I—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण . . .	Market Loans . . .	1,54,95,93	1,91,60,00	1,84,93,41	2,55,00,00
इनामी बांड . . .	Prize Bonds . . .	18,39,87	2,00,00	1,00,00	3,00,00
वार्षिकी-पत्र . . .	Annunity Certificates .	40,76	40,00	40,00	50,00
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण—आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT—Carried Over . . .	1,73,76,56	1,94,00,00	1,86,33,41	2,58,50,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम ..	Carried Over . .	7,75,73,84	9,52,38,00	14,27,09,07	9,58,39,17

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Ruoees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	7,75,73,84	9,52,38,00	14,27,09,07	9,58,39,17
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	1,73,76,56	1,94,00,00	1,86,33,41	2,58,50,00
II—अस्थायी ऋण	II—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां . . .	Treasury Bills . .	61,94,19,46	64,14,08,00	75,55,45,20	81,20,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items . . .	..	3,42,86	1,00,00	1,00,00
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण . .	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT .	61,94,19,46	64,17,50,86	75,56,45,20	81,21,00,00
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	B.—*Debt raised outside India*	80,52,09	1,20,58,68	1,68,15,11	1,95,43,69
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण . .	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT . .	64,48,48,11	67,32,09,54	79,10,93,72	85,74,93,69
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम . .	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments .	8,28,92,49	6,65,92,91	9,20,87,13	7,39,25,12
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances .	3,71,09,45	3,45,00,26	4,92,47,01	3,79,15,15
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम . .	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT .	12,00,01,94	10,10,93,17	14,13,34,14	11,18,40,27
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT .	..	..	3,02	4,50
जोड़—1—भारत की समेकित निधि—भगतान . .	TOTAL—I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS . . .	84,24,23,89	85,95,40,71	1,07,51,39,95	1,06,51,77,63

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जाद्वी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(n thousands of Rupees)

प्रातिया	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
—भारय की आकस्मिकता निधि—	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारय की आकस्मिकता निधि7–	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
समेकित निधि या किसी प्रारक्षित निधि से विनियोग	Appropriation from the Consolidated Fund or from any Reserve Fund	3,39,57	..	1,34,47	..
जोड़ II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	3,39,57	..	1,34,47	..

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS				
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि के अग्रिमों से व्यय	Expenditure out of advances from the Contingency Fund of India	1,34,47	..	..	..
जोड़ II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—भुगतान	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS . . .	1,34,47	..	..	..

ग केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतान का विवपण--जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
छोटी बचत योजनाएं	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES—				
डाकखाना बचत बैंक जमा	Post Office Savings Bank Deposits	3,79,14,37	3,28,00,00	3,81,00,00	4,00,00,00
दश-वर्षीय राजकोष जमा-पत्र	10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	—10	..	..	..
दश-वर्षीय रक्षा जमा-पत्र	10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates	11,68,71	14,00,00	8,80,00	9,80,00
बारह-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बचत-पत्र	12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates	1,86	..	..	..
बारह-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय रक्षा-पत्र	12-Year National Defence Certificates	91,90,10	91,00,00	85,00,00	80,00,00
बढ़ने वाली सावधिक जमा	Cumulative Time Deposits	14,08,22	17,00,00	20,00,00	24,00,00
डाकखाना नकदी-पत्र	Post Office Cash Certificates	..	..	..	..
राष्ट्रीय बचत-पत्र	National Savings Certificates	18,14,74	23,00,00	18,60,00	19,20,00
दश-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय आयोजना-पत्र	10-Year National Plan Certificates	67	..	..	..
जोड—छोटी बचत योजनाएं	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES	5,14,98,57	4,73,00,00	5,13,40,00	5,33,00,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां	State Provident Funds	1,05,97,16	1,08,97,93	1,13,50,74	1,20,07,57
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा	Income Tax Annunity Deposits	39,20,93	44,61,00	30,40,00	33,60,00
अनिवार्य जमा (वास्तविक)	Compulsory Depsits (net)	..	..	..	..
अमरीकी सरकार प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (वास्तविक)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)	1,33,06,00	..	..	1,35,00,00
अन्य मदें—	OTHER ITEMS—				
सेवा निधियों की जमा	Deposit of Service Funds	1,81	1,61	1,59	1,54
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	3,85,34	3,80,58	3,85,59	3,97,95
जोड़—अन्य मदें	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS	3,87,15	3,82,19	3,87,18	3,99,495
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
II—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां—	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याजू :—	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि . . .	Railway Pension Fund . .	13,55,09	15,21,28	21,08,59	17,54,51
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां .	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget	90,87,47	1,06,84,15	1,06,15,15	1,05,54,37
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि.	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget . . .	19,89,58	23,56,88	60,25	22,27,15
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि.	P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund	12,01,50	16,48,12	13,39,31	18,07,45
डाक और तार विकास निधि डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और टेलीफोन विकास निधि . .	P.!& T. Development Fund, P&T. Revenue Reserve Fund and Telephone Development Fund.	3,42,97	7,07,39	2,95,70	5,69,48
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां . .	Other Reserve Funds. .	1,37,38	1,67,76	1,49,69	1,49,35
(ख) गैर ब्याजू—	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां . .	Other Reserve Funds . . .	66,55	63,47	53,30	61,45
ऋणों में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिए विनियोग . . .	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. . .	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
अन्य जमा रकमें और अग्रिम—	Other Deposits and Advances—				
(क) ब्याजू—	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
जहाज विकास निधि . .	Shipping Development Fund .	..	4,57,90	4,33,79	8,44,95
आयकर अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ कर और अधिभार की जमा . .	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge . . .	..	23,00	23,00	22,00
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	3,64	3,47	3,47	3,29
अन्य जमा रकमें . . .	Other Deposits . . .	13,23,06	10,37	15,15	1,80
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	1,60,07,24	1,81,43,79	1,56,33,40	1,84,95,80
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियें और भुगतानों का विवपण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

प्राप्तियां	Receipts	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	1,60,07,24	1,81,43,79	1,56,33,40	1,84,95,80
(ख) गैर ब्याजू—	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि . .	Central Road Fund . . .	3,60,00	3,50,00	3,50,00	3,50,00
कपास खेतिहर हितकारी निधि .	Fund for the Benefit of Cotton Growers	64,93	80,00	65,00	62,25
सूती वस्त्र उद्योग निधि . .	Cotton Textiles Fund .	2	..	..	..
विपणन विकास निधि . .	Marketing Development Fund .	2,28,71	7,12,00	19,12,00	17,59,00
असैनिक उड्डयन निधि .	Civil Aviation Fund . . .	..	..	..	1,00,00
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Fund—				
अमरीकी उधार गेहूं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from the sale proceeds of American Loan Wheat .	3,98,28	4,81,59	10,14,76	10,77,10
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त गेहूं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि	Fund from the sale proceeds of Wheat received under the Colombo Plan . . .	3,25,61	22,56	1,34,43	97,49
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from other Assistance under the Colombo Plan . . .	6,08,20	8,17,89	8,80,26	4,26,36
भारत अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from Assistance under thr Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Agreement . . .	1,97,67	1,54,98	2,11,18	1,66,13
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	15,29,76	14,77,02	22,40,63	17,65,08
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	1,66,60,90	1,92,85,79	1,79,60,40	2,07,67,05
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06

ग—केन्द्रीय सपकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्रप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्रातियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम .	Brought Forward . . .	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,76,06
आगे लायी गयी रकम .	Brought Forward . . .	1,66,60,90	1,92,85,79	1,79,60,40	2,07,67,05
आगे ललायी गयी रकम .	Brought Forward . . .	15,29,76	14,77,02	22,40,63	17,65,08
अमरीकी उधार वस्तुओं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from the sale proceeds of American Loan Commodities .	5,75	4,83	3,81	4,08
मीनक्षेत्र सामुदायिक विकास के लिए नार्वे से प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from Assistance from Norway for Fisheries Community Development. . . .	17,00	24,00	1,51,02	51,00
पी० एल० 480 के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता	Assistance under P.L. 480 .	—1,26,02,07	3,49,01,88	3,50,28,50	1,50,00,00
अन्न की कमी और ग्राम विकास के सम्बन्ध अनाज के रूप में सहायता और अन्य सहायता . . .	Food and other Aid for Scarcity Relief and Rural Development	..	..	85,00,00	35,00,00
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	—1,10,49,56	3,64,07,73	4,59,23,96	2,03,20,16
कोयला खानों के श्रमिकों के आवास और सामान्य कल्याण के लिए विधि .	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund .	3,55,46	3,38,06	3,58,97	3,70,79
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	34,58	17,13	19,10	19,10
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	69,07	60,00	65,00	65,00
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	28,59	33,00	33,00	33,00
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि .	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	15,53,70	3,42,00	2,48,00	1,50,00
डाकखाना सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली सावधिक जमा से सम्बद्ध बोनस निधि	Post Office Certificates Comulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund. .	18,80,75	23,96,84	26,16,11	30,66,35
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष . . .	National Defence Fund .	17,35,37	5,00,00	3,25,00	1,00,00
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां . . .	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds .	15,15,00	5,00,00	8,46,48	2,60,00
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें .	Deposits of Local Funds .	1,68,36	1,64,36	1,82,08	1,83,97
असैनिक जमा . . .	Civil Deposits . . .	5,29,75,01	4,45,34,17	6,37,35,35	4,58,52
अन्य जमा . . .	Other Deposits . . .	98,15,80	91,13,88	1,04,01,21	1,01,36,03
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	7,57,43,03	11,36,92,96	14,27,14,66	10,13,24,12
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06

ग—केन्द्रीय संपकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousand of Rupees

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्रप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	II.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,57,43,03	11,36,92,96	14,27,14,66	1,013,24,12
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	47,28	97	..	..
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insuran e) Fund.	29,75	50,00	50,00	15,00
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Re-Insurance Fund	43,34	1,00,00	34,00	35,00
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	..	1,42,11	1,41,29	1,46,13
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	65,72	50,00	2,25,00	2,25,00
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	33,85,16	25,97,61	18,21,11	17,51,34
श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Workmen's Benefit Fund	..	..	27	..
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	21	..	1	..
रिजर्व बक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	18	2,60,30	3,89,01	3,11,27
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	3 01 30 15	2,86,92,08	3,13,17,27	3,02,67,46
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (वास्तविक)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	..	6,61	79,45,41	29,81
बट्टा-शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	1,78,04	1,74,28	1,74,29	1,89,74
अन्य उचन्त खाते (वास्तविक)	Other Sus pense Accounts (net)	..	..	..	..
धानादेश (चैक) और हुंहैयां (वास्तविक)	Cheques and Bills (net)	16,33,29	10,00,00	40,00,00	..
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (वास्तविक)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	..	..	..	..
विविध	Miscellaneous	2,87,25,76	28	2,46,08	27
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	13,99,81,91	14,67,67,20	18,90,58,40	13,42,95,14
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	21,96,91,72	20,98,08,32	25,51,76,32	21,68,62,20

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands f Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्रपियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward .	21,96,91,72	20,98,08,32	25,51,76,32	21,68,62,20
प्रेषणाएं—	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं— . .	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनीआर्डर . .	Inland Money Orders . .	4,77,44,11	5,00,00,00	5,10,00,00	5,30,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं . . .	Other Remittances . . .	29,82,91	—38,20	6,33,38	10,50
असैनिक और अन्य विभागों के बीच हिसाब खाते—	Accounts between Civil and Other Departments—				
असैनिक और रक्षा सेवाओं के बीच विनिमय खाते	Exchange Accounts between Civil and Defence Services . .	..	..	..	..
II—इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं—	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाते .	Remittance Accounts between England and India.	4,34,20,11	3,70,77,17	5,71,34,30	3,83,90,28
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं . .	TOTAL—REMITTANCES .	9,41,47,13	8,70,38,97	10,87,67,68	9,14,00,78
इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण—	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं . .	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	1,24,54,45	1,35,71,97	3,15,14,96	2,19,27,55
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा—	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
रेलें	Railways	..	—1,50,51,30	—1,76,65,70	—1,43,56,88
डाक और तार . . .	Posts and Telegraphs . .	..	67,38,07	60,98,35	66,72,41
रक्षा सेवाएं . . .	Defence Services . . .	..	—9,15,32,66	—9,40,82,89	—9,84,11,32
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL II .—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—RECEIPTS . . .	32,62,93,30	21,05,73,37	28,98,08,72	22,40,94,74
जोड़—(I+II+III)	TOTAL—(I+II+III) . . .	1,12,72,16,22	1,02,97,25,02	1,29,91,79,61	1,23,63,97,34
पूर्व शेष	OPENDING BALANCE . . .	—2,00,17	50,01,84	43,53,81	50,54,08
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,12,70,16,05	1,03,47,26,86	1,30,35,33,42	1,24,14,51,42

ग—केन्द्रीय सपकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का बिबरणी—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF FRECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
अनधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
छोटी बचत योजनाएं—	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES—				
डाकखाना बचत बैंक की जमा .	Post Office Savings Bank Deposits	2,89,94,62	2,63,00,00	3,21,00,00	3,33,00,00
दश-वर्षीय राजकोष बचत जमा-पत्र .	10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates . . .	6,28,46	4,35,00	4,30,00	5,00,00
दश-वर्षीय रक्षा जमा पत्र . .	10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates	91,86	1,00,00	80,00	80,00
बारह-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बचत पत्र	12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates . .	19,36,44	21,00,00	15,50,00	17,60,00
बारह-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय रक्षा-पत्र .	12-Year National Defence Certificates.	18,39,40	18,00,00	20,00,00	20,00,00
बढ़ने वाली सावधिक जमा .	Cumulative Time Deposits .	4,30,90	5,00,00	6,00,00	8,00,00
डाकखाना नकदी-पत्र . .	Post Office Cash Certificates .	3,71	5,00	2,00	2,00
रक्षा बचत पत्र . .	Defence Savings Certificates .	—5,30	2,00	8,00	3,00
राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र . . .	National Savings Certificates .	19,06,59	20,00,00	16,10,00	16,20,00
दश-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय आयोजना पत्र .	10-Year National Plan Certificates	5,36,73	5,58,00	4,50,00	2,25,00
जोड़—छोटी बचत योजनाएं .	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES	3,63,63,41	3,38,00,00	3,88,30,00	4,02,90,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां . .	State Provident Funds . .	51,16,77	51,40,15	62,30,86	65,00,73
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा . .	Income Tax Annuity Deposits .	1,86,95	9,60,00	8,40,00	11,60,00
अनिवार्य जमा (वातस्विक) .	Compulsory Deposits (net) .	1,61,48	1,00,00	1,00,00	50,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा रकम का निवेश (वास्तविक) .	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (net)	..	1,19,00,00	26,74,00	..
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	4,18,28,61	5,19,00,15	4,86,74,86	4,80,00,73

केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	4,18,28,61	5,19,00,15	4,86,74,86	4,80,00,73
अन्य मदें—	OTHER ITEMS				
सेवा-निधियों की जमा	Deposits of Service Funds	2,90	2,75	3,23	3,31
विशेष ऋण	Special Loans	2,82	3,89	3,49	3,49
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	2,56,19	2,24,79	2,56,40	2,65,26
जोड़—अन्य मदें	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS	2,61,91	2,31,43	2,63,12	2,71,88
जोड़—आनधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Depreciation and Other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याजू	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund	2,55,09	3,60,80	4,00,19	4,09,93
रेलव बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget	78,90,73	1,02,39,35	1 13,08,69	1,12,22,96
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget	28,91,10	32,40,00	30,49,59	22,46,63
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund	3,85,17	2,85,00	7,17,00	4,27,00
डाक और तार विकास निधि, डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और टेलीफोन विकास निधि	P. & T. Development Fund, P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund and Telephone Development Fund	4,00,45	1,35,00	5,25,00	5,25,00
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियाँ	Other Reserve Funds	80,43	29,78	60,48	90,89
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	24,58	31,09	20,86	41,61
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	1,19,27,55	1,43,21,02	1,60,81,81	1,49,64,02
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	1,19,27,55	1,43,21,02	1,60,81,81,	1,49,64,02
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम—	OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
(क) ब्याजू	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
जहाज विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund	..	14,04,54	19,46,70	10,06,92
आय-कर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर और अधिभार की जमा	Deposits of Income-tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	..	19,65	16,27	11,67
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	11,76,77	4,58,26	4,58,26	87,63
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	21,05	21,04	21,04	21,04
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क-निधि	Central Road Fuund	3,96,21	4,35,62	60,5,28	3,80,67
कपास खेतिहर हितकारी निधि	Fund for the Benefit of Cotton Growers	1,09,72	2,00	2,00	5,00
सूती वस्त्र निधि	Cotton Te ctiles Fund	10,97	..	15,25	
चीनी उद्योग संरक्षण निधि	Fund for the Protection of Sugar Industry	5,68	89	1,15	1,06
विपणन विकास निधि	Marketing Development Fund	1,12,98	7,52,00	19,52,00	17,59,00
असैनिक उड्डयन निधि	Civil Aviation Fund	..	65,00	65,00	1,25,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	1,37,60,93	1,74,80,02	2,11,64,76	1,83,62,01
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	1,37,60,93	1,74,80,02	2,11,64,76	1,83,62,01
विशेष विकास निधी—	Special Development Fund—				
अमरीकी उधार गेहूं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from the sale proceeds of American Loan Wheat .	6,03,03	9,81,59	11,81,98	10,77,10
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त गेहूं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि .	Fund from the sale proceeds of Wheat received under the Colombo Plan . . .	..	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,50,00
भारत-अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Agreement . . .	1,44,31	1,15,35	1,30,53	80,34
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from Other Assistance under the Colombo Plan . . .	2,09,80	23,03	23,63	36,40
अमरीकी उधार वस्तुओं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from the sale proceeds of American Loan Commodities .	4,65	..	..	..
मीनक्षेत्र सामुदायिक विकास के लिए नार्वे से प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापता निधि .	Fund from Assistance from Norway for Fisheries Community Development. . . .	10,68	24,00	53,14	1,12,88
पी० एल० 480 के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता	Assistance under P. L.480 .	61,11,02	2,52,10	11,92,53	12,96,22
अन्न की कमी और ग्राम विकास के सम्बन्ध में अनाज के रूप में सहायता और अन्य सहायता	Food and other Aid for Scarcity Relief and Rural Development .	..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL	70,83,49	14,96,07	26,81,81	27,52,94
कोयला खानों के श्रमिकों के आवास और सामान्य कल्याण के लिए निधि .	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund .	4,52,93	3,92,00	4,15,37	4,82,88
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि .	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	15,45	17,10	15,24	21,33
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	5,98	28,72	20,15	34,19
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	39,73	33,00	34,60	40,26
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि .	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	5,67,63	3,91,34	6,55,78	2,20,20
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried over	2,19,26,14	1,98,38,25	2,49,87,71	2,19,13,81
	Carried over	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	2,19,26,14	1,98,38,25	2,49,87,71	2,19,13,81
डाकखाना सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली सार्वधिक जमा से सम्बद्ध बोनस-निधि	Post Office Certificates and Comulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	5,07,48	9,41,26	6,65,85	7,17,66
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	9,09,43	25,00	27,00	3,00,00
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds	2,23	79,00	2,32,04	3,58,00
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds	1,48,63	1,49,79	1,84,77	1,84,81
असैनिक जमा	Civil Deposits	5,34,67,46	4,41,92,83	5,97,62,65	4,60,75,60
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	95,24,50	88,92,12	95,85,54	94,67,50
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	3,83	1,20	4,23	25
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	80	8,00	3,10	5,50
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	..	5,50	5,13	5,13
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	..	1,42,11	..	2,87,42
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	70,92	16,36	12,67	67,20
अन्य बातें खाते	Other Accounts	38,86,28	25,78,49	16,14,62	16,05,93
श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Workmens' Benefit Fund	..	..	..	33
बर्मा सहरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	4	—60	74	76
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	70,87	2,52,00	4,17,17	3,10,00
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	3,05,88,07	2,87,66,70	3,03,71,89	3,03,17,94
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (वास्तविक)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	39,27,26	..	..	..
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	70,42	..	2,33,48	..
अन्य उचंत खाते (वास्तविक)	Other Suspense Accounts(net)	69,98,24	8,09,15	87,53,09	15,17,63
धना देश (चैक) और हुंडियां (वास्तविक	Cheques and Bills (net)	..	..	..	24,89,38
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (वास्तविक)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	14,31,03	3,61,97	31,68,75	5,79,99
विविध	Miscellaneous	3,17,22	4,19	13,75,41	4,17
जोड—ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	13,38,50,85	10,70,63,32	14,14,05,84	11,62,09,01
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	17,59,41,37	15,91,94,90	19,03,43,82	16,44,81,62

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण समाप्त

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त	II—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*concld.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकमें	Brought Forward . . .	17,59,41,37	15,91,94,90	19,03,43,82	16,44,81,62
प्रेषणाएं	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनीआर्डर	Inland Money Orders . .	4,88,25,63	4,95,00,00	5,00,00'00	5,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittances . . .	..	6,61,00	—3,45	5,15,95
असैनिक और अन्य विभागों के बीच हिसाब खाते—	Accounts between Civil and other Departments—				
असैनिक और रक्षा सेवाओं के बीच विनिमय खाते—	Exchange Accounts between Civil and Defence Services . .	..	..	..	..
II—इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाता	Remittance Account between England and India . . .	4,3196,56	3,70,77,17	5,71,34,30	3,83,90,29
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण	TOTAL—REMITTANCES .	9,20,22,19	8,72,38,17	10,71,30,85	9,09,06,23
जोड प्रेषणाएं	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	1'21,40,42	1,35,71,97	3,15,14'96	2,19,27,55
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
रेलें	RAILWAYS	..	—1,50,51,30	—1,76,65,70	—1,43,56,88
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS .	..	67,38,07	60,98,35	66,72,41
रक्षा सेवाएं	DEFENCE SERVICES . . .	—10	—9,15,32,66	—9,40,82,89	—9,84,11,32
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS . . .	28,01,03,88	16,01,59,15	22,33,39,39	17,12,19,61
जीड़ जोड़—(I+II+III)	TOTAL (I—II—III) . . .	1,12,26,62,24	1,02,96,99,86	1,29,84,79,34	1,23,63,97,24
इति शेष	Closing Balance . . .	43,53,81	50,27,00	50,54,08	50,54,18
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,1270,16,05	1,03,47,26,86	1,30,35,33,42	1,24,14,51,42

टिप्पणी

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113(2) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभारित" व्यय से भिन्न, उसी निधि से किये जाने वाले व्यय के अनुमान अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में लोक सभा की स्वीकृति के लिये प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं। लोक-सभा के कार्य संचालन और कार्य-प्रणाली की नियमावलि 1957 के नियम 206 में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि यदि वित्त मंत्री चाहें तो साधारणतः सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के लिये अलग मांग तैयार की जा सकती है और ऐसी मांग में पहले प्रस्तावित कुल अनुदानों का विवरण और फिर प्रत्येक अनुदान के अन्तर्गत विस्तृत अनुमानों के मदों के अनुसार विवरण दिया जा सकता है।

तदनुसार अनुदानों की मांगें मंत्रालय के क्रम से रखी और प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं तथा प्रत्येक मंत्रालय की मांगें अलग खण्ड में दी जाती हैं प्रत्येक मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांग के शुरू में एक विवरण दिया जाता है जिस में हवाले की सुविधा के लिये उस मंत्रालय द्वारा नियंत्रित और उसकी ओर से पेश की गयी विभिन्न मांगों में शामिल कुल खर्च दिया जाता है। भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113(1) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभारित" व्यय के अनुमान जो लोक सभा की स्वीकृति के लिये पेश नहीं किये जाते, संबंध मांगों में मोटे अक्षरों में दिखाये जाते हैं। अनुमित वसूलियां, जो खातों में खर्च में से घटा दी जाती हैं, अनुदान की प्रत्येक मांग के नीचे टिप्पणी के रूप में दिखायी जाती हैं। ये वसूलियां मांगों में शामिल नहीं की जातीं और नियंत्रक प्राधिकारियों को व्यय के लिये उपलब्ध नहीं होतीं।

अनुदानों की प्रत्येक मांग दो भागों में विभाजित है। पहले भाग में सेवा का नाम और व्यय की स्वीकृति और प्रभारित मदों के लिये मांग की कुल व्यवस्था का अरग अलग विवरण दिया जाता है। दूसरे भाग में कुल व्यवस्था को उपशीर्षकों में बांटा जाता है और उन वसुलियों का विवरण भी होता है जिन्हें खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त दो सहायक अनुसूचियां भी दी जाती हैं जिसमें आयोजना में शामिल योजनाओं के व्यय की व्यवस्था का और उन कर्मचारियों का, जिनके लिये मांग में व्यवस्था की जाती है, ब्योरा होता है। इन खंडों में दोनों वर्षों के अनुमानों में होने वाली घट-बढ़ का संक्षिप्त स्पष्टीकरण प्रत्येक मंत्रालय की महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं संबंधी टिप्पिणियां और 5 लाख या उससे अधिक लागत वाली आयोजना से भिन्न व्यय की महत्वपूर्ण मदों का विवरण दिया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों और अग्रिमों से सम्बन्धित मांग को फिर से तैयार किया गया है ताकि उसमें स्थूल प्रयोजनों के लिए दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों और सरकारी कम्पनियों, सहकारी समितियों और अन्य पार्टियों को दिये गये ऋणों को भी अलग-अलग दिखाया जा सके।

1963–64 से मांगों के तीसरे और चौथे भाग को, जिसमें व्यवस्थाओं और वसूलियों का विभाजन क्रमशः खाते के मंडलों के अनुसार किया चाता है विभागीय इस्तेमाल के लिये केवल अंग्रेज़ी में

NOTE

Under Article 113(2) of the Constitution, the estimates of expenditure to be met from the Consolidated Fund of India other than the expenditure "charged" upon that Fund are to be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for obtaining the vote of the Lok Sabha. Rule 206 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, 1957 lays down that, subject to the discretion of the Minister of Finance a separate Demand shall ordinarily be made for each Ministry of the Government and that each Demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimates under each grant divided into items.

Accordingly, the Demands for grants are arranged and presented Ministry-wise and are also bound in separate volumes, one for each Ministry. At the commencement of each volume, a statement is added giving for facility of reference, the total expenditure controlled by the Ministry and included in the various Demands presented on its behalf. The estimates of expenditure 'charged' upon the Consolidated Fund of India and which in accordance with Article 113(1) of the Constitution are not submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha are indicated in italics in the respective Demands. The estimated recoveries which are adjusted in accounts in reductiontion of expenditure are shown in the form of a note below each Demand. These recoveries are excluded from the Demands and are not available for spending by the controlling authorities.

Each Demand for Grant is drawn up in two parts. Part I gives the names of the Service and the gross provision of the Demand for both voted and charged items of expenditure separately. Part II indicates the distribution of the total provision by sub-heads and also the recoveries which are adjusted in accounts in reduction of expenditure. In addition, two supporting schedules are added showing the details of the provision of expenditure for Plan schemes and of the staff for which provision has been made in the Demand. The volumes also include brief explanations of the variations in the estimates for both the years, notes on important schemes relating to each Ministry, statements showing important non-Plan items of expenditure costing Rs. 5 lakhs or above and details of major works costing Rs. 5 lakhs or more individually.

Since 1963-64 Parts III and IV of the Demands giving a distribution of the provision and recoveries respectively by circles of accounts are being printed separately for departmental use.

अलग से छापा जाता है । लेकिन मांगों की उन्हीं प्रतियों को, जिनमें तीसरे और चौथे भाग में दिया ब्योरा शामिल होगा, संसद के पुस्तकालय में रखवाने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है, ताकि उनका अवलोकन किया जा सके ।

इस खंड मे अनुदानों की मांगों और "प्रभारित" विनियोगों का सारांश दिया गया है ताकि सभी मांगों को एक ही स्थान पर दिखाया जा सके । चूंकि 1964–65 के खाते अभी अंतिम रूप में बन्द नहीं किये गये इसलिये इन मांगों में उस वर्ष के आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, वे अन्तिम नहीं हैं ।

Arrangements are, however, made to supply the library of Parliament with copies of Demands, including circle-wise details given in Parts III and IV for reference.

A summary of the Demands for Grants and Charged Appropriations is given in this volume so as to bring all the Demands in one place. As the accounts for 1965-66 have not yet been finally closed, the figures for that year shown in the Demands are provisional.

अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1967-68

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates.		बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimates, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimates, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	(1) राजस्व से व्यय			I.—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE :				
	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Commerce**				
1	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	1	Ministry of Commerce	Voted	40,46	44,96	44,15
2	विदेशी व्यापार	स्वीकृत	2	Foreign Trade	Voted	19,23,84	43,82,21	39,42,37
		प्रभारित			*Chraged*	5	5	5
		जोड़			TOTAL	19,23,89	43,82,26	39,42,42
3	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	3	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce	Voted	19,84,80	19,04,48	19,06,98
	रक्षा मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Defence**				
4	रक्षा मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	4	Ministry of Defence	Voted	76,68	75,85	81,21
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया			TOTAL—CARRIED OVER				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	40,25,78	64,07,50	59,74,71
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	5	5	5
		जोड़			TOTAL	40,25,83	64,07,55	59,74,76

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)		बजट अनुमान	संशोधित अनुमान	बजट अनुमान
			Budget Estimates 1966-67	Revised Estimates, 1966-67	Budget Estimates, 1967-68
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया	स्वीकृत			
		प्रभारित			
5	रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय स्थल सेना	स्वीकृत			
		प्रभारित			
		जोड़ .			
6	रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय नौसेना	स्वीकृत			
		प्रभारित			
		जोड़ .			
7	रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय वायु सेना	स्वीकृत			
		प्रभारित			
		जोड़ .			
8	रक्षा सेवाएं, निष्क्रिय	स्वीकृत			
	शिक्षा मंत्रालय				
9	शिक्षा मंत्रालय .	स्वीकृत			
10	शिक्षा . .	स्वीकृत			
11	पुरातत्व . .	स्वीकृत			
12	भारतीय सर्वेक्षण .	स्वीकृत			
13	वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को अनुदान	स्वीकृत			
14	शिक्षा मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय . . .	स्वीकृत			
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत			
		प्रभारित			
		जोड़ .			

@इसमें, मुख्य शीर्षक "96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय" से सम्बद्ध 5,96,12 हजार रुपये चालू बजट में और 5,98,12 हजार रुपये संशोधित अनुमान में शामिल हैं।

No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		Budget Estimates 1966-67 (3)	Revised Estimates, 1966-67 (4)	Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (5)
	TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted .	40,25,78	64,07,50	59,74,71
		Charged .	5	5	5
		TOTAL .	40,25,83	64,07,55	59,74,76
5	Defence Services, Effective—Army	Voted .	6,42,16,66	6,65,40,30	6,76,91,00
		Charged .	*10,00*	*10,00*	*10,00*
		TOTAL .	6,42,26,66	6,65,50,30	6,77,01,00
6	Defence Services, Effective—Navy	Voted .	30,98,10	35,75,71	38,96,00
		Charged .	*50*	*50*	*50*
		TOTAL .	30,98,60	35,76,21	38,96,50
7	Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	Voted .	1,47,43,31	1,53,86,16	1,60,53,00
		Charged .	*1,00*	*1,00*	*1,00*
		TOTAL .	1,47,44,31	1,53,87,16	1,60,54,00
8	Defence Services—Non-effective	Voted .	23,90,00	24,47,40	25,50,00
	Ministry of Education				
9	Ministry of Education	Voted .	82,74	88,05	94,14
10	Education .	Voted .	45,63,84	45,76,52	51,80,73
11	Archaeology	Voted .	1,07,51	1,05,62	1,18,70
12	Survey of India	Voted .	4,23,69	4,22,30	5,04,30
13	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Voted .	@ 16,49,34	16,69,79@	17,73,77
14	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education	Voted .	2,73,21	2,92,81	3,25,51
	TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted .	9,55,74,18	10,15,12,16	10,41,61,86
		Charged .	*11,55*	*11,55*	*11,55*
		TOTAL .	9,55,85,73	10,15,23,71	10,41,73,41

@Includes T. Rs. 5,96,12 in Current Budget and T. Rs. 5,98,12 in Revised pertaining to Major Head "96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Developments."

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (1)		बास्तविक अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67 (3)	बजट अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67 (4)	संशोधित अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (5)
				TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	9,55,74,18	10,15,12,16	10,41,61,86
					Charged	*11,55*	*11,55*	*11,55*
जोड़—आगे लाया गया		स्वीकृत			TOTAL	9,55,85,73	10,15,23,71	10,41,73,41
		प्रभारित						
		जोड़						
	विदेश मंत्रालय			**Ministry of External Affairs**				
15	वैदेशिक कार्य	स्वीकृत	15	External Affairs	Voted	17,30,03	22,45,63	16,58,89
16	विदेश मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	16	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	Voted	6,12,98	8,09,53	16,42,05
	वित्त मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Finance**				
17	वित्त मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	17	Ministry of Finance	Voted	2,55,00	2,63,97	2,67,45
18	सीमा-शुल्क	स्वीकृत	18	Customs	Voted	5,49,98	5,62,51	5,95,88
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*40*	*40*	*37*
		जोड़			TOTAL	5,50,38	5,62,91	5,96,25
19	केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	स्वीकृत	19	Union Excise Duties	Voted	13,46,58	14,04,53	14,85,53
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*50*	*50*	*50*
		जोड़			TOTAL	13,47,08	14,05,03	14,86,03
20	निगम कर आदि सहित आय संबंधी कर	स्वीकृत	20	Taxes on Income including Corporation tax, etc.	Voted	9,83,36	10,38,45	11,05,55
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,40*	*1,34*	*1,34*
		जोड़			TOTAL	9,84,76	10,39,79	11,06,89
21	स्टाम्प	स्वीकृत	21	Stamps	Voted	3,59,58	3,89,42	4,27,58
		स्वीकृत	22	Audit	Voted	17,87,23	18,86,72	20,44,79
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*29,94*	*29,92*	*32,16*
		जोड़			TOTAL	18,17,17	19,16,64	20,76,95
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	10,31,98,92	11,01,12,92	11,33,89,58
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*43,79*	*43,71*	*45,92*
		जोड़			TOTAL	10,32,42,71	11,01,56,63	11,34,35,50

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिस के सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		वास्तविक अनुमान	बजट अनुमान	संशोधित अनुमान	बजट अनुमान
						Actuals, 1965-66	Budget Estimates, 1966-67	Revised Estimates, 1966-67	Budget Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD					
		स्वीकृत			Voted	10,31,98,92	11,01,12,92	11,33,89,58	
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*43,79*	*43,71*	*45,92*	
		जोड़			TOTAL	10,32,42,71	11,01,56,63	11,34,35,50	
23	मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई		23	Currency and Coinage					
		स्वीकृत			Voted	10,37,51	12,81,50	13,19,32	
24	टकसाल	स्वीकृत	24	Mint	Voted	3,11,62	3,27,96	3,45,15	
25	कोलार की सोने की खानें	स्वीकृत	25	Kolar Gold Mines	Voted	4,59,18	4,66,30	5,00,71	
26	पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ		26	Pension and Other Recruitment Benefits					
		स्वीकृत			Voted	5,76,75	6,06,36	6,15,20	
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*16,93*	*18,19*	*18,26*	
		जोड़			TOTAL	5,93,68	6,24,55	6,33,46	
27	अफीम	स्वीकृत	27	Opium	Voted	2,21,99	2,33,45	2,63,86	
28	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय		28	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance					
		स्वीकृत			Voted	66,81,77	59,84,56	39,30,73	
		प्रभारित	7		*Charged*	*2,75*	*5,34*	*2,00*	
		जोड़			TOTAL	66,84,52	59,89,90	39,32,73	
29	राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान		29	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments					
		स्वीकृत			Voted	2,49,61,03	2,66,11,03	3,19,21,31	
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,52,41,00*	*1,52,41,00*	*1,48,81,00*	
		जोड़			TOTAL	4,02,02,03	4,18,52,03	4,68,02,31	
30	केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन	स्वीकृत	30	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments	Voted	34,72	34,72	34,72	
31	विभाजन पूर्व की अदायगी		31	Pre-partition Payments					
		स्वीकृत			Voted	3,84	3,51	1,87	
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,85*	*7,10*	*11,40*	
		जोड़			TOTAL	11,69	10,61	13,27	
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	13,74,87,33	14,56,62,31	15,23,22,45	
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,53,12,32*	*1,53,15,34*	*1,49,58,58*	
		जोड़			TOTAL	15,27,99,65	16,09,77,65	16,72,81,03	

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध मे मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand	Service Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया				TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	13,74,87,33	14,56,62,31	15,23,22,45
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,53,12,32*	*1,53,15,34*	*1,49,58,58*
		जोड़			TOTAL	15,27,99,65	16,09,77,65	16,72,81,03
ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज तथा णों में कमी या उससे वचाव		प्रभारित		*Interest on Debt and other obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt*	*Charged*	*4,14,85,67*	*4,62,85,67*	*5,10,01,75*
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी		प्रभारित		*Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties*	*Charged*	*2,12,74,71*	*2,30,91,26*	*2,31,57,33*
खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय				**Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation**				
32	खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	32	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation	Voted	1,26,86	1,38,79	1,48,93
33	कृषि	स्वीकृत	33	Agriculture	Voted	7,16,76	10,69,72	23,26,33
34	भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् को अदायगियां	स्वीकृत	34	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Voted	10,94,11	6,85,47	16,50,58
35	सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और सहकारिता	स्वीकृत	35	Community Development Projects and National Extension Service	Voted	47,55	45,09	13,91
36	वन	स्वीकृत	36	Forest	Voted	1,98,65	1,55,66	1,61,44
37	खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	37	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Coopertion	Voted	43,85,43	43,73,12	48,90,06
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*24,29*	*26,14*	*28,52*
		जोड़			TOTAL	44,09,72	43,99,26	49,18,58
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय				**Ministry of Health and Family Planning.**				
38	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	38	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Voted	24,87	32,10	34,40
39	चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	स्वीकृत	39	Medical and Public Health	Voted	16,19,09	15,84,86	19,39,84
40	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	40	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Voted	48,32	56,58	73,12
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया				TOTAL—CARRIED OVER				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	14,57,48,97	15,37,93,70	16,35,61,07
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,80,96,99*	*8,47,18,41*	*8,91,46,18*
		जोड़			TOTAL	22,38,45,96	23,85,12,11	25,27,07,25

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया				TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	14,57,48,97	15,37,93,70	16,35,61,07
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,80,96,99*	*8,47,18,41*	*8,91,46,18*
		जोड़			TOTAL	22,38,35,96	23,85,12,11	25,27,07,25
	गृह मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Home Affairs**				
41	गृह मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	41	Ministry of Home Affairs	Voted	5,29,02	5,97,46	6,22,80
42	मंत्रिमंडल	स्वीकृत	42	Cabinet	Voted	53,41	58,31	59,55
43	न्याय प्रशासन	स्वीकृत	43	Administration of Justice	Voted	3,30	3,42	3,30
		प्रभारिश			*Charged*	*23,60*	*23,63*	*25,06*
		जोड़			TOTAL	26,90	27,05	28,36
44	पुलिस	स्वीकृत	44	Police	Voted	32,88,02	34,74,80	37,45,41
45	जनगणना	स्वीकृत	45	Census	Voted	1,00,00	87,35	1,05,27
46	अंक-संकलन	स्वीकृत	46	Statistics	Voted	3,62,16	3,68,58	3,52,84
47	भारतीय राजाओं की निजी थैलियां और भत्ते	स्वीकृत	47	Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	Voted	2,00	2,16	1,76
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5,05,11*	*5,08,81*	*5,03,99*
		जोड़			TOTAL	5,07,11	5,10,97	5,05,75
48	प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेंशनें	स्वीकृत	48	Territorial and Political Pensions	Voted	21,07	20,28	18,96
49	दिल्ली	स्वीकृत	49	Delhi	Voted	28,54,49	32,03,69	33,82,32
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*36*	*3,71*	*9,56*
		जोड़			TOTAL	28,54,85	32,07,40	33,91,88
50	चण्डीगढ़	स्वीकृत	50	Chandigarh	Voted	..	1,76,98	4,00,66
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*7,58*	*18,81*
		जोड़			TOTAL	..	1,84,56	4,19,47
51	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	स्वीकृत	51	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Voted	5,68,74	5,79,99	6,32,49
52	आदिम जाति क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत	52	Tribal Areas	Voted	17,30,92	20,43,08	21,73,23
53	दादरा और नगर हवेली क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत	53	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	Voted	38,13	44,36	45,62
54	लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकोय और अमीन द्वीप समूह	स्वीकृत	54	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Voted	87,07	89,62	98,72
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		जोड़		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	15,53,87,30	16,45,43,78	17,52,04,00
		स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*7,86,26,06*	*8,52,62,14*	*8,97,03,60*
		प्रभारित			TOTAL	23,40,13,36	24,98,05,92	26,49,07,60
		जोड़						

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estemtes, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1967-68
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़ आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	15,53,87,30	16,45,43,78	17,52,04,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,86,26,06*	*8,52,62,14*	*8,97,03,60*
		जोड़			TOTAL	23,40,13,36,24	24,98,05,92	26,49,07,60
55	गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	55	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Voted	4,23,33	3,14,67	3,98,78
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*50*	..	..
					TOTAL	4,23,83	3,14,67	3,98,78
	औद्योगिक विकास और समवाय मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs**				
56	औद्योगिक विकास और समवाय मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	56	Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs	Voted	45,44	47,22	49,37
57	उद्योग	स्विकृत	57	Industries	Voted	4,22,59	4,05,45	4,18,17
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5,00*	*5,00*	*10,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	4,27,59	4,10,45	4,28,17
58	नमक	स्वीकृत	58	Salt	Voted	48,50	47,71	55,82
59	औद्योगिक विकास विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	59	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development	Voted	38,78	43,91	56,22
	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**				
60	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Voted	16,63	17,97	18,22
61	प्रसारण	स्वीकृत	61	Broadcasting	Voted	6,69,33	7,90,04	8,30,53
62	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	62	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Voted	5,19,73	4,89,23	6,21,51
	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Irrigation and Power**				
63	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	63	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Voted	28,77	33,14	32,82
64	बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	स्वीकृत	64	Multi-purpose River Schemes	Voted	1,61,24	1,89,68	2,17,59
65	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	65	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Voted	7,20,01	8,21,69	9,01,75
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	15,84,81,65	16,77,44,49	17,88,04,78
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,86,31,56*	*8,52,67,14*	*8,97,13,60*
		जोड़			TOTAL	23,71,13,21	25,30,11,63	26,85,18,38

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Buget Estimates, 1966-67 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWAOD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	15,84,81,65	16,77,44,49	17,88,04,78
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,86,31,56*	*8,52,67,14*	*8,97,13,60*
		जोड़			TOTAL	23,71,13,21	25,30,11,63	26,85,18,38
	श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation**				
66	श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	66	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehbilitation	Voted	70,72	76,96	78,80
67	खानों का मुख्य निरीक्षक	स्वीकृत	67	Chief Inspector of Mines	Voted	41,42	39,87	48,35
68	श्रम और नियोजन	स्वीकृत	68	Labour and Employment	Voted	12,72,19	12,64,11	14,40,69
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10*	*10*	..
		जोड़			TOTAL	12,72,29	12,64,21	14,40,74
69	विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर व्यय	स्वीकृत	69	Expenditure on Displace Persons	Voted	12,17,68	13,16,24	11,97,48
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*40*	*57*	*40*
		जोड़			TOTAL	12,18,01	13,16,81	11,97,88
70	श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	70	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	Voted	75,93	61,36	33,80
	विधि मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Law**				
71	विधि मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	71	Ministry of Law	Voted	51,80	51,53	62, 34
72	विधि मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	72	Other Revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Law	Voted	3,44,03	3,24,51	2,16,23
	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals**				
73	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	73	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Voted	20,16	23,36	26,15
74	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	74	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Voted	7,49,30	6,49,23	3,07,10
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	16,23,24,88	17,15,51,66	18,22,15,72
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,86,32,06*	*8,52,67,81*	*8,97,14,05*
		जोड़			TOTAL	24,09,56,94	25,68,19,47	27,19,29,77

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)		बजट अनुमान	संशोधित अनुमान	बजट अनुमान
			Budget Estimates, 1966-67	Revised, Estimates 1966-67	Budget Estimates, 1967-68
No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administrtion or Area to which Demand relates (2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया		स्वीकृत	TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD Voted	16,23,2488	17,15,51,66	18,22,17,72
		प्रभारित	*Charged*	*7,86,32,06*	*8,52,67,81*	*8,97,14,05*
		जोड़	TOTAL	24,09,56,94	25,68,19,47	27,19,29,77
	इस्पात, खान और धातु मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals**			
75	इस्पात, खान और धातु मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	75 Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals Voted	50,068	36,20	40,38
76	भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण	स्वीकृत	76 Geological Survey Voted	8,02,25	7,6 0,24	10,22,76
77	इस्पात खान और धातु मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	77 Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals Voted	18,70,59	23,57,19	19,00,07
	पर्यटन और असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.**			
78	पर्यटन और असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	78 Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation Voted	14,15	14,92	16,92
79	ऋतु विज्ञान	स्वीकृत	79 Meteorology Voted	2,85,01	3,00,00	3,35,00
80	उड्डयन		80 Aviation Voted	7,19,64	9,28,68	11,47,25
81	पर्यटन और असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	81 Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and civil Aviation Voted	1,17,50	1,59,06	1,89,19
	परिवहन और जहाजरानी मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Transport and Shipping**			
82	परिवहन और उड्डयन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	82 Ministry of Transport and Shipping Voted	1,22,45	1,23,92	1,27,52
83	सड़कें	स्वीकृत	83 Roads Voted	14,45,19	13,97,69	14,60,51
84	व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा	स्वीकृत	84 Mercantile Marine Voted	1,61,14	1,47,01	1,71,35
85	प्रकाश स्तम्भ और प्रकाश पोत	स्वीकृट	85 Lighthouses and Lightships Voted	1,34,96	1,29,96	1,33,79
86	परिवहन और जहाज रानी मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय		86 Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping Voted	2,28,17	3,68,88	2,59,63
	निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply**			
87	निर्माण, और आवास विभाग	स्वीकृत	87 Department of Works and Housing Voted	22,66	24,60	24,10
88	लोक निर्माण-कार्य	स्वीकृत	88 Public Works Voted	29,96,71	37,74,60	38,72,81
		प्रभारित	*Charged*	*28,52*	*30,44*	*31,05*
		जोड़	TOTAL	30,25,23	38,05,04	39,03,86
89	लेखन-सामग्री और छपाई	स्वीकृत	89 Stationery and Printing Voted	11,79,01	11,78,59	13,85,33
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		स्वीकृत	TOTAL—CARRIED OVER Voted	17,24,74,99	18,32,53,20	19,43,02,33
		प्रभारित	*Charged*	*7,86,60,58*	*8,52,98,52*	*8,97,45,10*
		जोड़	TOTAL	25,11,35,57	26,85,51,45	28,40,47,43

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन वा क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां (3)	बजट अनुमान (4)	संशोधित अनुमान (5)	बजट अनुमान
			Buget Estimates, 1966-67	Revised Estimat, 1966-67	Budget Estimatese 1967-68	
No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	
	TOTAL—BROUGNT FORWARD	Voted	17,24,74,99	18,32,53,20	19,43,02,33	
		Charged	*7,86,60,57*	*8,52,98,25*	*8,97,45,10*	
		TOTAL	25,11,35,57	26,85,51,45	28,40,51,43	
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत				
		प्रभारित				
		जोड़				
90	निर्माण और आवास विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत				
		प्रभारित				
	परमाणु शक्ति विभाग जोड़					
90	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Works and Housing	Voted	1,58,24	1,46,75	1,61,50	
		Charged	..	..	*2,50*	
		TOTAL	1,58,24	1,46,75	1,64,00	
	Department of Atomic Energy					
91	परमाणु शक्ति विभाग	स्वीकृत				
91	Department of Atomic Energy	Voted	26,04	23,09	26,69	
92	परमाणु शक्ति विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत				
92	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy	Voted	14,09,24	14,52,24	16,09,00	
	संचार विभाग					
	Department of Communications					
93	संचार विभाग	स्वीकृत				
93	Department of Communications	Voted	12,07	11,91	12,50	
94	समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	स्वीकृत				
94	Overseas Communications Service	Voted	2,15,79	2,15,79	2,33,52	
95	डाक और तार विभाग काय चालन व्यय सहित)	स्वीकृत				
		प्रभारित				
		जोड़				
95	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	Voted	1,56,36,48	1,62,75,83	1,75,64,51	
		Charged	*25*	*25*	*20*	
		TOTAL	1,56,36,73	1,62,76,08	1,75,64,71	
96	डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व में दिया जाने वाला लाभांश और प्रारक्षित निधियों में विनियोग	स्वीकृत				
96	Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenue and Appropriation to Reserve Fund	Voted	19,25,73	14,71,08	18,57,07	
97	संचार विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत				
97	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications	Voted	30,59	31,37	32,40	
	औद्योगिक विकास और समवाय मंत्रालय					
	Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.					
98	समवाय विभाग	स्वीकृत				
98	Department of Company Affairs	Voted	19,66	20,40	24,22	
99	समवाय विभाग का अन्य चाजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत				
99	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs	Voted	42,35	44,54	48,17	
	संसद विषयक विभाग					
	Department of Parliamentary Affairs					
100	संसद् विषयक विभाग	स्वीकृत				
100	Depatment of Parliamentary Affairs	Voted	4,96	6,40	6,00	
	जोड़—आग ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत				
		प्रभारित				
		जोड़				
	TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	19,19,56,14	20,29,52,27	21,58,77,91	
		Charged	*7,86,60,83*	*8,52,98,50*	*8,97,47,80*	
		TOTAL	27,06,16,97	28,82,51,07	30,56,25,71	

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र के जिस सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	19,19,56,14	20,29,52,57	21,58,77,91
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,86,60,83*	*8,52,98,50*	*8,97,47,80*
		जोड़			TOTAL	27,06,16,97	28,82,51,07	30,56,25,71
	समाज कल्याण विभाग			**Department of Social Welfare**				
101	समाज कल्याण विभाग	स्वीकृत	101	Deppartment of Social Welfare	Voted	19,41	15,71	15,78
102	समाज कल्याण विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	102	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	Voted	3,54,24	3,25,83	3,42,66
	निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply**				
103	सम्भरण विभाग	स्वीकृत	103	Department of Supply	Voted	64,74	66,80	72,79
104	सम्भरण और निपटान	स्वीकृत	104	Supplies and Disposals	Voted	3,35,29	3,96,93	4,15,46
105	सम्भरण विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	105	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply	Voted	31,98	35,78	35,12
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	..	
		जोड़			TOTAL	31,98	35,78	35,16
	आयोजना आयोग			**Planning Commission**				
106	आयोजना आयोग	स्वीकृत	106	Planning Commission	Voted	1,63,39	1,63,39	1,74,38
	संसद, राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय और संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग			**Parliament, Secretaries of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission**				
107	लोक-सभा	स्वीकृत	107	Lok Sabha	Voted	1,36,73	1,36,25	1,52,06
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*68*	*68*	*68*
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,37,41	1,36,93	1,52,74
108	राज्य सभा	स्वीकृत	108	Rajya Sabha	Voted	54,00	54,03	56,11
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*82*	*67*	*72*
		जोड़			TOTAL	54,82	54,70	56,83
	राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारी, परिजन और भत्ते	प्रभारित	7	*Staff, Household and Allowances, of the President.*	*Charged*	*29,71*	*29,71*	*32,37*
109	उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	स्वीकृत	109	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Voted	2,59	2,49	2,62
	संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग	प्रभारित		*Union Public Service Commission*	*Charged*	*66,91*	*71,84*	*79,25*
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	19,31,18,51	20,41,49,78	21,71,44,89
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,87,58,95*	*8,54,01,40*	*8,98,61 6*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है]		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया				TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	19,31,18,51	20,41,49,78	21,71,44,89
		स्वीकृत]			*Charged*	*7,87,58,95*	*8,54,01,40*	*8,98,61,46*
		प्रभारित						
जोड़—I राजस्व से व्यय				TOTAL—I. Expenditure met from Revenue		27,18,77,46*	28,95,51,18*	30,70,06,35*
(क) बजट विवरण में दिखलाया गया व्यय				(*a*) Expenditure shown in the Budget Statement		33,98,67,49*	35,46,37,48*	37,44,25,96*
वसूलियों की रकम जिसे खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है		जोड़		Amount of recoveries shown in reduction of expenditure		1,15,63,45	1,48,36,71	1,52,33,64
				TOTAL		35,14,30,94*	36,94,74,19*	38,96,58,60*
घटाइये—रेल व्यय				*Deduct*—Railway Expenditure]		—7,95,53,48	—7,99,23,01	—8,26,52,25
		जोड़		TOTAL		27,18,77,46*	28,95,51,18*	30,70,06,35*
II.—पूंजी से व्यय और ऋणों तथा अग्रिमों का भुगतान :]				II.—EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL AND DISBURSEMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES :				
	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Commerce**				
11ङ वाणिज्य मत्राकृय का पूंजी परिव्यय		स्वीकृत	110	Capital Outlay on the Ministry of Commrece	Voted	1,66,55	3,62,48	24,55
	रक्षा मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Defence**				
111 रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय		स्वीकृत	111	Defence Capital Outlay	Voted	1,24,00,00	1,18,15,28	1,30,02,55
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10,00*	*10,00*	*10,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,24,10,00	1,18,25,28	1,30,12,55
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	1,25,66,55	1,21,77,76	1,30,27,10
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10,00*	*10,00*	*10,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,25,76,55	1,21,87,76	1,30,37,10

*इसमें मुख्य शीषक "96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय" से सम्बद्ध 5,98,12 हजार रुपये चालू बजट में और 5,98,12 हजार रुपये संशोधित अनुमान में शामिल हैं।

*Includes TRs. 5,96,12 in Current Budget and T. Rs. 5,98,12 in Revised pertaining to Major Head "96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development".

(हजार रुपये)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		बजट अनुमान	संशोधित अनुमान	बजट अनुमान
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया	स्वीकृत			
		प्रभारित			
	शिक्षा मंत्रालय	जोड़			
112	शिक्षा मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत			
	वित्त मंत्रालय				
113	इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत			
114	मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत			
115	टकसालों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत			
116	कोलार की सोने की खानों का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत			
117	पेंशनों का राशीकृत मूल्य	स्वीकृत			
		प्रभारित			
		जोड़			
118	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत			
119	विकास के लिये राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत			
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत			
		प्रभारित			
		जोड़			

@इस में 5,96,12 हजार रुपये बजट और 5,98,12 हजार रुपये संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 में शामिल नहीं हैं जो मांग संख्या 13–वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को अनुदान में सम्मिलित किये गये हैं ।

No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Areas to which Demand relates		Budget Estimates, 1966-67	Revised Estimates, 1966-67	Budget, Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	1,25,66,55	1,21,77,76	1,30,27,10
		Charged	*10,00*	*10,00*	*10,00*
		TOTAL	1,25,76,55	1,21,87,76	1,30,37,10
	Ministry of Education				
812	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education	Voted	91,97@	78,01@	71,56
	Ministry of Finance				
113	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press		5,93	13,71	22,99
114	Capital Outaly on Currency and Coinage	Voted	16,43,52	2,23,64,46	22,63,46
115	Capital Outlay on Mints	Voted	28,39	20,63	42,63
116	Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	Voted	31,76	58,23	89,53
117	Commuted Value of Pensions	Voted	2,54,76	3,19,07	3,57,98
		Charged	1,50	4,40	1,50
		TOTAL	2,56,26	3,23,47	3,59,48
118	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	Voted	3,31,32,00	3,56,82,05	1,52,59,50
119	Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development	Voted	49,92,08	58,85,54	46,21,81
	TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	5,27,46,96	7,65,99,46	3,57,56,56
		Charged	*11,50*	*11,40*	*12,50*
		TOTAL	5,27,58,46	7,66,13,86	3,57,68,06

@ Excludes TRs. 5,96,12 in Budget and TRs. 5,98,12 in Revised, 1966-67 which have been included in Demand No. 13 Grants to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान Bduget Estimates, 1966-67
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD			
		स्वीकृत		Voted . .	5,27,46,96	7,65,99,46	3,57,56,56
		प्रभारित		*Charged* .	*11,50*	*14,40*	*11,50*
		जोड़ .		TOTAL .	5,27,58,46	7,66,13,86	3,57,68,06
120	केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम		120	Loans and Advances by the Central Government			
		स्वीकृत		Voted . .	3,61,82,66	5,09,32,66	4,01,13,89
		प्रभारित		*Charged* .	*6,59,41,87*	*9,16,15,37*	*7,28,77,50*
		जोड़ .		TOTAL . .	10,21,24,53	14,25,48,03	11,29,91,39
	ऋण परिशोध			*Repayment of Debt*			
		प्रभारित		*Chargeed* .	*67,32,09,54*	*79,10,96,74*	*85,74,88,19*
	खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation**			
121	अन्न और रासायनिक खाद की खरीद	स्वीकृत	121	Purchase of Foodgrains amd Fertilizers. Voted . .	5,81,29,28	8,38,65,05	7,14,92,64
		प्रभारित		*Charged*	**1,03**	**1,51**	**1,10**
		जोड़ .		TOTAL . . .	5,81,30,31	8,38,66,56	7,14,93,65
122	खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	122	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. Voted . .	15,52,13	23,35,81	31,65,88
		प्रभारित		*Charged*. . .	*1,04*	*1,04*	*1,10*
		जोड़ .		TOTAL .	15,53,17	23,36,85	31,66,98
	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Health and Family Planning**			
123	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	123	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning Voted . .	11,61,94	11,62,44	14,45,90
	गृह मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Home Affairs**			
124	संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों और आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	124	Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas Voted . .	15,68,39	18,24,13	19,19,93
		प्रभारित		*Charged* .	*85,00*	*1,09,84*	*1,12,09*
				TOTAL .	16,53,39	19,33,97	20,32,02
125	गृह मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय .	स्वीकृत	125	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs Voted . .	7,75	59,60	36,61
	औद्योगिक विकास और समवाय मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय			**Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs**			
126	उद्योग मंत्रालय का पूजी परिव्यय .	स्वीकृत	126	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs. Voted . .	55,82,14	51,69,11	14,90,87
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया			TOTAL—CARRIED OVER .	15,69,31,25	22,19,48,26	15,54,22,28
		स्वीकृत		*Charged* .	*73,92,49,98*	*88,28,38,90*	*93,04,01,39*
		प्रभारित					
		जोड़ .		TOTAL .	89,61,81,23	1,10,4787,16	1,08,59,23,67

Commn.—W.

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिस के सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		ब्योरे लिए विवरण	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां	बजट अनुमान	संशोधित अनुमान	बजट अनुमान
							Budget Estimates, 1966-67	Revised Estimates, 1966-67	Budget Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD					
		स्वीकृत			Voted	. .	15,69,31,25	22,19,48,26	15,54,22,28
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	.	*73,92,49,98*	*88,28,38,90*	*93,05,01,39*
		जोड़ .			TOTAL	.	89,61,81,23	1,10,47,87,16	1,08,59,23,67
	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय			**Minijtry of Information and Broadcasting**					
127	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	127	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Voted	. .	1,87,81	2,24,46	5,07,55
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	.	..	*13*	..
		जोड़ .			TOTAL	. . .	1,87,81	2,24,59	5,07,55
	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Irrigation and Power**					
128	बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	128	Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes.	Voted	. .	21,54,29	25,15,87	24,05,18
129	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	129	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Voted	. .	9,29,00	13,89,22	17,11,31
	श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation**					
130	श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	130	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.	Voted	. .	11,09,90	7,88,00	7,86,80
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	.	*10*	*10*	*10*
		जोड़ .			TOTAL	.	11,10,00	7,88,10	7,86,90
	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals**					
131	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	131	Capital Outlay ofthe Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Voted	. .	20,86,06	26,72,51	22,37,06
	इस्पात, खान और धातु मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals**					
132	इस्पात, खान और धातु मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	132	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals.	Voted	. .	54,79,40	44,68,02	1,04,72,76
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया			TOTAL—CARRIED OVER					
		स्वीकृत			Voted	. .	16,88,77,71	23,40,06,34	17,35,87,94
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	.	*73,92,50,08*	*88,28,39,13*	*93,05,01,49*
		जोड़ .			TOTAL	.	90,81,27,79	1,11,68,45,47	1,10,40,89,43

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां	बजट अनुमान	संशोधित अनुमान	बजट अनुमान
						Budget Estimates, 1966-67	Revised Estimates, 1966-67	Budget Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	16,88,77,71	23,40,06,34	17,35,87,94
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*73,92,50,08*	*88,28,39,13*	*93,05,01,49*
		जोड़			TOTAL	99,81,27,79	1,11,68,45,47	1,10,40,89,43
	परिवहन और उड्डयन मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation**				
133	उड्डयन पर पूंजी परिव्यय		133	Capital Outlay on Aviation				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	5,03,05	4,65,92	4,97,42
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*25*	*1,19*	*25*
		जोड़			TOTAL	5,03,30	4,67 11	4,97,67
134	परिवहन और उड्डयन मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	134	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Voted	37,00	29,00	72,00
	परिवहन और जहाजरानी मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Transport and Shipping**				
135	सड़कों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	135	Capital Outlay no Roads	Voted	47,07,69	46,85,02	34,06,77
136	बन्दरगाहों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	136	Capital Outlay on Ports	Voted	7,81,60	7,13,60	5,68,60
137	परिवहन और जहाजरानी मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	137	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping.	Voted	1,97,68	2,03,44	3,20,16
	निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply**				
138	दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय		138	Delhi Capital Outlay	Voted	5,72,34	5,08,25	5,06,41
		स्वीकृत						
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*2,66*	*5,12*	*7,60*
		जोड़			TOTAL	5,75,00	5,13,37	5,14,01
139	लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय		139	Capital Outaly on Public Works				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	9,00,42	6,70,41	9,00,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5,00*	*12,27*	*15,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	9,05,42	6,82,68	9,15,00
140	निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	140	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply	Voted	32,50	6,80	1,06,44
	परमाणुशक्ति विभाग			**Department of Atomic Energy**				
141	परमाणु शक्ति विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	141	Capital Outlay of the Departmetnt of Atomic Energy	Voted	52,08,50	57,08,50	54,55,50
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया			TOTAL—CARRIED OVER				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	18,18,18,49	24,69,97,28	18,54,21,24
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*73,92,57,99*	*88,28,57,71*	*93,05,24,34*
		जोड़			TOTAL	92,10,76,48	1,12,98,54,99	1,11,59,45,58

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान Bduget Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD			
		स्वीकृत		Voted	18,18,18,49	24,69,97,28	18,54,21,24
		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*73,92,57,99*	*88,28,57,71*	*93,05,24,34*
		जोड़		TOTAL	92,10,76,48	1,12,98,54,99	1,11,59,45,58
	संचार विभाग			**Department of Communications**			
142	डाक और तार विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय (राजस्व से नहीं)	स्वीकृत	142	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue) Voted	42,77,00	54,59,00	53,13,00
143	संचार विभाग का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	143	Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications Voted	96,55	60,00	1,91,35
	जोड़—पूंजी से व्यय आदि			TOTAL—II—EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL, ETC.			
		स्वीकृत		Voted	18,61,92,04	25,25,16,28	19,09,25,59
		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*73,82,57,98*	*88,28,57,71*	*93,05,24,34*
		जोड़		TOTAL	92,54,50,03*	1,13,53,73,99*	1,12,14,49,93
	कुल जोड़ I और			GRAND TOTAL I AND II			
		स्वीकृत		Voted	37,93,10,55	45,66,66,06	40,80,70,48
		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*81,80,16,94*	*96,82,59,11*	*1,02,03,85,80*
		जोड़		TOTAL	1,19,73,27,49	1,42,49,25,17	1,42,84,56,28

*इसमें 5,96,12 हजार रुपये बजट और 5,98,12 हजार रुपये संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 में शामिल नहीं हैं जो मांग संख्या 13– वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को अनुदान में सम्मिलित किये गये हैं।

*Excludes TRs. 5,96,12 in Budget and TRs. 5,98,12 in Revised 1966-67 which have been included in Demand No. 13-Grants to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

लेखानुदान

Vote on Account

1967-68

टिप्पणी

1967–68 के वर्ष के लिए अनुदानों की मांगें 20 मार्च, 1967 को लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत की गई हैं। इन मांगों पर विस्तार से चर्चा होने और उन्हें पूरे वर्ष के लिए पास किए जाने तक संविधान के अनुच्छेद 116 के अनुसार लोक सभा से चार महीने के खर्च की स्वीकृति देने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। इस विवरण में उस व्यय के लिए आवश्यक रकमें दिखाई गई हैं जिसके अप्रैल-जुलाई, 1967 में किये जाने की संभावना है ।

2. अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोग विधेयक में दिखायी गयी रकमें, किये जाने वाले कुल सम्भा व्यय को सूचित करती हैं; इनमें वसूलियां हिसाब में नहीं ली गयी हैं जो उन खातों में व्यय में से घटा दी जाती हैं। इसलिए जिन रकमों के लिए अनुदानों की मांगें प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं उनकी वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिये गये आंकड़ों की तुलना नहीं की जा सकती। सामान्य बजट के व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन के अनुबन्ध XII में एक विवरण दिया गया है जिस में इन आंकड़ों में सामंजस्य स्थापित किया गया है ।

3. जैसा कि अनुदानों की मांगों के सारांश में बताया गया है, 1967–68 में कुल 1,42,84.56 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी। इस आवश्यकता में से "लेखानुदान" के रूप में लगभग केवल 5191.43 करोड़ रुपया मांगा जा रहा है, जिसका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1966–67 के लिए कुल व्यवस्था			लेखानुदान की रकम		
	स्वीकृत	प्रभारित	जोड़	स्वीकृत	प्रभारित	जोड़
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	2171.45	898.61	3070.06	731.53	330.21	1061.74
पूंजीगत व्यय . .	1508.12	1.49	1509.61	506.56	.49	507.05
ऋण और अग्रिम . .	401.14	728.77	1129.91	143.71	267.93	411.64
ऋण-परिशोध . .	..	8574.98	8574.98	..	3211.00	3211.00
जोड़ .	4080.71	10203.85	14284.56	1381.80	3809.63	5191.43

4. मोटे तौर पर यह व्यवस्था, कुछ मामलों को छोड़ कर जहां कि व्यय की रकम को साल भर की अवधि में समान रूप से नहीं फैलाया गया है और जहां अप्रैल-जुलाई, 1967 में संभाव्य अदायगियां करने के लिए अधिक रकम की जरूरत है, 1966–67 की अनुदानों की मांगों में दिखाये गये कुल अनुमानित व्यय के तीसरे भाग के बराबर है। उन मदों का, जिन के लिए कुल व्यवस्था तीसरे भाग से ज्यादा रुपया मांगा गया है, नीचे उल्लेख किया गया है और अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के संक्षिप्त कारण भी दिये गये हैं ।

पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ (मांग संख्या 26)

यदि कोई उपदान, या पेंशन बकाया रह गई हो तो उसकी प्रत्याशित अदायगी के लिए कुल "प्रभारित" और "स्वीकृत" व्यवस्था के आधे भाग के बराबर की रकम रखी गयी है ।

अफीम (मांग संख्या 27)

काश्तकारों को की जाने वाली अदायगियों की सारी की सारी रकम और मांग में शामिल की गयी शेष व्यवस्था के तीसरे भाग की रकम इसमें शामिल है। अफीम की उपज की प्राप्ति मार्च और अप्रैल के महीनों में होती है और काश्तकारों को ज्यादातर रकमों की अदायगी अप्रैल के महीने में की जाती है ।

राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान (मांग संख्या 29)

राज्यों की सांविधिक सहायक अनुदानों की अदायगियां तीन महीने की पेशगी दी जाती है। इसलिए अप्रैल और जुलाई, 1967 में देय दो तिमाही किस्तों की अदायगी करने के लिए कुल "प्रभारित" व्यवस्था" का आधा भाग, मांग की "स्वीकृत" व्यवस्था के पहले की तरह, तीसरे भाग से थोड़ा अधिक ले लिया गया है ।

ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज

16 जुलाई को पकने वाले 3½ प्रतिशत के राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बांड 1967 के ब्याज की सम्भाव्य अदायगियों को पूरा करने के लिए विनियोग की कुल व्यवस्था में से पहले की तरह तीसरे भाग से थोडी सी अधिक रकम व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

NOTE

The Demands for Grants for the year 1967-68 have been presented to the Lok Sabha on the 20th March, 1967. In pursuance of Article 116 of the Constitution, Lok Sabha is being asked to vote four months' supply pending detailed consideration and passing of the Demands for the full year. This statement shows the sums required for meeting the expenditure likely to be incurred during April-July, 1967.

2. The amounts shown in the Demands for Grants as also in the Appropriation Bill cover the gross expenditure likely to be incurred and do not take into account recoveries adjusted in reduction of such expenditure. The sums for which the Demands for Grants are presented are not, therefore, comparable with the figures of expenditure shown in the Annual Financial Statement. A statement reconciling these figures is given as Annexure XII in the Explanatory Memorandum on the General Budget.

3. As indicated in the summary of Demands for Grants, the total gross requirements for 1967-68 amount to Rs. 1,42,84.56 crores. Against these requirements, the amount asked for "on Account" is of the order of Rs. 5191.43 crores only as detailed below:—

	Total gross provision for 1967-68			(In lakhs of Rupees) Amout asked for on Account		
	Voted	*Charged*	Total	Voted	*Charged*	Total
Expenditure met forom Revenue	2171·45	*898·61*	3070·06	731·53	*330·21*	1061·74
Capital Expenditure	1508·12	1A·*49*	1509·61	506·56	·*49*	507·05
Loans and Advances	401·14	*728·77*	1129·91	143·71	*267·93*	411·64
Repayment of Debt	..	*8574·98*	8574·98	..	*3211·00*	3211·00
TOTAL	4080·71	*10203·85*	14284·56	1381·80	*3809·63*	5191·43

4. Broadly the provision represents one third of the estimated gross expenditure included in the Demands for Grants, 1967-68, except in certain cases, where the expenditure is not uniformly spread over the year and larger provision is required to meet the likely payments during April-July 1967. Mention is made below of the items under which provision for more than 1/3rd of the total provision has been asked for, with brief reasons for the additional requirements.

Pensions and other Retirement Benefits (Demand No. 26)

Half of the total provision for "Charged" and "Voted" to meet the anticipated payments of gratuities or pensions, if any, which may be drawn in arrears, has been adopted.

Opium (Demand No. 27)

The entire provision for 'payments to cultivators' and 1/3rd of the remaining provision included in the Demand has been included. Opium is harvested during the months of March and April and the major portion of the payments to cultivators is made in the month of April itself.

Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments (Demand No. 29)

Payments of Statutory Grants-in-aid to States are made quarterly in advance. Half of the total 'Charged' provision to meet two quarterly instalments due in April and July 1967, has, therefore, been taken along with a little more than the usual 1/3rd of the 'Voted' provision in the Demand.

Interest on Debt and other Obligations

A little more than the usual 1/3rd of the total provision in the Appropriation has been adopted to meet the likely payments of interest in view of the maturity of 3½ % National Plan Bonds 1967 on the 16th July.

सामुदायिक विकास प्रयोजना और राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा

(मांग संख्या 35)

मांगी गयी रकम में, स्थिति ज्ञान और अध्ययन केन्द्रों के बारे में, जिन्हें 31 मार्च तक सम्बद्ध राज्यों को सौंपना है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की देनदारियों को निपटाने के लिए 2.5 लाख रुपये की रकम शामिल है। साथ ही पहले की तरह शेष रकम के 1/3 हिस्से की भी व्यवस्था इसमें की गयी है ।

भारतीय राजाओं की निजी थैलियों और भते (मांग संख्या 51)

राजाओं को तीन महीने की पेशगी रकमें अदा कर दी जाती हैं। पहली दो किस्तें 1 अप्रैल, और 1 जुलाई, 1967 को दी जानी हैं। इसलिए कुल रकम का आधा भाग इसमें शामिल कर लिया गया है।

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर व्यय

(मांग संख्या 69)

'प्रभारित' के अन्तर्गत की गई पूरे वर्ष के लिए व्यवस्था में से उसका आधा भाग अप्रैल-जुलाई, 1967 में होने वाली सम्भावित डिगरियों की रकम चुकाने के लिए है। स्वीकृत भाग में पहले की तरह पूरे वर्ष की व्यवस्था का 1/3 हिस्सा लिया गया है।

परिवहन और जहाजरानी मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय

(मांग संख्या 86)

मांगी गयी व्यवस्था में, 49 लाख रुपये की रकम, रिवर स्टीम नेवीगेशन कम्पनी को अनुदान के रूप में देने के लिए है जो उन्हें कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में पेश की गयी योजना के अनुसार अपने ऋणदाताओं को 30 जून, 1967 से पूर्व हिसाब चुकाने के लिए देनी है। इसके साथ ही इस मांग में पहले की तरह 1/3 भाग की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

लोक सभा

(मांग संख्या 107)

अन्तसंसदीय संघ और राष्ट्रमंडलीय संसदीय संघ को अप्रैल, 1967 में की जाने वाली अदायगी के लिये दिये जाने वाले अंशदान के रूप में शामिल की गयी सारी व्यवस्था को, पहले की तरह मांग की शेष व्यवस्था के 1/3 भाग के अतिरिक्त सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है।

कन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाल ऋण और अग्रीम

(मांग संख्या 130)

"प्रभारित" और "स्वीकृत" के अन्तर्गत कुल व्यवस्था के पहले की तरह 1/3 भाग के अलावा, "स्वीकृत" और "प्रभारित" के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः 10 करोड़ रुपये और 25 करोड़ रुपये की रकम अप्रत्याशित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए की गयी है।

ऋण की अदायगी

राजकोष हुंडियों की मियाद 91 दिन की होती है। इसलिए जनवरी–अप्रैल के महीनों में जारी की गयी राजकोष हुंडियों का भुगतान अप्रैल–जुलाई, 1967 में करना होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में 2998.76 करोड़ रुपये की ज़रूरत है। इसके अलावा सरकार की अर्थोपाय सम्बन्धी स्थिति और अप्रैल–जुलाई, 1967 में पूर्णावधिक ऋणों के शोधन के आधार पर तदर्थ राजकोष हुंडियों की संभावित मंसूखी के लिए भी सामान्य रूप से कुछ गुंजाइश रखी जाती है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है। इसके अतिरिक्त 3 1/2 प्रतिशत नेशनल प्लान बाण्ड 1967 की रकमों की वापसी के लिए भी 197.41 लाख रुपये की आवश्यकता है। ये बाण्ड 16 जुलाई, 1967 को पक जायेंगे। इस प्रकार कुल 3211 करोड़ रुपये की रकम इसमें शामिल की गयी है ।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय

(मांग संख्या 131)

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत पहले की तरह 1/3 भाग की व्यवस्था के साथ ही फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

परिवहन और जहाज रानी मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय

(मांग संख्या 137)

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत पहले की तरह 1/3 भाग की व्यवस्था के अलावा रिवर स्टीम नेवीगेशन कम्पनी की परिसम्पत्तियों को अपने हाथ में ले लेने के लिए बनायी गयी केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम नामक नई कम्पनी के शेयरों की खरीद के लिए 60 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

संचार विभाग का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय

(मांग संख्या 143)

इस भाग के अन्तर्गत पहले की तरह 1/3 भाग के लिए की गयी व्यवस्था के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड के शेयरों की खरीद के लिए 18 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

Community Development Projects and National Extension Service (Demand No. 35)

The provision asked for includes Rs. 2.5 lakhs for discharging the liabilities of the Central Government in respect of the Orientation and Study Centres to be transferred to the States concerned by the 31st March 1967, alongwith the usual 1/3rd of the remaining provision in the Demand.

Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers (Demand No. 47)

Payments to Rulers are made in advance quarterly, the first two instalments falling due on the 1st April, and 1st July 1967. Half of the total provision has accordingly been included.

Expenditure on Displaced Persons (Demand No. 69)

Half of the provision for the whole year under 'Charged' has been included to meet the likely decretal payments during April—July, 1967. For the voted portion the usual 1/3rd of the year's provision has been included.

Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Demand No. 86)

The provision asked for represents Rs. 49 lakhs required for payment of grant-in-aid to the Rivers Steam Navigation Company for settlement with their creditors before 30th June, 1967 in accordance with the scheme filed in the Calcutta High Court alongwith the usual 1/3rd of the remaining provision in the Demand.

Lok Sabha (Demand No. 107)

The entire provision included in the Demand for contributions to the Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to meet the payments to be made in April, 1967 has been adopted in addition to he usual 1/3rd of the remaining provision in the Grant.

Loans and Advances by the Central Government (Demand No. 120)

In addition to the usual 1/3rd of the total provision under 'Charged' and 'Voted', Rs. 10 crores under 'Voted' and Rs. 25 crores under 'Charged' have been taken to meet any unforeseen requirement.

Repayment of Debt

The Treasury Bills have a currency of 91 days. Thus the Bills issued in the months of January-April would be due for discharge in the months of April—July, 1967. The amount required on this account is about Rs. 2998.76 crores. In addition, it is also usual to make some allowance for possible cancellation of ad hoc Treasury Bills depending on the ways and means position of the Government and for repayment of expired loans in the months of April—July, 1967. The amount included for this purpose is Rs. 15 crores. Further a sum of Rs. 197.41 crores is required for repayment of 3½ per cent National Plan Bonds 967 falling due on 16th July, 1967. Thus in all a sum of Rs. 3211 crores has been included.

Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Demand No. 131)

To meet the needs of the Fertilizer Corporation of India a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been included alongwith the usual 1/3rd of the remaining provision in the Demand.

Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Demand No. 137)

A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs for purchase of share of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, a new company formed to take over the assets of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company has been provided in addition to the usual 1/3rd of the remaining provision in the Demand.

Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications (Demand No. 143)

Rs. 18 lakhs required for purchase of shares of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited in addition to the usual 1/3rd of the remaining provision in the Demand has been included.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय के लिये लेखानुदान

(रेलों को छोड़ कर)

VOTE ON ACCOUNT FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(EXCLUDING RAILWAYS)

174 M of Fin—11

31 मार्च 1968 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए उस व्यय का अनुमान जिसके लिए लेखानुदान की आवश्यकता है ।

Estimate of Expenditure for which a Vote on Account is required for the year ending the 31st March, 1968.

मांग अथवा विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
राजस्व से व्यय	I—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE :				
वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE:**				
1. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	1. Ministry of Commerce	44,15	..	14,72	..
2. विदेशी व्यापार	2. Foreign Trade	39,42,37	*5*	13,14,12	*2*
3. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	3. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce	19,06,98	..	6,35,66	..
रक्षा मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**				
4. रक्षा मंत्रालय	4. Ministry of Defence	81,21	..	27,07	..
5. रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय स्थल सेना	5. Defence Services, Effective—Army	6,76,91,00	*10,00*	2,25,63,67	*3,33*
6. रक्षा सेवाएं नौ सेना	6. Defence Services, Effective—Navy	38,96,00	*50*	12,98,67	*17*
7. रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय वाय सेना	7. Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	1,60,53,00	*1,00*	53,51,00	*33*
8. रक्षा सेवाएं—निष्क्रिय	8. Defence Services—Non-effective	25,50,00	..	8,50,00	..
शिक्षा मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**				
9. शिक्षा मंत्रालय	9. Ministry of Education	94,14	..	31,38	..
10. शिक्षा	10. Education	51,80,73	..	17,26,91	..
11. पुरातत्व	11. Archaeology	1,18,70	..	39,57	..
12. भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	12. Survey of India	5,04,30	..	1,68,10	..
13. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक गवेषणा परिषद को नुदान	13. Grants to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	17,73,77	..	5,91,26	..
14. शिक्षा मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	14. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education	3,25,51	..	1,08,50	..
विदेश मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**				
15. वैदेशिक कार्य	15. External Affairs	16,58,89	..	5,52,96	.
16. विदेश मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	16. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	16,42,05	..	5,47,35	..
वित्त मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**				
17. वित्त मंत्रालय	17. Ministry of Finance	2,67,45	..	89,15	..
18. सीमा-शुल्क	18. Customs	5,95,88	*37*	1,98,62	*12*
19. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	19. Union Excise Duties	14,85,53	*50*	4,95,18	*17*

मांग अथवा विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित Charged	लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित Charged
वित्त मंत्रालय—समाप्त	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**—*Concld.*				
20. निगम कर आदि सहित आय संबंधी कर	20. Taxes on Income incuding Corporation tax etc.	11,05,55	*1,34*	3,68,52	*45*
21. स्टाम्प	21. Stamps	4,27,58	..	1,42,53	..
22. लेखा-परीक्षा	22. Audit	20,44,79	*32,16*	6,81,59	*10,72*
23. मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	23. Currency and Coinage	13,19,32	..	4,39,77	..
24. टकसाल	24. Mint	3,45,15	..	1,15,05	..
25. कोलार की सोने की खानें	25. Kolar Gold Mines	5,00,71	..	1,66,90	..
26. पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	26. Pension and other Retirement benefits	6,15,20	*18,26*	3,07,60	*9,13*
27. अफीम	27. Opium	2,63,86	..	2,21,29	..
28. वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	28. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	39,30,73	*2,00*	13,10,24	*67*
29. राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	29. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	3,19,21,31	*1,48,81,00*	1,11,40,44	*74,40,50*
30. केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन	30. Miscellaneous Adjustment between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments	34,72	..	11,57	..
31. विभाजन पूर्व की अदायगियां	31. Pre-partition Payments	1,87	*11,40*	62	*3,80*
ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर व्याज तथा ऋणों में कमी या उससे बचाव	*Interest on Debt and other obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt*	..	*5,10,01,75*	..	*1,75,00,58*
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	*Payment of States Share of Union Excise Duties*	..	*2,31,57,33*	..	*77,19,11*
खाद्य, कृषि, समुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**				
32. खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय	32. Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	1,48,93	..	49,64	..
33. कृषि	33. Agriculture	23,26,33	..	7,75,44	..
34. भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् को अदायगियां	34. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	16,50,58	..	5,50,19	..
35. सामुदायिक विकास प्रयोजनाएं और राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा	35. Community Development Projects and National Extension Service	13,91	..	6,31	..
36. वन	36. Forest	1,61,44	..	53,81	..

मांग अथवा विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित Charged	लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित Charged
खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय—समाप्त	**MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**—*Concld.*				
37. खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय . . .	37. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation .	48,90,06	*28,52*	16,30,02	*9,50*
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING**				
38. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय . . .	38. Ministry of Health and Family Planning . . .	34,41	..	11,47	..
39. चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	39. Medical and Public Health .	19,39,84	..	6,46,61	..
40. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय .	40. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning . .	73,12	..	24,37	..
गृह-मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**				
41. गृह-मंत्रालय . . .	41. Ministry of Home Affairs .	6,22,80	..	2,07,60	..
42. मंत्रिमंडल . . .	42. Cabinet . . .	59,55	..	19,85	..
43. न्याय प्रशासन . .	43. Administration of Justice .	3,30	*25,06*	1,10	*8,35*
44. पुलिस . . .	44. Police . . .	37,45,41	..	12,48,47	..
45. जनगणना . . .	45. Census . . .	1,05,27	..	35,09	..
46. अंक-संकलन . .	46. Statistics . . .	3,52,84	..	1,17,61	..
47. भारतीय राजाओं की निजी थैलियां और भत्ते . . .	47. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . .	1,76	*5,03,99*	88	*2,51,99*
48. क्षेत्रीय और राजनतिक पेंशन	48. Territorial and Political Pensions . . .	18,96	..	6,32	..
49. दिल्ली . . .	49. Delhi . . .	33,82,32	*9,56*	11,27,44	*3,19*
50. चण्डीगढ़ . . .	50. Chandigarh . . .	4,00,66	*18,81*	1,33,55	*6,27*
51. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .	6,32,49	..	2,10,83	..
52. आदिम जाति क्षेत्र . .	52. Tribal Areas . . .	21,73,23	..	7,24,41	..
53. दादरा और नगर हवेली क्षेत्र	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	45,62	..	15,21	..
54. लक्षदीप, मिनिकोय और अमीन द्वीपसमूह . . .	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . .	98,72	..	32,91	..
55. गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	55. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	3,98,78	..	1,32,93	..

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औद्योगिक विकास और समवाय मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS**				
56. औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	56. Department of Industrial Development	49,37	.	16,46	..
57. उद्योग	57. Industries	4,28,17	10,00	1,39,39	3,33
58. नमक	58. Salt	55,82	..	18,61	..
59. औद्योगिक विकास विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	59. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development	56,22	..	18,74	..
सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**				
60. सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय	60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	18,22	..	6,07	..
61. प्रसारण	61. Broadcasting	8,30,53	..	2,76,84	..
62. सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	62. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	6,21,51	..	2,07,17	..
सिंचाई और बिजली मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**				
63. सिंचाई और बिजली मन्त्रालय	63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	32,82	..	10,94	..
64. बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	64. Multi-purpose River Scheme	2,17,59	..	72,53	..
65. सिंचाई और बिजली मन्त्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	65. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	9,01,74	..	3,00,58	..
श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**				
66 श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय	66. Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	78,80	..	26,27	..
67. खानों का मुख्य निरीक्षक	67. Chief Inspector of Mines	48,35	..	16,12	..
68 श्रम और रोजगार	68. Labour and Employment	14,40,69	5	4,80,23	2
69. विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर व्यय	69. Expenditure on Displaced Persons	11,97,48	40	3,99,16	20
70. श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	70. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation.	33,80	..	11,27	..
विधि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LAW**				
71. विधि मन्त्रालय	71. Ministry of Law	62,34	..	20,78	..
72. विधि मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	72. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law	2,16,23	...	72,07	..

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पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**				
73. पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय	73. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals . . .	26,15	..	8,72	..
74 पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय . .	74. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals . . .	3,07,10	..	1,02,37	..
इस्पात, खान और धातु मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS**				
75. इस्पात, खान और धातु मंत्रालय	75. Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals . . .	40,38	..	13,46	..
76. भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण . .	76. Geology Survey . .	10,22,76	..	3,40,92	..
77. इस्पात, खान और धातु मन्त्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय . .	77. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals . . .	19,00,07	..	6,33,36	..
पर्यटन और असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION**				
78. पर्यटन और असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्रालय . . .	78. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation . . .	16,92	..	5,64	..
79. ऋतु विज्ञान . .	79. Meteorology . . .	3,35,00	..	1,11,67	..
80. उड्डयन . .	80. Aviation . . .	11,47,25	..	3,82,42	..
81. परिवहन और असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय.	81. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation . .	1,89,19	..	63,06	..
परिवहन और जहाजरानी मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING**				
82. परिवहन और जहाजरानी मन्त्रालय	82. Ministry of Transport and Shipping . . .	1,27,52	..	42,51	..
83. सड़कें . . .	83. Roads . . .	14,60,51	..	4,86,84	..
84. व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा. .	84. Mercantile Marine . .	1,71,35	..	57,12	..
85. प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत .	85. Lighthouses and Lightships	1,33,79	..	44,60	..
86. परिवहन और जहाजरानी मन्त्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय . .	86. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping . . .	2,59,63	..	1,19,21	..
निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**				
87. निर्माण और आवास विभाग .	87. Department of Works and Housing . . .	24,10	..	8,03	..
88. लोक निर्माण कार्य . .	88. Public Works . .	38,72,81	31,05	12,90,94	10,35
89. लेखन-सामग्री और छपाई .	89. Stationery and Printing .	13,85,33	..	4,61,78	..
90. निर्माण और आवास विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय . .	90. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Works and Housing . . .	1,61,50	2,50	53,83	83

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परमाणु शक्ति विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**				
91 परमाण शक्ति विभाग	91. Department of Atomic Energy	26,69	..	8,90	..
92 परमाण शक्ति विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	92. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy	16,09,00	..	5,36,33	..
संचार विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS**				
93 संचार विभाग	93. Department of Communications	12,50	..	4,16	..
94 समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	94. Overseas Communications Service	2,33,52	..	77,84	..
95 डाक और तार विभाग (कार्य चालन व्यय)	95. Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	1,75,64,51	20	58,54,84	7
96 डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व में दिया जाने वाला लाभांश और प्ररक्षित निधियों में विनियोग	96. Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenue and Appropriations to Reserve Funds	18,57,07	..	6,19,02	..
97 डाक और तार विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	97. Othe Reveue Expenditure of the Department of Communications	32,40	..	10,80	..
औद्योगिक विकास और समवाय मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS**				
98 समवाय विभाग	98. Department of Company Affairs	24,22	..	8,07	..
99 समवाय विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	99. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs	48,17	..	16,06	..
संसद् विषयक विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**				
100 संसद् विषयक विभाग	100. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	6,00	..	2,00	..
समाज कल्याण विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE**				
101 समाज कल्याण विभाग	101. Department of Social Welfare.	15,78	..	5,26	..
102 समाज कल्याण विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	102. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	3,42,66	..	1,14,22	..
निर्माण आवास और सम्भरण मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**				
103 सम्भरण विभाग	103. Department of Supply	72,79	..	24,26	..
104 सम्भरण और निपटान	104. Supplies and Disposals	4,15,46	..	1,38,49	..
105 सम्भरण विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	105. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply.	35,12	4	11,71	1

मांग अथवा विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
योजना आयोग	**PLANNING COMMISSION**				
106 योजना आयोग	106. Planning Commision	1,74,38	..	58,13	..
संसद्, राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय और संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग	**PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**				
107 लोक-सभा	107. Lok Sahba	1,52,06	*68*	51,14	*23*
108 राज्य सभा	108. Rajya Sabha	56,11	*72*	18,70	*24*
राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारी, परिजन और भत्ते	*Staff, Household and allowances of the President*	..	*32,37*	..	*10,79*
109 उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	109. Secretariat of the Vice-President	2,62	..	87	..
संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग	*Union Public Service Commission*	..	*79,85*	..	*26,61*
जोड़-1-राजस्व से पूरा किया जाने वाला व्यय	TOTAL—1. EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	21,71,44,89	*8,98,61,46*	7,31,52,58	*3,30,21,08*
वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**				
110 वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	110. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce	24,55	..	8,81	..
रक्षा मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**				
111 रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	111. Defence Capital Outlay	1,30,02,55	*10,00*	43,34,19	*3,34*
शिक्षा मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**				
112 शिक्षा मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	112. Capital Outay of the Ministry of Education	71,56	..	23,85	..
वित्त मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**				
113 इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस पर पूंजी परिव्यय	113. Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	22,99	..	7,66	..
114 मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	114. Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	22,63,46	..	7,54,49	..
115 टकसालों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	115. Capital Outlay on Mints	42,63	..	14,21	..
116 कोलार की सोने की खानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	116. Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	89,53	..	29,84	..
117 पेंशनों का राशीकृत मूल्य	117. Commuted Value of Pensions.	3,57,98	*1,50*	1,19,33	*5*
118 वित्त मन्त्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	118. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	1,52,59,50	..	50,86,50	
119 विकास के लिये राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	119. Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Developments.	46,21,81	..	15,40,60	

मांग अथवा विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amout required on Account (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
120 केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम . .	120. Loans and Advances by the Central Government . .	4,01,13,89	7,28,77,50	1,43,71,30	2,67,92,50
ऋण परिशोध	*Repayment of Debt* . . .		*85,74,98,19*	..	*32,21,00,00*
खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**				
121 अन्न और रासायनिक खाद की खरीद . . .	121. Purchase of Foodgrain and Fertilizers . . .	7,14,92,64	*1,01*	2,38,30,88	*34*
122 खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय . .	122. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation . .	31,65,88	*1,10*	10,55,29	*37*
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING**				
123 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय .	123. Capital outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning . . .	14,45,90	..	4,81,97	..
गृहमन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**				
124 संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों और आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों पर पूंजी परिव्यय .	124. Capital outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas .	19,19,93	*1,12,09*	6,39,98	*37,36*
125 गृह मन्त्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	125. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	36,61	..	12,20	..
औद्योगिक विकास और समवाय मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS**				
126 औद्योगिक विकास और समवाय मन्त्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय .	126. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs . .	14,90,87	..	4,96,96	..
सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**				
127 सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय . .	127. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of information and Broadcasting . . .	5,07,55	..	1,69,18	..
सिंचाई और बिजली मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**				
128 बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय . .	128. Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Scheme ; .	24,50,18	.	8,16,73	..
129 सिंचाई और बिजली मन्त्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय .	129. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	17,11,31	..	5,70,44	..
श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**				
130 श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय .	130. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and rchabilitation . . .	7,86,80	*10*	2,62,27	*3*

मांग अथवा विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित Charged	लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित Charged
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**				
131 पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	131. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	22,37,06	..	10,79,02	..
इस्पात, खान और धातु मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES AND METALS**				
132 इस्पात, खान और धातु मन्त्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	132. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	1,04,72,76	..	34,90,92	..
पर्यटन और असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION**				
133 उड्डयनपर पूंजी परिव्यय	133. Capital Outlay on Aviation	4,97,42	25	1,65,81	8
134 पर्यटन और असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय.	134. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	72,00	..	24,00	..
परिवहन और जहाजरानी मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING**				
135 सड़कों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	135. Capital outlay on Roads	34,06,77	..	11,35,59	..
136 बन्दरगाहों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	136. Capital outlay on Ports	5,68,60	..	1,89,53	..
137 परिवहन और जहाजरानी मन्त्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	137. Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	3,20,16	..	1,46,72	..
निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मन्त्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**				
138 दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय	138. Delhi Capital Outlay	5,06,41	7,69	1,68,80	2,53
139 सरकारी निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	139. Capital Outlay on Public Works	9,00,00	15,90	3,00,00	5,00
140 निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मन्त्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय.	140. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	1,06,44	..	35,48	..
परमाणु शक्ति विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**				
141 परमाणु शक्ति विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय	141. Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	54,55,50	..	18,18,50	..
संचार विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS**				
142 डाक और तार विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय (राजस्व से नहीं)	142. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	53,13,00	..	17,71,00	..
143 संचार विभाग का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	143. Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications	1,91,35	..	75,78	..
जोड़ 2—पूंजी से व्यय आदि	TOTAL—II EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL, ETC.	19,09,25,59	93,05,24,34	6,50,27,20	34,79,42,05
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	40,80,70,48	1,02,03,85,80	13,81,79,78	38,09,63,13
		1,42,84,56,28		51,91,42,91	

Bill No. 23 of 1967

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1967

(As Introduced In Lok Sabha)

A

BILL

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1967-68.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Eighteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1967.

2. **Withdrawal of Rs. 5191,42,91,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1967-68.**—From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of five thousand one hundred and ninety-one crores, forty-two lakhs and ninety-one thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1967-68.

3. **Appropriation.**—The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* Sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ministry of Commerce	14,72,000	..	14,72,000
2	Foreign Trade	13,14,12,000	*2,000*	13,14 14,000
3	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce	6,35,66,000	..	6,35,66,000
4	Ministry of Defence	27,07,000	..	27,07,000
5	Defence Services—Effective—Army	2,25,63,67,000	*3,33,000*	2,25,67,00,000
6	Defence Services—Effective—Navy	12,98,67,000	*17,000*	12,98,84,000
7	Defence Services—Effective—Air Force	53,51,00,000	*33,000*	53,51,33,000
8	Defence Services—Non-Effective	8,50,00,000	..	8,50,00,000
9	Ministry of Education	31,38,000	..	31,38,000
10	Education	17,26,91,000	..	17,26,91,000
11	Archaeology	39,57,000	..	39,57,000
12	Survey of India	1,68,10,000	..	1,68,10,000
13	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	5,91,26,000	..	5,91,26,000
14	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education	1,08,50,000	..	1,08,50,000
15	External Affairs	5,52,96,000	..	5,52,96,000
16	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	5,47,35,000	..	5,47,35,000
17	Ministry of Finance	89,15,000	..	89,15,000
18	Customs	1,98,62,000	*12,000*	1,98,74,000
19	Union Excise Duties	4,95,18,000	*17,000*	4,95,35,000
20	Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	3,68,52,000	*45,000*	3,68,97,000
21	Stamps	1,42,53,000	..	1,42,53,000
22	Audit	6,81,59,000	*10,72,000*	6,92,31,000
23	Currency and Coinage	4,39,77,000	..	4,39,77,000
24	Mint	1,15,05,000	..	1,15,05,000
25	Kolar Gold Mines	1,66,90,000	..	1,66,90,000
26	Pensions and other Retirmenet benefits	3,07,60,000	*9,13,000*	3,16,73,000
27	Opium	2,21,29,000	..	2,21,29,000
28	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	13,10,24,000	*67,000*	13,10,91,000
29	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	1,11,40,44,000	*74,40,50,000*	1,85,80,94,000
30	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central, State and Union Territory Governments	11,57,000	..	11,57,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31	Pre-partition Payments	62,000	3,80,000	4,42,000
	Interest on Debt and other obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	1,75,00,58,000	1,75,00,58,000
	Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	..	77,19,11,000	77,19,11,000
32	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	49,64,000	..	49,64,000
33	Agriculture	7,75,44,000	..	7,75,44,000
34	Payments to Indian Council of Agriculture Research	5,50,19,000	..	5,50,19,000
35	Community Development Projects and National Extension Service	6,31,000	..	6,31,000
36	Forest	53,81,000	..	53,81,000
37	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation	16,30,02,000	9,50,000	16,39,52,000
38	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	11,47,000	..	11,47,000
39	Medical and Public Health	6,46,61,000	..	6,46,61,000
40	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	24,37,000	..	24,37,000
41	Ministry of Home Affairs	2,07,60,000	..	2,07,60,000
42	Cabinet	19,85,000	..	19,85,000
43	Administration of Justice	1,10,000	8,35,000	9,45,000
44	Police	12,48,47,000	..	12,48,47,000
45	Census	35,09,000	..	35,09,000
46	Statistics	1,17,61,000	..	1,17,61,000
47	Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	88,000	2,51,99,000	2,52,87,000
48	Territorial and Ploitical Pensions	6,32,000	..	6,32,000
49	Delhi	11,27,44,000	3,19,000	11,30,63,000
50	Chandigarh	1,33,55,000	6,27,000	1,39,82,000
51	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,10,83,000	..	2,10,83,000
52	Tribal Areas	7,24,41,000	..	7,24,41,000
53	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	15,21,000	..	15,21,000
54	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	32,91,000	..	32,91,000
55	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	1,32,93,000	..	1,32,93,000
56	Department of Industrial Development	16,46,000	..	16,46,000
57	Industries	1,39,39,000	3,33,000	1,42,72,000
58	Salt	18,61,000	..	18,61,000
59	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development	18,74,000	..	18,74,000
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	6,07,000	..	6,07,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and pruposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
61	Broadcasting	2,76,84,000	..	2,76,84,000
62	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	2,07,17,000	..	2,07,17,000
63	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	10,94,000	..	10,94,000
64	Multi-purpose River Schemes	72,53,000	..	72,53,000
65	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	3,00,58,000	..	3,00,58,000
66	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	26,27,000	..	26,27,000
67	Chief Inspector of Mines	16,12,000	..	16,12,000
68	Labour and Employment	4,80,23,000	2,000	4,80,25,000
69	Expenditure on Displaced Persosns	3,99,16,000	20,000	3,99,36,000
70	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	11,27,000	..	11,27,000
71	Ministry of Law	20,78,000	..	20,78,000
72	Othr Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law	72,07,000	..	72,07,000
73	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	8,72,000	..	8,72,000
74	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	1,02,37,000	..	1,02,37,000
75	Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	13,46,000	..	13,46,000
76	Geological Survey	3,40,92,000	..	,40,92,000
77	Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	6,33,36,000	..	6,33,36,000
78	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	5,64,000	..	5,64,000
79	Meteorology	1,11,67,000	..	1,11,67,000
80	Aviation	3,82,42,000	..	3,82,42,000
81	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	63,06,000	..	63,06,000
82	Ministry of Transport and Shipping	42,51,000	..	42,51,000
83	Roads	4,86,84,000	..	4,86,84,000
84	Mercantile Marine	57,12,000	..	57,12,000
85	Lighthouses and Lightships	44,60,000	..	44,60,000
86	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	1,19,21,000	..	1,19,21,000
87	Department of Works and Housing	8,03,000	..	8,03,000
88	Public Works	12,90,94,000	10,35,000	13,01,29,000
89	Stationery and Printing	4,61,78,000	..	4,61,78,000
90	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Works and Housing	53,83,000	83,000	54,66,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
91	Department of Atomic Energy	8,90,000	..	8,90,000
92	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy	5,36,33,000	..	5,36,33,000
93	Department of Communications	4,16,000	..	4,16,000
94	Overseas Communications Service	77,84,000	..	77,84,000
95	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	58,54,84,000	7,000	58,54,91,000
96	Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenue and Appropriations to Reserve Funds	6,19,02,000	..	6,19,02,000
97	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications	10,80,000	..	10,80,000
98	Department of Company Affairs	8,07,000	..	8,07,000
99	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs	16,06,000	..	16,06,000
100	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
101	Department of Social Welfare	5,26,000	..	5,26,000
102	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	1,14,22,000	..	1,14,22,000
103	Department of Supply	24,26,000	..	24,26,000
104	Supplies and Disposals	1,38,49,000	..	1,38,49,000
105	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply	11,71,000	1,000	11,72,000
106	Planning Commission	58,13,000	..	58,13,000
107	Lok Sabha	51,14,000	23,000	51,37,000
108	Rajya Sabha	18,70,000	24,000	18,94,000
	Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	..	10,79,000	10,79,000
109	Secretariat of the Vice President	87,000	..	87,000
	Union Public Service Commission	..	26,61,000	26,61,000
110	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce	8,18,000	..	8,18,000
111	Defence Capital Outlay	43,34,19,000	3,34,000	43,37,53,000
112	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education	23,85,000	..	23,85,000
113	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	7,66,000	..	7,66,000
114	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	7,54,49,000	..	7,54,49,000
115	Capital Outlay on Mints	14,21,000	..	14,21,000
116	Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	29,84,000	..	29,84,000
117	Commuted Value of pensions	1,19,33,000	50,000	1,19,83,000
118	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	50,86,50,000	..	50,86,50,000
119	Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development	15,40,60,000	..	15,40,60,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
120	Loans and Advances by the Central Government	1,43,71,30,000	2,67,92,50,000	4,11,63,80,000
	Repayment of Debt	..	32,11,00,00,000	32,11,00,00,000
121	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers	2,38,30,88,000	34,000	2,38,31,22,000
122	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation	10,55,29,000	37,000	10,55,66,000
123	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	4,81,97,000	..	4,81,97,000
124	Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	6,39,98,000	37,36,000	6,77,34,000
125	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	12,20,000	..	12,20,000
126	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs	4,96,96,000	..	4,96,96,000
127	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1,69,18,000	..	1,69,18,000
128	Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes	8,16,73,000	..	8,16,73,000
129	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	5,70,44,000	..	5,70,44,000
130	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	2,62,27,000	3,000	2,62,30,000
131	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	10,79,02,000	..	10,79,02,000
132	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	34,90,92,000	..	34,90,92,000
133	Capital Outlay on Aviation	1,65,81,000	8,000	1,65,89,000
134	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	24,00,000	..	24,00,000
135	Capital Outlay on Roads	11,35,59,000	..	11,35,59,000
136	Capital Outlay on Ports	1,89,53,000	..	1,89,53,000
137	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	1,46,72,000	..	1,46,72,000
138	Delhi Capital Outlay	1,68,80,000	2,53,000	1,71,33,000
139	Capital Outlay on Public Works	3,00,00,000	5,00,000	3,05,00,000
140	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	35,48,000	..	35,48,000
141	Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	18,18,50,000	..	18,18,50,000
142	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	17,71,00,000	..	17,71,00,000
143	Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications	75,78,000	..	75,78,000
	TOTAL	13,81,79,78,000	38,09,63,13,000	51,91,42,91,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 114(1) of the Constitution of India, read with article 116 thereof, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund and the grants made in advance by the Lok Sabha in respect of the estimated expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for a part of the financial year 1967-68.

MORARJI DESAI.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. F. 3(9)-B/67, dated the 23rd March, 1967 from Shri Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance to the Secretary, Lok Sabha.]

The President having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1967-68, recommends under article 117(1) and (3) of the Constitution of India read with article 116(2) thereof, the introduction of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967, in the Lok Sabha and also the consideration of the Bill.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the Demands for Grants, 'on account' for expenditure of the Central Government (excluding Railways) for the year 1967-68 have been voted.

LOK SABHA

A

BILL

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1967-68.

(Shri Morarji Desai,

Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance.)

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) ACT, 1967

No. 2 of 1967

An act to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1967-68.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Eighteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1967.

2. **Withdrawal of Rs. 51,91,42,91,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1967-68.**—From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of five thousand one hundred and ninety-one crores, forty-two lakhs and ninety-one thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges will come in course of payment during tthe financial year 1967-68.

3. **Appropriation.**—The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote.	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ministry of Commerce	14,72,000	..	14,72,000
2	Foreign Trade	13,14,12,000	2,000	13,14,14,000
3	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce	6,35,66,000	..	6,35,66,000
4	Ministry of Defence	27,07,000	..	27,07,000
5	Defence Services—Effective—Army	2,25,63,67,000	3,33,000	2,25,67,00,000
6	Defence Services—Effective—Navy	12,98,67,000	17,000	12,98,84,000
7	Defence Services—Effective—Air Force	53,51,00,000	33,000	53,51,33,000
8	Defence Services—Non-effective	8,50,00,000	..	8,50,00,000
9	Ministry of Education	31,38,000	..	31,38,000
10	Education	17,26,91,000	..	17,26,91,000
11	Archaeology	39,57,000	..	39,57,000
12	Survey of India	1,68,10,000	..	1,68,10,000
13	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	5,91,26,000	..	5,91,26,000
14	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education	1,08,50,000	..	1,08,50,000
15	External Affairs	5,52,96,000	..	5,52,96,000
16	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	5,47,35,000	..	5,47,35,000
17	Ministry of Finance	89,15,000	..	89,15,000
18	Customs	1,98,62,000	12,000	1,98,74,000
19	Union Excise Duties	4,95,18,000	17,000	4,95,35,000
20	Taxes on Income incuding Corporation Tax, etc.	3,68,52,000	45,000	3,68,97,000
21	Stamps	1,42,53,000	..	1,42,53,000
22	Audit	6,81,59,000	10,72,000	6,92,31,000
23	Currency and Coinage	4,39,77,000	..	4,39,77,000
24	Mint	1,15,05,000	..	1,15,05,000
25	Kolar Gold Mines	1,66,90,000	..	1,66,90,000
26	Pensions and other Retirement benefits	3,07,60,000	9,13,000	3,16,73,000
27	Opium	2,21,29,000	..	2,21,29,000
28	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	13,10,24,000	67,000	13,10,91,000
29	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	1,11,40,44,000	74,40,50,000	1,85,80,94,000
30	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central State and Union Territory Governments	11,57,000	..	11,57,000
31	Pre-partiton Payments	62,000	3,80,000	4,42,000

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceedings		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Interest on Debt and other obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	1,75,00,58,000	1,75,00,58,000
	Payments of States Share of Union Excise Duties	..	77,19,11,000	77,19,11,000
32	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	49,64,000	..	49,64,000
33	Agriculture	7,75,44,000	..	7,75,44,000
34	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	5,50,19,000	..	5,50,19,000
35	Community Development Projects National Extension Service	6,31,000	..	6,31,000
36	Forest	53,81,000	..	53,81,000
37	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	16,30,02,000	9,50,000	16,39,52,000
38	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	11,47,000	..	11,47,000
39	Medical and Public Health	6,46,61,000	..	6,46,61,000
40	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	24,37,000	..	24,37,000
41	Ministry of Home Affairs	2,07,60,000	..	2,07,60,000
42	Cabinet	19,85,000	..	19,85,000
43	Administration of Justice	1,10,000	8,35,000	9,45,000
44	Police	12,48,47,000	..	12,48,47,000
45	Census	35,09,000	..	35,09,000
46	Statistics	1,17,61,000	..	1,17,61,000
47	Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	88,000	2,51,99,000	2,52,87,000
48	Territorial and Political Pensions	6,32,000	..	6,32,000
49	Delhi	11,27,44,000	3,19,000	11,30,63,000
50	Chandigarh	1,33,55,000	6,27,000	1,39,82,000
51	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,10,83,000	..	2,10,83,000
52	Tribal Areas	7,24,41,000	..	7,24,41,000
53	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	15,21,000	..	15,21,000
54	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	32,91,000	..	32,91,000
55	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	1,32,93,000	..	1,32,93,000
56	Department of Industrial Development	16,46,000	..	16,46,000
57	Industries	1,39,39,000	3,33,000	1,42,72,000
58	Salt	18,61,000	..	18,61,000
59	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development	18,74,000	..	18,74,000
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	6,07,000	..	6,07,000

1	2	3		
No. Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
61	Broadcasting	2,76,84,000	..	2,76,84,000
62	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	2,07,17,000	..	2,07,17,000
63	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	10,94,000	..	10,94,000
64	Multi-purpose River Scheme	72,53,000	..	72,53,000
65	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	3,00,58,000	..	3,00,58,000
65	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	26,27,000	..	26,27,000
67	Chief Inspector of Mines	16,12,000	..	16,12,000
68	Labour and Employment	4,80,23,000	*2,000*	4,80,25,000
69	Expenditure on Displaced Persons	3,99,16,000	*20,000*	3,99,36,000
70	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	11,27,000	..	11,27,000
71	Ministry of Law	20,78,000	..	20,78,000
72	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law	72,07,000	..	72,07,000
73	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	8,72,000	..	8,72,000
74	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleium, and Chemicals	1,02,37,000	..	1,02,37,000
75	Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	13,46,000	..	13,46,000
76	Geological Survey	3,40,92,000	..	3,40,92,000
77	Ohter Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	6,33,36,000	..	6,33,36,000
78	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	5,64,000	..	5,64,000
79	Meteorology	1,11,67,000	..	1,11,67,000
80	Aviation	3,82,42,000	..	3,82,42,000
81	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	63,06,000	..	63,06,000
82	Ministry of Transport and Shipping	42,51,000	..	42,51,000
83	Roads	4,86,84,000	..	4,86,84,000
84	Mercantile Marine	57,12,000	..	57,12,000
85	Lighthouses and Lightships	44,60,000	..	44,60,000
86	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	1,19,21,000	..	1,19,21,000
87	Department of Works and Housing	8,03,000	..	8,03,000
88	Public Works	12,90,94,000	*10,35,000*	13,01,29,000
89	Stationery and Printing	4,61,78,000	..	4,61,78,000
90	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Works and Housing	53,83,000	*83,000*	54,66,000
91	Department of Atomic Energy	8,90,000	..	8,90,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
92	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy	5,36,33,000	..	5,36,33,000
93	Department of Communications	4,16,000	..	4,16,000
94	Overseas Communication Service	77,84,000	..	77,84,000
95	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expneses)	58,54,84,000	7,000	58,54,91,000
96	Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenue and Appropriations to Reserve Funds	6,19,02,000	..	6,19,02,000
97	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications	10,80,000	..	10,80,000
98	Department of Company Affairs	8,07,000	..	8,07,000
99	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs	16,06,000	..	16,06,000
100	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
101	Department of Social Welfare	5,26,000	..	5,26,000
102	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	1,14,22,000	..	1,14,22,000
103	Department of Supply	24,26,000	..	24,26,000
104	Supplies and Disposals	1,38,49,000	..	1,38,49,000
105	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply	11,71,000	1,000	11,72,000
106	Planning Commission	58,13,000	..	58,13,000
107	Lok Sabha	51,14,000	23,000	51,37,000
108	Rajya Sabha	18,70,000	24,000	18,94,000
	Stuff, Household and Allowances of the President	..	10,79,000	10,79,000
109	Secretariat of the Vice-President	87,000	..	87,000
	Union Public Service Commission	..	26,61,000	26,61,000
110	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce	8,18,000	..	8,18,000
111	Defence Capital Outlay	43,34,19,000	3,34,000	43,37,53,000
112	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education	23,85,000	..	23,85,000
113	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	7,66,000	..	7,66,000
114	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	7,54,49,000	..	7,54,49,000
115	Capital Outlay on Mints	14,21,000	..	14,21,000
116	Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	29,84,000	..	29,84,000
117	Commuted Value of Pensions	1,19,33,000	50,000	1,19,83,000
118	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	50,86,50,000	..	50,86,50,000
119	Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development	15,40,60,000	..	15,40,60,000
120	Loans and Advances by the Central Government	1,43,71,30,000	2,67,92,50,000	4,11,63,80,000
	Repayment of Debt	..	32,11,00,00,000	32,11,00,00,000
121	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers	2,38,30,88,000	34,000	2,38,31,22,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Palriament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
122	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	10,55,29,000	37,000	10,55,66,000
123	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning .	4,81,97,000	..	4,81,97,000
124	Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas . . .	6,39,98,000	37,36,000	6,77,34,000
125	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs . .	12,20,000	..	12,20,000
126	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs	4,96,96,000	..	4,96,96,000
127	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting .	1,69,18,000	..	1,69,18,000
128	Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes . . .	8,16,73,000	..	8,16,73,000
129	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power .	5,70,44,000	..	5,70,44,000
130	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	2,62,27,000	3,000	2,62,30,000
131	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals .	10,79,02,000	..	10,79,02,0000
132	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals .	34,90,92,000	..	34,90,92,000
133	Capital Outlay on Aviation	1,65,81,000	8,000	1,65,89,000
134	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	24,00,000	..	24,00,000
135	Capital Outlay on Roads	11,35,59,000	..	11,35,59,000
136	Capital Outlay on Ports	1,89,53,000	..	1,89,53,000
137	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping .	1,46,72,000	..	1,46,72,000
138	Delhi Capital Outlay	1,68,80,000	2,53,000	1,71,33,000
139	Capital Outlay on Public Works	3,00,00,000	5,00,000	3,05,00,000
140	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	35,48,000	..	35,48,000
141	Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy . . .	18,18,50,000	..	18,18,50,000
142	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue) .	17,71,00,000	..	17,71,00,000
143	Other Capital Outlay fo the Department of Communications .	75,78,000	..	75,78,000
	TOTAL . . .	13,81,79,78,000	38,09,63,13,000	51,9142,91,000

A

BILL

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1967-68.

(As passed by the houses of Parliament)

(As passed by the Houses of Parliament)

THE FINANCE BILL, 1967

(As Introduced in Lok Sabha)

A

BILL

to continue for the financial year 1967-68 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications and the existing rates of annuity deposits and to provide for the continuance of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Eighteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. (1) **Short title and commencement.**—This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1967.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1967.

2. **Income-tax.**—The provisions of section 2 of, and the First Schedule to, the Finance Act, 1966 (13 of 1966), shall apply in relation to income-tax for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967 as they apply in relation to income-tax for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1966, with the following modifications, namely:—

a) in section 2,—

(i) for the figures "1966", wherever they occur, the figures "1967" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (1), the brackets and figure "(2)", shall be omitted;

(iii) sub-section (2) shall be omitted;

(iv) in sub-section (5), in clause (a),—

(A) in sub-clause (i), after the words "derived from the export", the brackets, words and figures "(made before the sixth day of June, 1966)" shall be inserted;

(B) in sub-clause (ii),—

(i) after the words "during the previous year, sold", the words and figures "before the sixth day of June, 1966" shall be inserted;

(ii) after the words "receivable by him in respect of such export", the words "made before the date aforesaid" shall be inserted;

(C) in sub-clause (iii),—

(i) after the words "during the previous year, sold", the words and figures "before the sixth day of June, 1966" shall be inserted;

(ii) for the words "sale proceeds receivable by him in respect of such articles from the exporter", the words "sale proceeds receivable by him from the exporter in respect of such articles sold to the exporter before the date aforesaid" shall be substituted;

(b) in the First Schedule, in Paragraph F of Part I, for Explanation 1 to item I, the following Explanation shall be substituted, namely:—

'Explanation 1.—In clause (B), the expression "the relevant amount of distributions of dividends" means the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(a) the amount, if any, by which "the relevant amount of distributions of dividends" by the Company as computed in accordance with Explanation I to item I of paragraph F of Part I of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1966 (13 of 1966) exceeds its total income (reduced by the amount of capital gains, if any, relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets included therein) assessable for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1966, and

(b) so much of the amount of the dividends, other than dividends on preference shares, declared or distributed by the company during the previous year as exceeds ten per cent of its paid-up equity share capital as on the 1st day of the previous year.

3. **Annuity deposit.**—(1) Save as otherwise provided in Chapter XXIIA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, (43 of 1961), annuity deposit for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967 and annuity deposit to be made during the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967, shall be made by every person to whom the provisions of that Chapter apply, at the rate or rates specified in the Second Schedule to the Finance Act, 1966, (13 of 1966). ....

(2) For the purposes of this section and the Second Schedule as aforesaid, the expressions "adusted total income", "annuity deposit" and "depositor" have the meanings respectively assigned to them under clauses (1), (5) and (6) of section 280B of the Income-tax Act, 1961, (43 of 1961).

4. **Amendment of Act 1 of 1949.**—In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5, for the figures "1967", the figures "1968" shall be substituted.

5. **Discontinuance of salt duty.**—For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1967, no duty under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, (1 of 1944), or the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, (32 of 1934), shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the proisions of clause 4 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, (16 of 1931).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of this short Bill is to continue the existing tax structure for the financial year 1967-68, subject to certain modifications in relation to income-tax, and also to continue for that financial year, the existing rates at which annuity deposits are required to be made under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

2. Clause 2 continues the existing rates of income-tax and surcharges thereon.

In view of the devaluation of the rupee with effect from June 6, 1966 and the decision of the Government announced at that time that the export promotion schemes and incentives in force prior to that date would not continue in operation from that date, the Bill seeks to provide that the existing rebates of income-tax in relation to exports will be available only with reference to exports made up to June 5, 1966. Similarly, the Bill also seeks to provide that in the case of a manufacturer of specified commodities who has sold such commodities to an exporter in India, the existing provision for tax rebate will be applicable only in respect of such sales made up to June 5, 1966.

At present, domestic companies of certain categories are chargeable to an additional amount of income-tax with reference to distribution of dividends by them on their paid-up equity capital in excess of 10 per cent of such capital. Such additional income-tax is calculated at the rate of 7½ per cent on so much of their total income (exclusive of any capital gains relating to 'long term' capital assets, which are chargeable to tax at special rates specified in the Income-tax Act, 1961) as does not exceed the relevant mount of distributions referred to above. The provision for the levy of such additional income-tax is proposed to be continued. In conformity with the scheme underlying this provision, it is sought to provide that where a company could not be charged to such additional income-tax in respect of the assessment year 1966-67 with reference to any part of the relevant amount of distributions of equity dividends (as computed in accordance with the Finance Act, 1966) due to the circumstances that such amount exeeded the total income of the company for that assessment year, such excess will also be taken into account in levying the additional income-tax for the assessment year 1967-68.

3. Clause 3 seeks to continue the existing rates of annuity deposits in respect of the assessment year 1967-68 as also for the annuity deposits to be made during the financial year 1967-68 in relation to the income assessable for the assessment year 1968-69.

4. Clause 4 seeks to maintain for another year the status quo in regard to ommitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

5. Clause 5, like section 50 of the Finance Act, 1966, provides that salt shall be duty free for another year.

MORARJI DESAI.

New Delhi;
The 20th March, 1967.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

As this Bill seeks to continue the existing tax structure for the financial year 1967-68 subject to certain modifications in relation to income-tax and also to continue for that financial year the existing rates at which annuity deposits are required to be made under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Bill if enacted and brought into operation would not involve any additional expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 2 of the Bill which inter alia applies section 2(5)(d) of the Finance Act, 1966 in relation to income-tax for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967, empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to make rules for the purpose of computing the amount of any profits and gains derived by an assessee from the export of any goods or merchandise out of India in respect of which he may claim deducton of income-tax under section 2(5)(a)(i) of the Finance Act, 1966 as applied by the said clause 2. The matter in respect of which rules may be made is one of procedure and detail. Therefore, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

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to continue for the financial year 1967-68 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications and the existing rates of annuity deposits and to provide for the continuance of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year.

The President has, in pursuance of clauses (1) and (3) of article 117 and clause (1) of article 274 of the Constitution of India, recommended to the Lok Sabha, the introduction and consideration of the Bill.

S. L. SHAKDHER,
Secretary.

(Shri Morarji Desai,
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister of Finance.)

PART 'A' OF THE BUDGET SPEECH FOR 1967-68.

Sir,

On the 20th of March this year, I presented to this Honourable House an interim Budget for the year 1967-68. In presenting that Budget, I had occasion to remark that a number of difficult and even conflicting considerations had to be taken into account in framing the Budget for the current year. There was not enough time in the last session of Parliament either for Honourable Members or for the Government to review the situation fully. It was against this general background that it was proposed to present a fuller picture of Government's budgetary as well as general economic policies in the current session of Parliament; and it is for this purpose that I stand before the Honourable House today.

2. The areas of immediate concern in the economic field are easy to define:

First, there is the serious situation created by the drought concerning food supplies in general and the well-being of the people in the scarcity affected areas in particular.

Second, the steady rise in prices which has been with us now for more than three years has to be arrested in the shortest possible time.

Third, there is need to revive industrial activity, particularly in a number of capital goods industries which are suffering from lack of demand.

Fourth, recent adverse trends in exports have to be reversed as soon as possible.

And finally, these immediate problems must be tackled in a manner which gives us confidence that we can look forward to a long period of satisfactory growth with reasonable price stability and increasing self-reliance and without sacrificing the claims of national security and social justice.

Food Situation

3. The average production of foodgrains during the last two seasons has been 17 per cent below the level reached in 1964-65. This sharp decline in output has meant loss of income for farmers in many parts of the country. Our first concern in this situation has naturally been to prevent undue hardship to the vulnerable sections of the community by provision of work and incomes and by substantial distribution of foodgrains through public channels. It is, I think, a matter of gratification for the country and for our friends abroad who have rendered us a valuable helpat theis difficult juncture that despite the sharp reduction in output, a major calamity has been averted. I can assure the Honourable House and the people affected in all scarcity areas, and particularly in large parts of Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh, that we shall spare no effort or money to ensure that relief measures and public distribution of foodgrains will be continued and extended to the extent necessary during the lean months still ahead of us. I propose to make a substantial additional provision of Rs. 38 crores in the Centre's Budget for the current year for supporting relief measures and assisting the scarcity affected States. This is in addition to the provision of Rs. 37 crores already made in the interim Budget. Honourable Members would agree that relief to the people in the scarcity areas should be the first charge on any resources that we, at the Centre, can spare even in our present difficult conditions.

4. We have already imported 3·5 million tonnes of foodgrains during the first five months of 1967. Another 2·6 million tonnes are expected to arrive after the end of May. Of this total of some 6 million tonnes, a little over one million tonnes represent purchases, of roughly equal quantities of rice and wheat, from our own resources; the balance consists of PL 480 supplies from the United States and assistance from a number of other countries notably Canada, the Soviet Union and Australia. Subject to appropriate matching, the United States has indicated its willingness to provide another 3 million tonnes of foodgrains; and of this 1·5 million tonnes are expected to be authorised shortly. A considerable part of the purchases we have authorised from our own resources is in the expectation that appropriate assistance will be available from other countries in a form which will relieve our general balance of payments position. Apart from these purchases, we also have to spend large amounts of our own foreign exchange earnings for meeting freight payments on foodgrains supplied on concessional terms. Nevertheless, to the extent necessary arrangements for further imports from our own resources will be made to prevent a breakdown of the public distribution system.

5. The availability of rice around the world is extremely limited; and even such quantities as are available can be had at prices much higher than those for other cereals. Our public distribution system will, therefore, have to rely primarily on wheat and milo.

While supplies of wheat can be supplemented appreciably by imports, the supply of rice has to depend essentially on internal procurement. I am happy to say that all State Governments, whether surplus or deficit, are co-operating in the task of procuring internal supplies of rice, wheat and other foodgrains. To facilitate this effort, we have increased procurement prices and have maintained and indeed strengthened zonal restrictions between States. Whatever may be the merits of the system of free distribution and free movement of grains in normal times, it is obvious that in the present circumstances, the public distribution system and the zonal restrictions will have to continue.

6. Honourable Members are aware that the present system of distribution of foodgrains imposes a heavy burden on the financial position of the Centre on account of the subsidised rates at which we supply imported foodgrains to State Governments and others. This subsidy is expected to cost as much as Rs. 118 crores to the Central Government in the current year. Despite the difficult budgetary situation, we have for the present thought it prudent to continue the Central subsidies on foodgrains. It is our policy, however, to reduce and eliminate this subsidy as soon as circumstances permit. The large expenditure on food subsidies is one of the main reasons why it has been difficult for us this year to provide for important developmental needs. Any sustained erosion of developmental outlays through a policy of subsiding consumption, however essential, cannot but have serious repercussions on our ability to provide the same essential consumer goods in the years to come.

7. In addition to the subsidy given by the Centre, some State Governments also are subsidising foodgrains. In our Federal Constitution, it is not for the Centre to decide what the States should do in matters like this. But it is my duty to make it clear that if any State Government wishes to subsidise foodgrains, over and above the substantial subsidy given by the Central Government, it will have to do so on the basis of its own resources and without counting on any additional Central assistance for the purpose.

Agricultural Production

8. Honourable Members are awaire of the steps we are taking to increase agricultural productivity on a sustained basis in connection with what has come to be known as the new agricultural strategy. But there is urgent need also to take immediate steps to ensure that the next kharif crop turns out to be as good as possible. It simply will not do to rest content with the hope that after two severe droughts, weather conditions are bound to take a turn for the better in the coming season. Whatever the weather conditions, immediate steps have to be taken to make sure that programmes like minor irrigation and provision of better seeds and more fertilizers, which can make the maximum impact on the crop prospects for the coming year, are proceeded with on an emergency basis. That is why, even in the interim Budget, we had sought to provide the full needs of agriculture for the current year. On a review of these needs, some additional provision for Land Mortgage Banks has been found necessary; and I propose to provide Rs. 5 crores more for this purpose. I propose also to increase Plan assistance to the State Governments from Rs. 535 crores provided in the interim Budget to Rs. 590 crores. It is essentially for the State Governments to decide how best to deploy their resources. But I hope that they will earmark a large part of the total resources available to them for securing an immediate increase in agricultural production. We are currently providing nearly 300 million dollars for import of fertilizers as against less than 100 million dollars only three years ago. Correspondingly, fertilizer credits are also being substantially enlarged.

9. The drought has affected severely not only the food situation but also the supply position in regard to a number of other essential products such as raw jute, cotton, oilseeds and sugar. Arrangements have had to be made for substantial imports of both raw jute and raw cotton and we shall make provision for additional imports in order to sustain both exports and internal consumption. In the case of raw jute imports, the subsidy to maintain the competitive position of the Indian jute industry has been continued in the current year. We shall review the position regarding both imports and subsidy in the light of the prospects for the coming crop. In the meanwhile, in order to encourage domestic production, the minimum support price for raw jute has been raised from Rs. 35 per maund to Rs. 40 per maund.

10. In respect of raw jute and cotton as well as oilseeds, it is of the utmost importance to step up research and other activity for increasing per acre yields. The future of many of our important export industries will turn heavily on the efficiency with which we produce the raw materials for them. It is gratifying that industry is becoming increasingly conscious of this need; and at a later stage, I will have occasion to refer to a change in our tax laws that I propose to introduce for encouraging research activity in general by our industry.

11. The decline in sugar production this year has been particularly sharp. There is no escape from a reduction in the internal consumption of sugar; and the present controls on price and distribution will have to be maintained in order to distribute the shortage equitably. We shall keep the situation under review and take whatever steps are necessary to increase the output of sugarcane in the next season and to keep its diversion to other uses within reasonable limits.

Price Stability

12. In the wake of the recent drought, there has been a sharp increase in prices. To some extent, upward pressure on prices was exerted also by devaluation. A situation in which prices have risen by as much as 46 per cent over a period of three years naturally creates apprehensions about further inflation; and this, in turn, depresses savings and encourages unproductive investments in land, urban property, gold and commodities. Curbs on such investment become, therefore, more important than ever. Again, in a period of inflation, prices increase at an uneven pace for different products and services; and this raises many difficult problems of adjustment of relative prices.

13. In addition to these standard concomitants of inflation, we have to reckon with special complications when the primary impetus for the rise in prices comes from a sudden and sharp decline in output rather than from an excessive increase in demand. It is not always possible to reduce demand swiftly in the face of a sudden decline in output; and it becomes necessary to spread the process of adjusting supply and demand over a period of time and with the help of larger imports. But foreign exchange earnings from exports also get adversely affected as a result both of the fall in production and the rise in prices; and this makes it difficult to augment domestic availability by larger imports. Again, the necessity to put an end to the inflationary psychology and the adverse effect of the decline in production on governmental revenues requires a restraint on public and private expenditure; and this in turn tends to depress demand conditions for specific industries. Similarly, when crops fail and there is extensive loss of real incomes, there is a tendency for consumer demand to be depressed and for raw material costs to increase so that some industries get caught in a real squeeze. What I have just said describes in essence the kind of difficult and complex situation which we are facing today. There are no perfect answers to deal with a situation of this character; and I can only indicate to Honourable Members the lines along which we propose to move in the coming months to reconcile, as best as possible, the different elements in the present situation in the light of our general policy objectives.

14. We consider it of the utmost importance that our primary concern at the present moment should be to put an end to the psychology of inflation. Continued and large budgetary deficits over the past few years have contributed to this psychology. I propose, therefore, in the present Budget also to limit the outlays of the Central Government strictly within the resources which can be mobilised in a non-inflationary manner.

15. Equally, we must avoid a repetition of the situation, in which the State Governments can shift their budgetary burdens to the Centre by resorting to unauthorised overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. In order that the task of avoiding overdrafts may not prove impossibly difficult for the State Governments, I propose to help them in advance to a greater extent than was possible in the interim Budget. Taking account of both Plan and non-Plan requirements, the assistance now being proposed for the States is Rs. 98 crores more than in the interim Budget. I am well aware that this does not meet all the needs of the State Governments; but I hope that they also will do their part for meetng their needs. This is not the time when either the Centre or the States can afford to give up or erode important sources of revenue. If some concessions are to be given, say to very small farmers, they will have to be made up—and indeed, more than made up—by higher levies on better-off farmers. It is sometimes suggested that if the Centre cannot help in any other way, it should help by postponing recovery of interest and amortisation charges from State Governments. While we are prepared to discuss all problems with Chief Ministers and

16. I am well aware that avoidance of deficit financing is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for price stability in all circumstances. Over a period, some expansion in supply is necessary to accmmodate the needs of growing production. Nevertheless, in the present circumstances, it is desirable that Government should not appropriate any part of the permissible limit of monetary expansion. This will allow a larger expansion of bank credit to agriculture and industry to facilitate higher production. The new agricultural strategy and the immediate programmes for increasing agricultural production that are so vitally important require a substantial increase in credit. It is equally important to ensure others, I hope it is clear that if we are to help the States more in one way, we will be able to help them less in other ways.

that private industry is not inhibited from increasing producion by undue limitations on the availability of credit. Some restraint on private credit, particularly for speculative and unproductive purposes, will, of course, be necessary. But apart from its psychological importance, the avoidance of deficit financing by the Government would place the Reserve Bank and the banking system in general in a better position to meet the genuine credit requirements of agriculture and industry, whether public or private.

17. The question of adjustment in relative prices raises difficult social and economic questions. When costs have risen, some adjustment of prices becomes unavoidable if production is not to be affected. Similarly, when real incomes are eroded by increases in the cost of living, some compensation to the lower income groups becomes not only unavoidable but also necessary in the interest of maintaining social harmony and good industrial and service relations. At the same time, the process of prices chasing costs and costs chasing prices cannot be allowed to go unchecked. For this reason, Government has endeavoured to stagger adjustments in relative prices without ruling out such adjustments altogether; and the same discriminating policy will have to be adopted for some time to come with a somewhat greater accent against upward revisions either in wages or in prices.

18. Considerable concern has been caused rightly in the country by the recent deterioration in industrial relations. At a time when some hardship is unavoidable and when it is of the utmost importance to increase efficiency and production, such deterioration is particularly regrettable. I would, therefore, appeal most earnestly to employees and employers to solve their mutual problems in a spirit of give and take. Any further deterioration in industrial relations can only spell greater hardship for the vulnerable sections of the community.

Revival of Industrial Production

19. The growth of industrial output has slowed down considerably over the past two years. There has been a modest revival since October last. Nevertheless, industrial production in general has by no means been buoyant and several industries are actually experiencing a decline in production and an increase in excess capacity.

20. The situation that prevails at present cannot be described as one of general recession. In such a situation, one would expect to find excess capacity all round and, therefore, the possibility of increasing output by general stimulation of demand. There is obviously no immediate possibility of increasing agricultural output merely by stimulating demand. Even in regard to industry, the emergence of sizeable excess capacity is concentrated in capital goods industries, notably, railway wagons, machine tools, textile machinery, castings and structurals. Among consumer goods industries, difficulties are felt particularly by the weaker cotton textile mills which have been in need of rationalisation and more efficient management for quite some time. Policies which are designed to stimulate demand in general are clearly out of place in the present situation when availabilities of basic consumer goods and agricultural raw materials cannot be increased significantly in the short-run. At the same time, there cannot be any question that whatever can be done has to be done to revive industrial production.

21. Basically, Government's approach to the revival of industrial production consists of a number of ingredients.

For the priority industries, we are continuing the liberal import policy; for other industries producing essential consumer goods also, the import requirements of raw materials and components will be met on a more liberal basis.

Despite the difficult budgetary position, it is proposed to provide additional sums beyond what was already provided in the interim Budget for the developmental and other needs of both the Centre and the States.

To the extent possible, additional outlays are being directed to the capital goods industries which are in need of some impetus to demand.

It is my intention also to explore all avenues of stimulating investment and developmental outlays as soon as the basic supply conditions in regard to essential consumer goods show some improvement. Planning for a revival of investment activity whether in the public or the private sector should, therefore, receive no set-back.

As already mentioned, avoidance of deficit financing will make it possible to ensure that production is not held back for want of credit.

22. To some extent, the present difficulties of the capital goods industries spring from the fact that the expectations on which the earlier investments were made have not

materialised. In such a situation, industry will have to show considerable initiative in diversifying production in the light of changing circumstances. Government also has a responsibility to facilitate this; and to this end, selective relaxations have already been made in respect of industrial licensing. The decontrol over the pricing and distribution of steel should also go some way in facilitating this process of adjusting the pattern of production to the changing pattern of demand both in respect of steel production as such and in the large number of industries using steel.

23. Again, larger exports offer a way out of the present difficulties of many of our engineering and other industries. An increase in exports of our newer products is vitally important from the point of view of achieving a sustained increase in our total export earnings; and the present situation offers a welcome opportunity of redoubling our efforts in this direction. The subsidies that we provide on the export of engineering and other products should help in this direction. Wherever necessary, we will support the effort of industry to increase exports of capital goods by suitable credit arrangements also. But industry also will have to adjust its pricing and other policies in relation to export orders if they are to do their part in counteracting current recessionary trends in a constructive manner. At a time when excess capacity exists, it should be in the interest of the industry concerned to seek actively new outlets for its products even if this has to be done without covering in full the normal share of fixed costs.

24. In short, the present industrial scene is compounded of a number of complex elements and no single or simple answer will suffice to transform it. The approach I have described is calculated to make the maximum impact on industrial recovery without jeopardising the chances of restoring price stability.

Export Promotion

25. The question of export promotion is, of course, relevant not only to industries suffering from lack of demand at present but also to the general run of our economic activities and policies. It cannot but be a matter of great concern that the momentum in our export earnings, which was witnessed during the early years of Third Plan, has not been sustained. The performance of exports during 1966-67 has been particularly disappointing. Of late, there have been signs of a modest recovery in export earnings. With the revival of agriculture and industry, and continued efforts to explore markets for them abroad, some further improvement in export earnings can be expected.

26. Nevertheless, it would be necessary to exercise a restraint on domestic demand for products which can be exported in larger quantities. Equally, export duties have to be revised if such a revision becomes necessary in order to maintain the competitiveness of our major export industries. Quite apart from this, a major break-through in export earnings can be expected only on the basis of modernisation and rationalisation of our established industries, and a judicious expansion of capacity both in agriculture and industry in directions where we have a long-term competitive advantage. From time to time, special arrangements will have to be made to make sure that industries and activities with an export potential are given the highest priority in the allocation of scarce resources. Export industries are now able to import their raw materials and component requirements for export production from the cheapest source and with the least administrative intervention. In regard to capital goods imports, foreign exchange releases for other purposes and rupee finance as well, export industries will have to be given a preferential treatment.

27. Promotion of tourism has a great potential for adding to our foreign exchange earnings. I propose, therefore, to annouance some measures later to help the tourist industry. We also propose to take steps to prevent the leakage of tourist earnings to unauthorised channels which still takes place.

28. A hospitable environment for private foreign investment in priority areas has also considerable bearing on promotion of exports. It is generally recognised that private foreign investment can make a valuable contribution to reducing our reliance on imports, particularly when it brings with it know-how and sophisticated techniques as well as capital resources. But foreign investors can also bring with them knowledge of foreign markets and the organisation and other resources to exploit them. As they get to know our own country and potential better, they help promote our exports. We should, therefore, welcome private foreign investment particularly when it can assist our export effort.

29. I cannot help emphasising that the restoration of general price stability is an imperative necessity not only for maintaining social harmony but also for under-pinning

and strengthening our export promotion efforts and indeed, our efforts to reduce the reliance on imports. Honourable Members may rest assured that we are determined to do all that we can to maintain the external value of Indian rupee so that distortions of the kind that led to the devaluation last June, and the necessity for sharp adjustment in the internal economy that followed from it, are avoided.

30. While everything possible has to be done to promote exports, it has also got to propping up export earnings which are bound to prove short-lived. An environment of stability, whether in respect of the general price level or the frame-work of promotion measures, is absolutely vital for a steady increase in export earnings. A climate of expectations in which export industries seek to neutralise all their inefficiency and be recognised that only those exports, which can hold their own in the long run, should receive the maximum encouragement so that we do not waste our scarce resources for disadvantages by budgetary support cannot be conducive to enduring and sound export promotion. It should, therefore, be perfectly clear that while the Government would be prepared to allocate scarce resources on a priority basis for the export industries, this preference will have to be justified increasingly in terms of the efforts of the industries themselves to increase their efficiency and profitability.

Import Policy

31. What I have just said applies equally to industries which compete with imports. We have built up considerable capacity for producing a large variety of goods in the country over the last ten to fifteen years. Through import restrictions as well as high tariff duties, we have sought to protect domestic industry from competition from producers abroad who have the advantage of long experience and trained labour force, not to mention the advantage of easier access to capital and even raw materials. It is now generally recognised that domestic industries in developing countries require some protection against foreign competition. However, the development of industries behind protective walls can lead to distortions and waste of scarce resources unless industries, which have already been established for some time, became progressively more efficient. In short, a competitive environment is as vital for the healthy promotion of import substitution as it is for the sound promotion of exports. That is why we have relaxed quantitative import restrictions in a selective manner. This policy will be continued and strengthened as circumstances permit, particularly when it is important to provide a spur for domestic industry to increase its efficiency.

32. We recognise that Indian industry has still a long way to go in the direction of diversification and efficient production. Not all the disadvantages from which our industry suffers can be removed over a short period. Again, as some industries have to be exposed more and more to international competition, others will emerge and get established and would require protection in the initial stages not only by way of tariffs but also by way of quantitative restrictions. What we need, therefore, in regard to import policy is not some rigid approach, which tends to justify all restrictions for all time, or its antithesis in which all restrictions are sought to be abolished on a particular day. What is required is a deliberate and discriminating policy in which the frontiers of protection keep on moving from time to time and from commodity to commodity; so that, by progressive stages, protection is removed from some commodities while it is introduced in the case of other commodities which begin to be produced in the country.

Controls

33. If Indian industry needs to be exposed to a competitive environment in relation to exports and imports, such an environment is all the more necessary as between different industries and between different units in the same industry. This is not the occasion for me to review the machinery of controls over investment, distribution and prices that we have been operating in India for several years now. Our approach to these controls has been pragmatic; and we have not hestitated to relax them or to intensify them from time to time in the light of changing circumstances. Basically, our approach to controls has also been positive; we have sought thereby to promote development by conserving scarce resources. A similar pragmatic and positive approach would be necessary even for the future. Where it is necessary to retain controls, it shall be our endeavour to administer them in a manner which minimises delays and inconvenience and ensures equal treatment to all concerned. It has to be recognised, however, that controls are only a means to an end and that, by their very nature, they tend to introduce rigidities which often impair efficiency and initiative on the part of all concerned. Very often the social objectives of controls such as maintaining a measure of equality between people with different initial advantages and prevention of an undue concentration of wealth and economic power can

be achieved by other means which may have less inhibiting effect on productive efficiency. That is why, for some time, we have been following a selective policy of relaxing controls.

34. This question has also been examined by the Administrative Reforms Commission and by a number of independent experts. We propose to consider their recommendations carefully. I would only point out at this stage that there cannot be any question of our giving up the basic objectives behind the controls that we maintain. The question only is whether these objectives could not be better served by a different combination of policies in which controls play a less important part than today and other instruments, particularly fiscal and monetary instruments, play a more active part.

Long-term Considerations

35. This brings me to some of the longer term considerations which have to be kept in mind even as we deal with our difficult short-term situation. Our immediate difficulties are essentially the result of two aggressions on our territory and two droughts. It is, however, important for us to enquire whether they do not signify something more basic in our plans and policies which also calls for a correction in emphasis if not in direction.

36. There is general agreement in the country that the highest priority should be given to agriculture and to family planning in our plans for the next few years. No one seriously questions also that as soon as possible, and consistent with the avoidance of inflation, programmes of social betterment should be pursued more vigorously. In this connection, next only perhaps to the importance of providing an adequate supply of food-grains comes the necessity of enlarging greatly the facilities for drinking water all over the country. Improvement in the quality of education and the welfare of backward classes, particularly of scheduled castes and tribes, will also require more urgent attention than hitherto.

37. If I am not mistaken, the differences and the doubts that are often expressed about our plans relate mainly to two or three basic areas. There is, first of all, the question of the speed with which we can increase the rates of saving and capital formation in the country. Related to this is the problem of our ability to increase the productivity of such capital as we already have. Differences are also expressed about the proportion of available savings which should be invested by the private sector and the public sector in the light of their respective responsibilities and ability to invest the savings profitably. There is also some question whether consumer goods industry or capital goods industry should receive somewhat higher priority than in the recent past.

38. It is not my intention here to enter into a debate about the pros and cons of the issues around which differences and doubts of the kind that I have just outlined revolve. But let me say that if we have over-estimated in the past our capacity to save as a nation or our capacity to secure a certain return from the capital already invested, such an over-estimation was, in part, at any rate, intended as a spur to better effort on the part of all of us. Certainly, in future, we shall have to be more realistic about what we can do in regard to savings or the improvement in the efficiency of capital over any given period. But when all the care and caution have been exercised, we shall still have to make an effort to do a little more than what the prudent among us might regard as the maximum feasible. What is involved here are the hopes and aspirations of millions of our people; and it simply will not do to assume that what might be good and prudent for some of us for some time will also be good and prudent for the country as a whole for all time.

39. I do not think that there is also any scope for doubt about the importance of industries in Indian economic development. Under modern conditions, even agriculture cannot be transformed without a corresponding growth in industries which either supply the requirements of agriculture or absorb its products. If we attach the highest priority to agriculture in the present circumstances, it is essentially because of our desire to be self-sufficient in regard to our food requirements. More generally, investments in agriculture at the present juncture are capable of making a striking contribution to both consumption and investment and to an improvement in the balance of payments. This does not mean, however, that industrial investment can be held in abeyance.

40. Whether we should make such investment as we make in industry primarily in consumer goods industries or in capital goods industries is also a question which cannot be decided on any a priori grounds. Obviously, increases in consumption provide the ultimate justification for all developmental activity; and the total volume of consumer goods we need will always be substantially larger than the volume of capital goods we require. At the sarne time, increases in consumption cannot be sustained without increasing the level of capital formation.

41. Perhaps in the past, our investment decisions have been guided more by a general consideration of our long-term needs rather than by a precise assessment of the relative rate of return in different activities. We will need to rely more, over the years to come, on an analysis of costs and benefits in different sectors and to guide our long-term strategy in the light of alternative courses of action. But I have no doubt that, barring marginal variations from time to time, the general thrust of our developmental strategy will have to be on a broad front, comprising a wide range of agricultural and industrial activity. Mistakes certainly have been made and will perhaps also be made in future in regard to investment decisions by both the public and the private sector. But behind the mistakes and miscalculations that we might have made, there lay, I am sure, a genuine desire to speed up progress, to short-circuit the process of growth so that the trials and tribulations of our people would be short-lived. While we should certainly profit from our mistakes and be prepared to rearrange priorities at any given time in order to meet the exigencies of the situation in the short-run, it would not be prudent to dismiss the long-term requirements of the economy as altogether irrelevant.

42. I do not suppose that in any active democracy like ours, there would ever be complete agreement about the respective roles and abilities of the public and the private sectors. Both have an important role to play; and I can only say that, over time, their relative roles will necessarily be determined by their relative abilities. Without seeking to supplant the private sector, Government is committed to an expansion of the public sector; and to this end, we shall give the highest priority to the improvement of the management and efficiency of the pubic sector enterprises already created.

43. In keeping with the Directive Principles of our Constitution, Government is fully committed to the achievement of a socialist society within the framework of an actively functioning democracy. Much has already been achieved in this connection; and in the coming months, we propose to explore all possible avenues to make sure that whatever initiatives we have taken in this regard are pursued and implemented with vigour and that further progress is made without impairing the productive efficiency of the economy in general.

Budget Estimates for 1967-68

44. So much for economic policies both in the short and the long run. I shall now summarise briefly the Budget Estimates for 1967-68 as I now wish to present them and compare them with those given in the interim Budget. But before I do so, I would like to refer briefly to the Revised Estimates for the year 1966-67 about which some more information is now available.

45. Honourable Members will recall that I had stated, when presenting the interim Budget, that the Centre's budgetary operations for 1966-67 were expected to show a deficit of as much as Rs. 350 crores. Though full details are not yet available, I am glad to say that the deficit has turned out to be somewhat smaller than anticipated, namely, of the order of Rs. 313 crores. The improvement of Rs. 37 crores is the result of a number of factors of which I shall make only a general mention. The receipts from tax revenues have been of about the same order as estimated in the Revised Estimates; in fact, a shade better. External assistance has, however, shown a significant shortfall. But this has been made up by savings under various items of expenditure. The foodgrains transactions have turned out to be better than estimated and this accounts to a large extent for the reduction in the anticipated deficit. The Budget documents repeat the Revised Estimates as presented earlier as the actual figures in most cases are not yet available.

46. Turning now to the Budget Estimates for the current year, I shall indicate the main changes in the interim Budget which I presented in March last. I anticipate some shortfall in the revenue from Excise Duties on sugar on account of lower production. But I expect that this would be made up under other receipts and have, therefore, not made any change in the estimate of Revenue Receipts.

47. As regards foreign aid, Honourable Members will recall that I had provided for the utilisation of Rs. 835 crores or 1115 million dollars this year. Since then, the Aid-India Consortium met in Paris and we have had further discussions, including those with the President of the World Bank. In the interim Budget, I had already taken credit for some disbursement from the 900 million dollars of non-project assistance that we expect to be committed this year. It would appear from recent discussions that the pace of disbursements from the new non-project assistance may be somewhat quicker. On the other hand, our experience during 1966-67 should warn us against too optimistic a view

of aid disbursements. Taking everything into account, I have increased the earlier estimate of foreign aid utilisation by Rs. 30 crores.

48. The changes made by the Railways in fares and freights will improve the position of their Funds which are deposited with the General Revenues by Rs. 7 crores.

49. Defence expenditure is also proposed to be reduced by Rs. 6 crores. In the interim Budget, this expenditure was only 3 per cent higher than in 1966-67 in money terms. The cost of maintaining defence services and defence supplies has gone up over the past 12 months as a result both of internal price rise and the change in the exchange rate. A substantial reduction in the interim provision for defence, therefore, is not possible. Honourable Members are aware that we are prepared to explore all possible avenues of reducing the tension on our borders and of improving our relations with our two neighbours, China and Pakistan. But as long as these efforts do not meet with a genuine response, we cannot allow our search for economies to come in the way of the needs of national security. But consistent with this, it shall be our endeavour to seek economies in this as in other fields.

50. Since the presentation of the interim Budget, Government has reduced significantly the fertilizer subsidies, particularly in the context of the higher procurement prices which are being offered for foodgrains. This, together with reduction in the purchase price of fertilizers, is expected to benefit the current Budget to the extent of Rs. 51 crores in comparison with the interim Budget. Further, a saving of Rs. 7 crores will also be available in respect of the subsidy on sugar exports which are likely to go down in view of the reduction in sugar output.

51. I have already referred earlier to the additional provision that I propose to make in respect of some of the items included in the interim Budget. Assistance to the States is proposed to be increased by Rs. 98 crores including Rs. 38 crores for the scarcity affected areas. I have also allocated an additional Rs. 45 crores for the Central Plan, over and above the provision of Rs. 1176 crores made in the interim Budget. Of this, Rs. 14 crores are for Trannsport, mainly roads, ports and shipping, Rs. 6 crores for Oil exploration and Refining, Rs. 5 crores for Bokaro Steel Plant, Rs. 4 crores for the Union Territories and Rs. 3 crores each for Atomic Energy, Posts and Telegraphs and Family Planning. The rest of the provision relates to Education, Heavy Industries, Khadi and Village Industries, Chemicals and Tourism.

PART 'B' OF THE BUDGET SPEECH FOR 1967-68

Mobilisation of resources

52. In the Budget Estimates that I have just presented, the availability of resources will be higher by Rs. 101 crores and expenditures by Rs. 143 crores in relation to the interim Budget. I should, however, explain that I have chosen on this occasion, for reasons of security, to mention some of the facts in Part B of the Budget Speech only.

53. On the expenditure side, I have not so far provided anything additional for assistance to the financial institutions. In the interim Budget, a provision of Rs. 30 crores was made for this purpose. This is sufficient for enabling these institutions to honour all their existing commitments as well as to meet disbursements on new commitments in respect of the priority sectors of fertilizers, alloy and tool steel and the like. However, some additional provision for these institutions is necessary if they are to play a reasonable part in supporting private investment activity and thereby helping the revival of the investment goods industries. I, therefore, propose to provide an additional sum of Rs. 10 crores for the financial institutions. In a Budget of this magnitude, it is also necessary to make a provision for contingencies. Taking account of all considerations, I estimate that the deficit of the Centre, without any further mobilisation of resources, would be of the order of Rs. 68 crores.

54. By far the best way of mobilising resources is to economise on Government expenditure without sacrificing efficiency. I have already set in motion a thorough examination of the expenditure patterns of all Central Ministries. Already, some decisions have been taken which will reduce the strength of my own Ministry. Similar decisions in respect of other Ministries will be announced as they are taken. In respect of Government projects, the Bureau of Public Enterprises will keep a constant watch in order to secure genuine economies. I do not propose, however, to take any credit at this stage for reduction in Government expenditure as a result of the economy drive that I propose to pursue vigorously. In matters like this, it is best to take credit for success only when success has already been achieved.

55. Better collection of existing taxes is also an important and indeed most equitable way of mobilising additional resources. This is a continuing programme where constant endeavours have to be made to improve tax administration as well as tax laws. In this connection, we have been experimenting for some time with a new system of distribution of work in the Income-tax Department. Under this system, particular functions such as those of assessment, collection, refunds etc., are performed by the Income-tax Officers specifically entrusted with these functions. This experiment has shown encouraging results. To facilitate the extension of the functional system, I propose to make specific provisions in the law and I am circulating separately a detailed note on the subject for the information of Honourable Members. I propose, however, to take only a small credit for better collection of income-tax this year, as it is premature to expect any sizeable gain in the early stages of the operation of the scheme.

56. It is also desirable to rely to the maximum extent on mobilisation of private savings for meeting the requirements of the Government. In the present conditions in the country, however, it would not be prudent to take credit for anything more than what I have done in the interim Budget under small savings, market borrowings and the like. At a later stage, I shall refer to one or two fiscal concessions which I propose to give in order to promote savings. But these measures are designed with an eye on the long run rather than on improving the budgetary position during the current year itself.

Export Duties

57. Coming to taxation proper, the most important changes involving a loss in revenue that I have to announce relate to export duties. Our exports of jute manufactures have declined in the recent past and some of the promising lines are being threatened with competition from substitutes. I propose, therefore, to reduce the duty on sacking (other than cotton bagging) by Rs. 150 per tonne, on carpet backing and jute specialities by Rs. 300 per tonne and on other hessians by Rs. 150 per tonne. The effect of these reductions would be a loss of revenue of Rs. 13·50 crores in a full year.

58. A reduction of Rs. 7·50 per tonne has been proposed in the export duty on manganese ore having 10 per cent or more but not more than 48 per cent of manganese content, mainly with a view to offset the effect of the recent increase in railway freight on manganese ore. A marginal reduction of Re. 1 per tonne is also being made in the export duty on iron ore fines (including blue dust). These changes will result in a loss of

revenue of Rs. 83 lakhs in a full year. A change is also being made in respect of the duty on tea to which I shall refer later.

Direct Taxes

59. In respect of direct taxes, I propose to give a number of selective and indeed minor concessions. The main concessions in respect of taxes on personal incomes are as follows:

(a) In our society, many of us have to maintain dependent parents or grand parents. I propose, therefore, to grant a fixed allowance of Rs. 400 for maintenance of one or more of the dependent parents or grand parents in the case of resident individuals having a total income not exceeding Rs. 10,000. The tax relief on this allowance will be calculated at the rate of 5 per cent applicable to the initial slab of income. This allowance will be available only when the dependent parent or grand parent does not have personal income exceeding Rs. 1000 in the year. This concession is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 2 crores.

(b) At present we levy a surcharge on unearned income in excess of Rs. 15,000. I propose to raise this exemption limit to Rs. 30,000. In a sense, the principle of taxing income from investments at a rate higher than income from work runs counter to the desirability of increased savings. I have, therefore, sought to take this into account at least partially this year. This concession will mean a loss of Rs. 75 lakhs.

(c) I propose that all tax-payers having dividend incomes not exceeding Rs. 500 during the year be allowed to exclude from their taxable income the whole of the dividend income received by them from Indian companies. This should encourage equity investment by tax-payers in the lower and middle income groups. The revenue loss of this measure is estimated at Rs. 1·50 crores.

(d) The present limit of the amount of approved savings in life insurance, Government and recognised provident funds and cumulative time deposits in Post Offices, which qualify for tax relief in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families, is proposed to be increased from 25 per cent of the total income to 30 per cent of the total income. The monetary limits of Rs. 12,500 in the case of individuals and Rs. 25,000 in the case of Hindu undivided families will also be raised, simultaneously, to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively.

(e) Given our present need for resources, I have found it necessary to continue the Annuity Deposit Scheme. I have, however, made some marginal modifications in the Scheme. For example, people over the age of 60 need not make a deposit; at present, the age limit is 70 years. Similarly, for all assessees, no penal tax will apply in case of shortfalls in deposits upto Rs. 100 or upto 10 per cent of the deposits required to be made.

(f) Indian scientists, professors and research workers who spend a part of the year in foreign universities or other educational or scientific institutions will be allowed, subject to certain conditions, to deduct from their taxable income 50 per cent of the remuneration received by them from foreign sources.

60. I will now summarise some of the concessions—again, selective and minor—that I propose to give in respect of corporate taxation:

(a) As a measure of relief to small-scale industries in the corporate sector, I propose to extend the concessional rate of 45 per cent to widely-held domestic companies having total incomes not exceeding Rs. 50,000 as against Rs. 25,000 at present. This is likely to result in a loss to revenue of about Rs. 18 lakhs.

(b) As a tourist promotion measure, I propose to extend the priority industry treatment to approved hotels run by Indian companies. Further, I propose to provide for the allowance of initial depreciation on hotel buildings constructed by such companies after the 31st March 1967 in an amount of 25 per cent of their cost of construction. Some other relaxations are also proposed in favour of the hotel industry.

(c) It has often been represented that our present tax-holiday concession does not benefit adequately those undertakings for which profitability is usually low in the initial years. In order to make the tax exemption more meaningful in such cases, I propose to allow a carry-forward of the unabsorbed benefit of the 'tax-holiday' relating to the assessment year 1967-68, onwards, upto eight years from the year of commencement of the business.

(d) The existing tax law has certain features which inhibit desirable amalgamations of companies by attracting certain liabilities on such amalgamation. Merging of uneconomic units is desirable in order to improve productivity and realise economies of scale. I propose to facilitate this process by removing the existing disabilities in the matter in the law.

(e) The progress in resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and certain East African countries has been painfully slow. To supplement the efforts made in this direction by the State Governments, it is proposed, subject to some conditions, to allow industrial units employing such displaced persons and repatriates to deduct 50 per cent of their profits in computing their taxable income.

(f) I also propose to provide certain tax concessions to industries damaged or destroyed by enemy action or by natural calamities.

(g) In order to promote scientific research in our country, I propose to enhance the rate of development rebate on machinery and plant installed for scientific research after the 31st March 1967, from the existing general rate of 20 per cent, to the priority rate of 35 per cent. Further, the whole of the capital expenditure incurred after the 31st March 1967 on assets used for scientific research will be allowed as a deduction in the year in which it is incurred.

61. The combined effect of the various concessions in direct taxes that I have listed will be a reduction in revenue of about Rs. 5 crores in a full year. I do not propose, however, to take any debit for this item as a reduction in revenue of this order should be made up by better tax collection assisted by the proposed extension over a wider area of deduction of taxes at source.

62. In addition to the changes in direct taxes which I have described, a few other changes are proposed in the Finance Bill which are intended either to continue the existing concessions or to clarify the intentions of the present law. I do not propose to describe these here as they are set out in detail in the explanatory memorandum on the Finance Bill.

63. Some time back Government appointed Shri S. Bhoothalingam, formerly Secretary, Ministry of Finance, as a one-man Committee for recommending measures for simplifying and rationalising the existing structure of direct and indirect taxation. Shri Bhoothalingam recently submitted his first interim Report, which relates exclusively to direct taxes, particularly income tax. Copies of this Report will be made available to Honourable Members as soon as possible. Apart from simplification and rationalisation, the Report also suggests a reconsideration of some of the policy aspects of the present tax structure. In a sense, major modifications in the tax structure should not be made in one area, without examining similar suggestions for application to other areas. It is also desirable that on substantive issues, this Honourable House, expert public opinion and people at large should have an opportunity to express their views before Government makes up its mind. I propose, therefore, to publish also the subsequent reports of Shri Bhoothalingam. It is my intention that the publication of these reports will provide an occasion for Parliament and for others to discuss some of the basic aspects of the tax structure so that it can be put on a sound and progressive basis as soon as possible. It is for this reason, quite apart from the difficult financial situation in the current year, that I have decided to restrict my proposals for modification in the direct tax structure to a minimum. It is my intention, however, to introduce even in the present Budget some of the measures of rationalisation and simplification which have been recommended in the interim Report.

64. One of the main recommendations is that changes in the tax laws and rates of taxation should be applied prospectively to current incomes. The existing practice of applying the rates of tax to incomes already earned in the past year, which has been followed over a long period of years, is not sound in principle. The annual Finance Acts not only prescribe rates of tax but often provide incentives or disincentives in various directions. Such incentives or disincentives can obviously be meaningful only if they are applied prospectively. Apart from this consideration, it stands to reason that the tax-payer should know before hand his tax liability for any given income year. I propose, therefore, to apply the several measures for making changes in the tax laws as also in the tax rates, prospectively, to current incomes which will fall due for assessment next year, except where it is felt that a particular measure calls for retrospective application for special reasons. We also propose to consider seriously the recommendation about adopting a standard tax year co-terminous with the financial year.

65. Another measure recommended for simplifying tax calculations is the elimination of most of the areas in which calculations of rebates and reliefs have to be made at

present by applying the average rate of tax on the total income. In these areas, I propose to make provisions for allowing a straight deduction of the whole or a specified proportion of the income qualifying for the rebate or relief in computing the taxable income. Similar provisions will also be made for calculating rebate of tax on charitable donations Donations to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund will be added to the categories of donations which at present qualify for tax relief without the operation of the ceiling limit of 10 per cent of the total income or Rs. 2 lakhs, which applies to ordinary charitable donations.

66. There is only one other significant change in respect of direct taxes, which I might mention here. At present, tax is withheld at source in the case of Indian residents out of their income consisting only of salaries, interest on securities, or dividends. In order to improve and speed up the collection of tax, it is proposed to extend, in the case of residents, the requirement of deduction of tax at source to interest on deposits, loans or other borrowings as well as to fees for professional services and brokerage and commission payable by banks, companies and other organised entities. However, in order to avoid hardship, certain exemptions are being provided.

Posts and Telegraphs

67. As the House is aware, the Postal and Telegraph Branches of the Posts and Telegraphs Department have been working at a loss. Most of the services we provide on the Postal side are unremunerative. The cost of services has increased appreciably during recent years. To meet the loss partially, it is proposed to raise slightly the rate of postage on parcels, registered newspapers, book packets etc., as also to raise the registration fee and fees for express delivery, insurance and air mail fee on packets. The additional annual revenue expected from these increases in the postal rates is about Rs. 1·84 crores. On the Telegraph side, it is proposed to raise the minimum charge on an ordinary Greetings telegram and the rate for Express Greetings telegram. The existing rate for non-Press inland telegrams will remain unchanged but the minimum charge will be for the first 8 words instead of first 10 words as at present. The rental for a teleprinter machine is proposed to be raised and revision is also proposed in the rental for part-time telegraph and teleprinter circuits other than those given to the Press. (Details of the principal changes in the Posts and Telegraphs tariffs are given in a separate memorandum.) These measures are expected to yield an annual revenue of Rs. 1·02 crores. Opportunity has also been taken to rationalise the tariffs for various telephone services and make certain minor revisions therein. The additional annual revenue from the various changes proposed in the telephone tariffs is expected to amount to Rs. 1·58 crores.

68. The proposed changes in the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone rates will not come into effect immediately. The dates from which they will be operative will be notified later. These changes will yield Rs. 4·44 crores in a full year and Rs. 3 crores in the rest of the current year. As, however, the Posts and Telegraph Revenue is not now expected to come upto the interim Budget Estimate, I am taking credit for an additional Rs. 1 crore only on this account.

Excise and Customs

69. I turn now to my proposals in regard to Union Excise Duties. The large number of changes that I have made in direct taxes will not make any significant difference to the Government's budgetary position. Import duties have been rationalised on a number of occasions in the recent past including at the time of devaluation last June. Honourable Members will recall that although the import tariff was adjusted to take account of the higher rupee cost of imports, the total incidence of devaluation and import tariff was such as to increase substantially the rupee cost of all imports including the import of machinery, raw materials and spares. It is not desirable to give another jolt to the economy by any further increases in import duties. It is, therefore, inevitable that I should essentially increase the Union Excise Duties for raising additional revenues in order to balance the Budget after allowing for the effect of the reduction in export duties.

70. I have, however, endeavoured to adjust excise duties in such a way that apart from raising additional resources, these adjustments will be consistent with the requirements of the current economic situation. Thus, in the main, I have endeavoured to increase duties on those items where (a) it is necessary to exercise some restraint on domestic consumption in order to augment export earnings, or (b) where high profits are made by industry and trade at present or (c) where some increase in prices cannot be considered socially undesirable. In particular, I have sought to ensure that prices of essential consumer goods are not affected and that the demand for those industries which

are already saddled with considerable excess capacity is not further depressed. Altogether, additional excise duties are proposed to be levied on only a limited range of selected items so that the price situation is not disturbed at many points. This explains in part the sizeable increases that I propose in a few cases.

71. I propose to raise the excise duties on coffee and tea so that the internal consumption of these is restrained and more quantities are made available for export. These increases will yield a revenue of Rs. 8·40 crores in a full year without taking into account the revenue loss from reduction in the export duties on tea to neutralise the effect of the higher excise on export shipments. In the case of tea, the increase proposed is lower on cheaper tea than on the higher priced teas from Zones III, IV and V. Similarly, the increase on the cheaper Robusta or Liberia variety of coffee is less than on superior varieties like Arabica.

72. Another export item on which I propose to increase the duty is jute manufactures. The existing basic excise duties on hessians and other jute manufactures which are Rs. 250 and Rs. 125 per tonne respectively are being raised to Rs. 375 and Rs. 175 per tonne. The effect of this will be an additional revenue of Rs. 3·00 crores annually. As usual, the duties will be rebated on export shipments.

73. As for tea exports, the effect of higher excise duties on exports will be neutralised by a reduction in export duties by 24 paise per kilogram. While this will fully offset the burden of the excise duty increase on the higher priced varieties, the inferior teas from Zones I and II will have a slight edge over the others as the export duty reduction in their case will exceed the excise duty increases. While making this reduction in the export duty, the rate schedule is also being simplified and rationalised to obviate the practical difficulties in the present system of levy. The effect of the reduction proposed will be a loss of Rs. 4·68 crores annually so that in the net Rs. 3·72 crores would be realised from tea and coffee in a full year.

74. I propose to re-impose the duty on footwear and parts which have a good export potential. This duty was withdrawn by an exemption as a part of the Budget proposals of February 1965. As before, footwear made without the aid of power or in small power operated establishments will continue to be exempted. This proposal will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 2·75 crores annually.

75. It is necessary also to restrain the increasing consumption of cigarettes which cuts into the exportable surplus available of cigarette tobacco, an important foreign exchange earner. I, therefore, propose to raise substantially the duties on cigarettes which would yield a revenue of Rs. 28·50 crores annually. The increase proposed on higher priced cigarettes will be more than on the cheaper varieties. Some increase has been proposed also on cigars and cheroots, the yield from which will be about one lakh of rupees. I realise that the increase proposed is high. But Honourable Members and others can at least escape its incidence by reducing consumption and thus perhaps prolonging their lives in the bargain.

76. Honourable Members will recall that at the time of devaluation, excise and customs duties on petroleum products were adjusted in such a way as to avoid any increase in their price. This step meant a considerable loss of revenue for the Government and was in fact on par with the subsidies given on foodgrains and fertilizers at the time for the same purpose. Subsidies on fertilizers have already been reduced. I see no reason why the prices of some of the petroleum products also should not be allowed to rise, reflecting the effect of devaluation. I propose, therefore, to increase the basic excise duty on motor spirit from Rs. 451·05 per kilolitre to Rs. 550 per kilolitre and on refined diesel and vaporising oils from Rs. 441·05 to Rs. 461·05 per kilolitre. The excise duty on petroleum products not otherwise specified is also proposed to be increased from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. These increase on mineral oil products will yield a revenue of Rs. 25·60 crores annually. Honourable Members would note that these changes will not result in any increase in the price of kerosene, of diesel oil used by agriculturists or fuel oil which is used by industry. In fact, the increase in the case of refined diesel oil is also marginal—of the order of 2 paise per litre.

77. I come now to a few less essential items of consumption where there is scope for mopping up the high profits made or where even an increase in the price to consumers will not be a great hardship. The basic excise duty on artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials is proposed to be raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent *ad valorem* which will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 4;5 crores annually.

78. Production of rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn has increased and the margin of profit on these is also high. I, therefore, propose to make a substantial increase in the excise duties. The increase on cellulosic fibres and yarn, such as viscose rayon and acetate rayon will be lower than the increases proposed on non-cellulosic fibres and yarn, such as polyester fibre and nylon yarn. The effect of the increases proposed will be an additional revenue of Rs. 22 crores annually.

79. The excise duty on aluminium has remained unchanged since 1960 and there has been a substantial increase in the indigenous production in the recent years. I propose to increase the basic excise duty on aluminium ingots from Rs. 300 to Rs. 950 per tonne, on plates, sheets, circles and strips from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1450 per tonne, and on foils from Rs. 600 to Rs. 2000 per tonne; the duties on pipes, tubes and extruded shapes and sections are also being raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem* These changes will bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 10·98 crores annually.

80. It is my expectation that in the case of aluminium, rayon and synthetic fibres, it should be possible for producers to absorb the increase in the excise duties without any increase in the prices charged to consumers. In any event, producers of these products will not be allowed to increase their present prices without prior consultations with the Government. If, on examination, it is found that the additional excise duties cannot be absorbed by producers without a change in the price charged to consumers, we shall be prepared to take appropriate remedial action. However, it is our intention to make sure that to the maximum extent possible, the incidence of higher duties in these cases is absorbed in the profits made at present by producers and distributors.

81. The present structure of excise on cotton textiles allows such a high margin of preference to powerlooms that it encourages tax avoidance. This has been pointed out by two successive Committees. I propose, therefore, to raise the excise duty on cotton twist, yarn and thread which go into the production of fine and superfine fabrics in the powerloom sector. The increase will be mostly on sized yarn cleared in the form of sized beams required for weaving in the powerloom factories. Rates of duty on sized yarn of fine and superfine counts are proposed to be raised in such a way that the margin of difference in the excise duty between powerloom and mill-made grey fabrics of fine and superfine varieties is narrowed sufficiently. These changes will, however, not affect the handloom sector as the duty on hank yarn is not being raised. The duty on mill fabrics will also remain unchanged, as the increase in the yarn compounded duty is being offset by a corresponding reduction in the grey fabric duty so that the cumulative effect leaves the duty on fine and super fine grey fabrics unchanged. The effect of these changes will be an additional revenue of Rs. 7:80 crores annually.

82. The only new item on which excise duty is proposed to be imposed this year is rubber piping, tubing and belting. These are being added to the item of rubber products like latex foam sponge and tread rubber which are already excisable. The proposed basic excise duty on these new rubber products will be 15 per cent *ad valorem* which will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 1·98 crores annually.

83. Special excise duties will continue to be levied at the existing rates subject to modifications consequent on the changes proposed in the basic excise duties outlined earlier. The provision for levy of regulatory excise duty in the same manner as in section 49 of the Finance Act, 1966 is being continued though there will be no levy of this duty at present.

84. The total effect of all the proposed changes in the excise duties will be an additional revenue of Rs. 115·52 crores in a full year out of which Rs. 22·98 crores will go to the States.

85. I have not proposed any increase in the import duties. But wherever excise duties have been increased or modified, the countervailing duties on imported goods equivalent to such increases will be chargeable in addition to the existing duties. In the case of imported aluminium ingots and wire bars, the increase in the countervailing duty will not be to the full extent of the excise duty increases but will be lower by Rs. 400 per tonne. The increases in countervailing duties will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 7·33 crores annually.

86. I have already discussed earlier the reductions in export duties. Taking into account the loss of Rs. 19·01 crores annually under these items and the increases on account of countervailing duties, the net loss of customs revenue would be Rs. 11·68 crores in the full year. Taking excise duties and customs duties together, the total

additional revenue in the full year will be of the order of Rs. 103·84 crores of which Rs. 22·98 crores will go to the States and balance will accrue to the Centre. However, during the current year, the changes in customs and excise duties will apply not for the full year but only for a little over ten months. During the current year, therefore, the additional revenue accruing to the Centre will be of the order of Rs. 68 crores. Changes in posts and telegraph rates will bring in Rs. 1 crores. The additional revenues of about Rs. 69 crores will more than cover the initial deficit of Rs. 68 crores. Essentially, therefore, the Budget that I am presenting now is a balanced one. Honourable Members would also note that in addition to the substantially larger resources made available to the States from the Central Budget, the State Governments will benefit substantially to the extent of almost Rs. 20 crores by the taxation proposed here.

87. I am well aware that I have been able to balance the Budget primarily by keeping the Plan outlays strictly in check. The provision for the Plan in the Budget, for Central schemes, assistance to the States and to the financial institutions taken together, is not materially different from the level of the first year of the Fourth Plan. At a time when essential consumer goods are in short supply and when it is difficult to reduce subsidies, I could not have provided more for the Plan without jeopardising the chances of restoring price stability. Considerable restraint has also been exercised in regard to non-Plan outlays at the Centre, the bulk of which relate to interest payments which are contractual obligations and to defence.

88. To those who may have been looking forward to sizeable reductions in taxation, I will say only this. As long as we in this Honourable House remain responsive to the needs and aspirations of the poor and the downtrodden, there will always be need for the Government, no matter what its persuasion, to command a growing volume of resources from year to year. Some of the resources available to the Government at present, such as the counterpart of PL 480 supplies of foodgrains etc., should not and indeed cannot continue for long. Before giving any tax concessions, therefore, I would like to be doubly sure that there is at least a reasonable chance of such a step contributing to larger revenues by stimulating activity or savings in general. Under the present circumstances, I see no clear prospect of this; but we will explore all possible avenues of putting our tax structure on a sound, stable and progressive basis. My main justification for the selective but sizeable increases in excise duties is that these are necessary in the interest of exports and for avoiding too deep a cut in Plan outlays. Indeed, even as it is, I do not feel happy about not being able to provide more for the Plan than we did last year. That is why we propose to pursue a more positive policy of encouraging public and private investment activity as soon as the basic supply position in the country improves.

89. In the meanwhile, I can only hope that this Budget will contribute to the restoration of a climate of stability which is so essential for sound and sustained growth. We are determined also to redouble our efforts to provide a clean and efficient administration. I have every confidence that at this difficult juncture, all sections of the community—farmers, workers, businessmen and leaders of public opinion—will give of their best so that the spell of stagnation which has been upon us for more than two years now is lifted and we begin to move forward once again to our cherished goals.

Government of India

ECONOMIC SURVEY

1966-67

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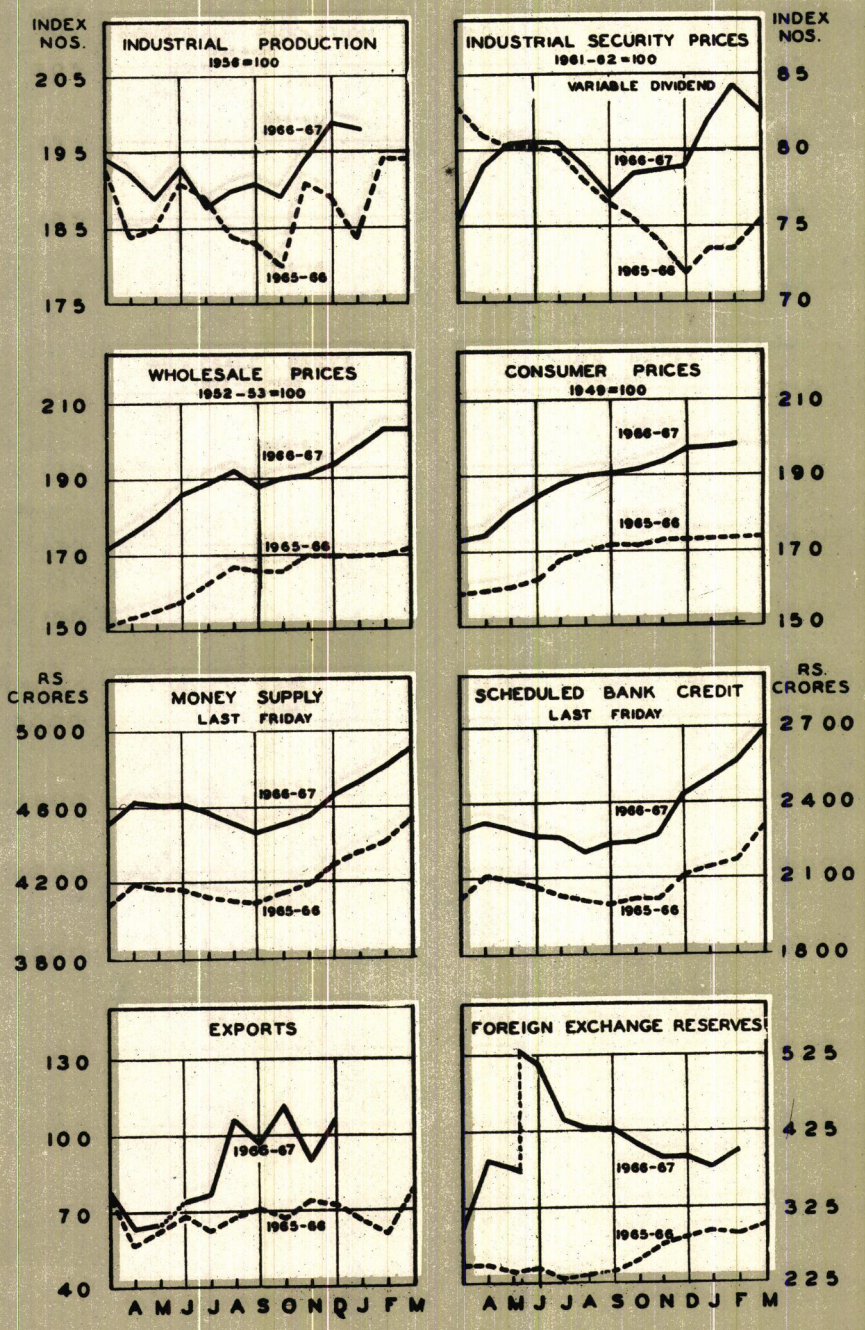
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

I. SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENT

The economic situation during 1966-67 was overshadowed by severe drought for the second year in succession. While agricultural output was somewhat higher than in 1965-66, it was well below the record level of 1964-65. Imports of foodgrains had to be substantially increased and it was necessary to intensify procurement and distribution controls, and to take special measures to generate incomes in the areas worst affected by drought. Production actually declined in many industries based on agricultural raw materials. and the growth rate of industrial output was rather low. The rate of expansion of the money supply was significantly reduced in order to combat inflationary pressures. The levels of public and probably of private investment in the economy were lower than in the previous year. There was, nevertheless, a marked rise in the price level, particularly of foodgrains. The balance of payments came under severe pressure because of lower exports of agriculture based products and larger payments from export earnings on account of food and fertiliser imports and debt servicing.

2. While the short-term economic situation was thus disquieting, various policy measures were taken to secure such immediate relief as was possible and to facilitate a return to growth with stability as soon as weather conditions permitted. The agricultural development programme provides for a rapid expansion in supplies of inputs such as fertilisers, improved seeds and water with concentration on the areas in which the highest returns can be expected. In spite of the difficult foreign exchange situation, imports of essential inputs of agriculture were substantially increased. The family planning programme was intensified. Friendly countries and institutions agreed to provide a larger share of assistance in non-project form, and it was, therefore, possible to arrange for many industries to import their requirements of components and raw materials as and when required. External financing arrangements were completed for a number of essential projects which will yield increases in output in the later years of the plan. The structure of controls was simplified to some extent and a change was made in the par value of the Indian rupee in order to provide a stimulus to export promotion and rational import substitution.

Production and Supplies

3. During 1966-67 foodgrains output was only around 76 million tonnes as compared to 72 million tonnes in 1965-66 and 89 million tonnes in 1964-65. Crop failures were particularly serious in parts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Stocks of grains had already been seriously depleted due to the drought in the previous year. It became necessary to arrange for a substantially higher level of imports and to arrange for the equitable distribution of foodgrains produced in the country. The procurement and distribution of foodgrains on Government account was considerably intensified. Altogether, the volume of retail sales through public channels rose from about 10·1 million tonnes in 1965 to nearly 14·1 million tonnes in 1966. Imports of foodgrains for distribution by Government were increased substantially—from 6·7 million tonnes in 1964-65 to 8 million tonnes in 1965-66 and 10·4 million tonnes in 1966-67. While most of these additional imports were made available against external assistance, larger quantities were also bought against our own export earnings. Thus although the value of total food imports was Rs. 266 crores in 1964-65, foreign exchange outlay from our own earnings, including outlay on freight charges amounted in that year to Rs. 49 crores; in 1965-66 total food imports amounted to Rs. 285 crores whereas our own expenditure was Rs. 66 crores. The foreign exchange outlay on food imports went up further to Rs. 114 crores (at the pre-devaluation rate) in 1966-67 out of a total value of imports of some Rs. 377 crores.

4. In areas which had suffered severely from drought, arrangements were made for free supply of foodgrains on a large scale, generation of incomes through manual labour schemes, supply of drinking water, and of fodder for cattle.

5. Special efforts were made to secure quick increases in output of foodgrains wherever possible, through multiple cropping and other means. Supplies of fertilisers, pesticides, electric motors, improved seeds and other requirements of agriculture were greatly increased. As much as about Rs. 203 crores (at the post-devaluation rate) or $ 270 million, for example, were allocated for import of fertilisers during 1967-68 as against Rs. 47 crores or $ 98 million only two years ago. While the new strategy for stimulating agricultural output can show its full effects only after a period of years, improved performance was evident in a number of areas.

6. The drought affected not only foodgrains but also commercial crops. The production of all the main commercial crops—sugarcane, raw jute, oilseeds, raw cotton and tobacco—was affected. Raw jute imports were substantial, but even so the total availability of raw jute and of other agricultural raw materials for industry was inadequate. As a result, the production of indusries such as cotton textiles, jute textiles, sugar and vanaspati was lower even in absolute terms: in the case of cotton textiles demand was also slack as a result of the drought. These agriculture based industries account for a substantial part of Indian industrial production.

7. The output of steel remained at about the same level as in the previous year; while demand was less, net imports were lower and stocks were somewhat higher. Coal production was also stagnant as the demand of the railways and steel plants did not rise. Production in some specific capital goods industries, such as castings, structurals, railway wagons and textile machinery showed a marked decline due to lower levels of investment demand. In certain other industries, such as many electrical equipment industries and tyres and tubes, production was significantly higher as a result of freer availability of imported materials. Industries which cater to the needs of agriculture such as those producing fertilisers, pesticides and pumping sets also showed large increases in output.

8. In the aggregate, however, industrial production rose only marginally. The average index of industrial production during April—October 1966 was only 2·7 per cent higher than during the same period of 1965. Since November, there have been distinct signs of a moderate revival in industrial production despite the fact that many industries, notably several capital goods industries, cotton textiles and sugar continued to remain depressed. For the three months ending January 1967, the average index of industrial production was 5.2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

9. The effects on production of larger availability of imported raw material supplies were felt only partially during the year, as import licences under the liberalisation programme were issued only during the second half of the year. The full impact of the programme on industrial production will be evident only during 1967-68. The removal of controls on the distribution and prices of indigenous steel is also expected to have an impact on industrial production in the coming year. Efficient use of larger raw material supplies will be facilitated by the relaxation of restrictions on diversification of production and the more competitive situation that is emerging in manufacturing industries.

Prices

10. As was stated earlier, there was a considerable increase in the quantities of foodgrains distributed through ration or fair-price shops; and substantial supplies were also distributed free in drought affected areas. Nevertheless, in view of the overall shortage, there

was a substantial rise in the prices of foodgrains and of many other agricultural commodities. This, in turn, led to increases in prices of manufactures as a result of higher raw material and wage costs. The higher prices of imported materials consequent on devaluation also had some impact on the price levels, though in many cases these higher costs were absorbed in margins previously accruing to manufacturers and traders. The rise of 16.5 per cent in the wholesale price index over the year was a matter for serious concern as it came in the wake of the increase of 25 per cent in the preceding two years.

11. Despite this concern, and in keeping with the need to increase production, remunerative prices for agricultural producers were recognised to be necessary to stimulate output and indeed procurement as well as support prices for a number of agricultural products were raised during the year. Similarly, prices of some manufactures, and particularly of those whose prices were pegged at unduly low levels over a number of years, were raised from the point of view of stimulating investment and production. It must be recognised, however, that changes in relative prices can be of benefit in stimulating production only in the context of overall price stability.

Balance of Payments

12. The adverse agricultural situation was an important cause of the severe strain on the balance of payments during the year. There was a sharp decline in foreign exchange reserves, if drawings from the International Monetary Fund are left out of account. Thus, while foreign exchange reserves increased marginally by $12 million over the year, our indebtedness to the International Monetary Fund increased by $ 130 million. Substantially larger payments from export earnings were made on account of food imports, freight charges on PL 480 supplies and raw jute imports. Debt servicing charges were also markedly higher than in the previous year—$ 374 million in 1966-67 against $315 million in 1965-66.

13. Exports of jute goods were hampered by shortage of raw jute and the decline in cotton textile exports was in part the result of high prices of Indian cotton due to shortages. Vegetable oils exports were negligible and tobacco exports were also affected by adverse weather conditions. Some slackening in world demand for major Indian exports such as tea also played a part in reducing export earnings. As a result of the change in the par value of the rupee, exports of some items not affected by supply shortages, such as fish, showed improvement; and exports of iron ore were raised as mining and transport facilities were developed. Exports of steel and a number of manufactured products were stepped up. In the aggregate, however, export earnings in terms of foreign exchange were significally lower than in the previous year.

14. Except in the case of food and fertilizers and selected agricultural raw materials, the year under review witnessed a sizeable reduction in imports. Thus imports of iron and steel declined by 46 per cent, of machinery by 20 per cent and of non-ferrous metals by 51 per cent. This is a reflection both of the severe restrictions on imports that had to be imposed in 1965-66 and of the slackening in the tempo of development necessitated by the concern with inflation.

15. During the year, non-project assistance of Rs. 675 crores ($ 900 million) was pledged by the Consortium countries of which Rs. 161·25 crores ($ 215 million) was pledged by the International Development Association and Rs. 286·50 crores ($ 382 million) by the U.S. As a part of their contribution to this non-project assistance, the U.K. refinanced (on more favourable terms) debt obligations worth $ 23 million and Canada waived payments of $ 10 million which were due on earlier wheat loans. Japan refinanced debts worth $ 2·5 million and Austria refinanced loans amounting to

$ 0·9 million. Another notable feature of external assistance during the year was the participation of a large number of countries and institutions in the provision of food aid thus supplementing the major contribution made over a number of years by the U.S. towards meeting our food needs.

Budgetary and Monetary Trends

16. A major objective of budgetary policy during the year was to combat the inflationary trends. The total Reserve Bank credit to Central and State Governments during the twelve months ended 31st March 1967 was Rs. 195 crores. This was substantially lower than in the previous year (Rs. 404 crores), in spite of considerably larger outlays on relief measures and on increases in dearness allowances and the effects of low levels of output on receipts from various taxes. The Reserve Bank credit to the Central Government alone was Rs. 333 crores, but a large part of this indebtedness was incurred, however, for reducing the indebtedness of the State Governments to the Reserve Bank.

17. The reduced reliance on Reserve Bank credit by the Government was an important move towards the objective of avoiding the inflationary impact of public expenditures. The extent of the Centre's budgetary deficit was, however, considerably larger than had been visualised when budget estimates were framed; and while a degree of deficit financing was unavoidable in the context of the economic situation last year, there is clearly need for strenuous efforts to improve the budgetary position of both the Central and State Governments.

18. During 1966-67, overdrafts amounting to Rs. 108 crores of the State Governments with the Reserve Bank had been cleared by the Government of India; and discussions were held with the State Governments with a view to avoiding the recurrence of such overdrafts. The Reserve Bank has adopted a new procedure whereby the State Governments, while having greater flexibility in regard to their ways and means position will not be able to resort to unauthorised overdrafts for any length of time.

19. The revenue of public sector undertakings, including the Railways, are an important source of finance for development expenditure. These resources were lower than anticipated during 1966-67. While the fall in receipts was largely due to lower levels of output, there is clearly need for increase in the returns from these undertakings, through higher levels of production, greater efficiency and adjustments of prices which may be at uneconomic levels.

20. The objective of monetary policy has also been to prevent an undue rise in the price level, particularly as a result of the speculative holding of commodities. The rate of growth of the money supply was reduced to 7·1 per cent in 1966-67 as compared to 11·1 per cent in 1965-66. The rise in money supply was no doubt higher than the increase in output over the year. It was, however, necessary to ensure that while an appropriate degree of monetary discipline was maintained, production was not hampered by a severe shortage of credit. Of the increased credit during the busy season, 80 per cent was required to be made available to industrial borrowers and against imports and exports. As incomes and hence deposits grew at a lower rate than was visualised earlier, commercial bank advances also did not rise as much as had been anticipated, though they were significantly higher than in 1965-66. Recourse to the Reserve Bank was restricted by the levy of penal interest rates for borrowings above prescribed levels. Selective credit controls were also utilised to discourage hoarding of specific commodities. The structure of interest rates remained broadly unchanged over the year.

ASSESSMENT

21. The last two years have been a period of exceptional strains for the Indian economy. Essentially, these strains have been the result of two natural disasters and two wars. The management of the economy over this period has been a particularly difficult task. On the one hand it has been necessary to deal with current shortages and to combat inflation. At the same time, our recent experience has emphasised the need for remedial action on a number of vital fronts and this action will have to be continued and strengthened over a number of years. Population control, improvement in yields per acre in agriculture, export promotion, increases in managerial and productive efficiency both in the public and the private sector, elimination of delays and waste in public expenditure and the creation of an environment in which Indian industry has to respond increasingly to the spur of competition are, for example, tasks that will continue to demand attention for many years to come. The tempo of development in the country will also have to be accelerated over several plan periods and in many directions. The immediate situation that confronts the country is, however, complex enough to require the most careful handling.

22. In the short run the problem that faces the country is that of checking inflation and of maintaining and strengthening the arrangements for equitable distribution of food supplies. In the immediate period ahead, intensive procurement effort is necessary to enlarge the availability of foodgrains for the public distribution system along with arrangements for additional imports. Even with the best effort, however, it may not be possible to restore the environment of price stability through these measures alone in view of the great limitations on supplies. When supplies are only marginally short, price controls and regulation of distribution would suffice to maintain an environment of price stability, even when the pressure of demand was in an upward direction. In the present situation, however, there are obvious limits to such a policy and there is, therefore, no escape from the policy of continuing restraint on demand by keeping in check public and private sector outlays.

23. While a distinction, no doubt needs to be drawn between those outlays of Government which contribute to development and those which do not (except very indirectly) it should be recognised that the inflationary psychology cannot be brought to an end without a determined effort to curtail non-developmental outlays and a willingness to enforce economy in development expenditures and, even, postpone such expenditures to the extent feasible. The increase in non-development expenditures of Government during the last year was brought about mainly because of the decision to subsidise the higher cost of foodgrains after devaluation; this was essentially a measure to provide a relief in the immediate period following devaluation and must be looked upon as a shock-absorber rather than a permanent prop. As and when conditions permit, a gradual withdrawal of these subsidies will contribute materially towards a reduction in the non-development outlays of Government and release resources for development. These considerations apply also to other subsidies or reliefs, provided through the budget.

24. When prices have been rising for some time and when controls on essential items in short supply are necessarily in operation, it is difficult to avoid a dilemma in regard to adjustments of prices and wages from time to time. Some compensation against past increases in costs and prices may be unavoidable and indeed necessary in the interest of sustaining and increasing production. At the same time, even with overall non-inflationary budgetary and monetary policies, some check on the wage-cost-price spiral has to be kept if the inflationary environment and the process of inflation itself are to be brought to an end in the shortest possible time.

25. The necessity of such adjustments makes it all the more important to maintain overall fiscal restraints. It must also be combined with corresponding discipline in respect of credit and monetary policy. There is clearly need to keep the cost of borrowing sufficiently high. Similarly, an expansion of bank credit to the private sector on a scale significantly in excess of the growth of output has clearly to be avoided. Also, specific credit controls to restrain bank financing of speculative commodity holdings will continue to be needed. In judging the reasonable limits for bank credit expansion, allowance has to be made for the fact that the imbalances that have developed in the past have to be worked off, even if it takes some time to do so. In this context, it may be noted that deficit financing appropriates a part of the permissible limit of credit expansion which may be needed to sustain high levels of production in industry and agriculture.

26. It must be recognised at the same time that industrial activity in general has been depressed and there are pockets of under-utilisation of capacity and unemployment of labour. While shortages of agricultural raw materials have added to costs of production in a few industries, demand itself has been moderated as a result of the drought. The level of savings in the economy has been affected adversely by the stagnation in real incomes, and this is reflected in the excessive tendency for reliance on the banking system whether on the part of the public sector or in the private sector. The existence of recessionary tendencies in some sectors of the economy appears to call for selective attempts to stimulate demand but this cannot be done through credit expansion in view of its obvious inflationary effect in a situation of acute food shortage. Selective inducements for specific industries which merit attention have, therefore, to be considered within the overall constraint of budgetary resources and such savings as private industry can mobilise on its own. The existence of uncertainty itself affects the climate for investment. And the prospect of applying selective measures with success depends a great deal on the expectations in regard to agricultural production and incomes in the near future.

27. When internal demand for investment (and also for consupmtion of specific goods) is depressed, and there are limits to a policy for selective stimulus, the building of export markets and the diversification of production are means whereby production levels can be sustained. Also, import policy must aim at meeting specific supply shortages to some extent, despite the difficult payments position. Considerations of priority, which may be relevant in the long-term context, may in this connection have to be modified in the short run to deal with a highly complex and difficult situation. Industrial policy—and managerial talent—should also be geared to the needs of diversification of production. It has, however, to be recognised that with all these efforts, it may not be possible to avoid under-utilisation of capacity for some time to come at least in some industries.

28. Looking ahead somewhat further, it is necessary to ensure that the tempo of development is resumed as soon as possible. While investments whether in the public or the private sector have necessarily to be selective for the time being, it should be recognised that higher levels of demand might emerge soon when agricultural production is at higher levels as a result both of more normal weather conditions and the considerable effort being made to increase agricultural productivity. Industrial output levels for the later years of the Fourth Plan must be planned on the basis of the higher levels of agricultural production that should be achieved by then and care should be taken to avoid a hiatus in growth during those years as a result of undue pessimism based on current agricultural performance. The public sector, private industry and financial institutions will all have to combine considerable restraint in the matter of new project starts for the present with sustained effort to prepare for higher

levels of investment activity in carefully selected areas as soon as circumstances become more propitious than at present.

29. In this context, the importance of suitable investment in export industries, to take account of the opportunities provided by the change in the par value of the rupee, is a matter of urgent importance. If, for no other reason, a rapid expansion of exports is necessary to regain a sufficient degree of manoeuvrability in our balance of payments in the context of the growing burden of debt payments. Debt servicing charges and certain categories of imports can only be met from our own export earnings or from external assistance in the form of cash or its equivalent. While in large part, the behaviour of exports will reflect trends in agricultural production, efforts are also necessary to stimulate mineral and manufacturing output for exports; in the long run these are the sectors which are likely to secure the highest growth rates in export earnings. There is need not only for specific establishment of additional capacity for the export market as in the case of iron ore, but also to expand and modernise manufacturing industry generally in such a manner as to reduce costs and make long-term investments in export industry worthwhile. In preparing for the resumption of developmental activity in general, the requirements of export promotion, in short, will have to be kept in the forefront.

II. PRODUCTION AND INCOME

30. Aggregate production of goods and services in the Indian economy has been virtually at a standstill for the past two years. After the sharp increase of 7·7 per cent in national income in real terms in 1964-65, there was a decline of 3·7 per cent in the following year (See Table 1). Preliminary indications are that a mild recovery took place in 1966-67. National output, in real terms, in 1966-67 could not have been materially different from the level already reached two years ago when population was about 5 per cent smaller. Weather conditions depressed farm output for two consecutive seasons and the setback in agriculture had far flung repercussions in other sectors of the economy. There was a definite slowing down in the rate of expansion of industrial output earlier in the year which however was followed by a mild upswing. Freight traffic did not rise as rapidly as envisaged. Preliminary data show that tonnage moved by the railways, excluding foodgrains, scarcely increased. Although no direct evidence is available regarding developments in other service and trade sectors, there must have been some slowing down in response to the sluggishness of commodity production. The recent behaviour of physical and financial indices underscores the extent to which the overall economy has been exposed to erratic and arbitrary influences.

TABLE I

Change in production and income

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	(Percent changes over preceding year)		
1. Index number of national income at constant prices	7·7	—3·7	(3·2)
2. Index number of agricultural production	11·2	—16·9	(3·0)
3. Index number of foodgrains production	10·5	—19·2	(5·0)
4. Index number of industrial production	6·6	3·9	3·5*
(*i*) Index number of mining and quarrying	—2·4	10·3	2·2*
(*ii*) Index number of manufacturing	7·0	3·0	3·2*
(*iii*) Index number of electricity generation	11·7	10·3	9·1*
5. Index number of passenger kilometres	5·6	3·0	—
6. Tonne-kilometres carried by Railways	—0·3	9·6	—
7. Index number of public sector employment	5·9	4·6	—

Figures in brackets are rough estimates based on information presently availabl

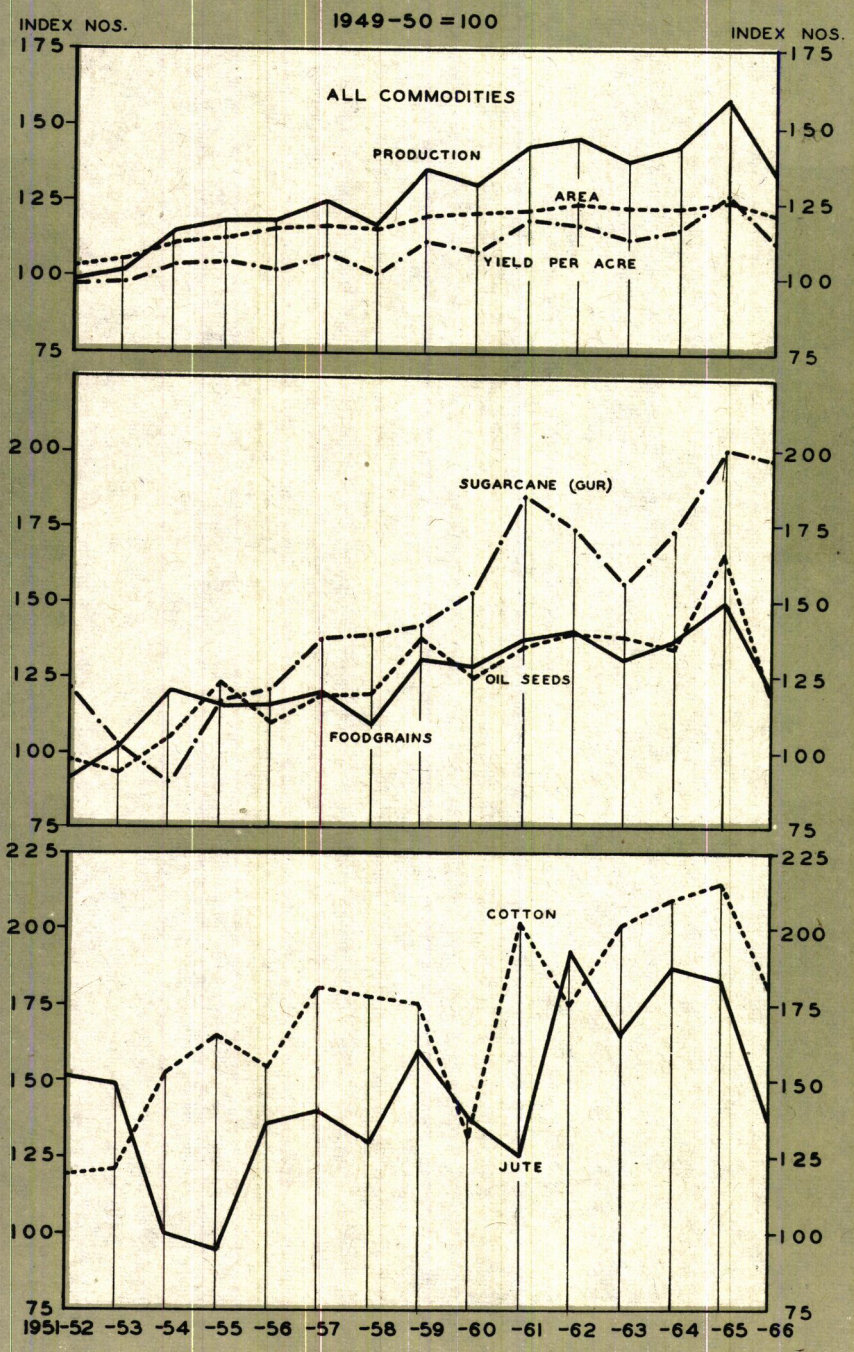
*April 1966 to January 1967 compared to corresponding period of previous fiscal year.

31. The economy was passing through a difficult phase but these short-term difficulties should not be allowed to detract from the significance of important policy measures designed to stabilise production and regain the momentum of income growth. The new agricultural strategy and recent changes in industrial policy should create a hospitable environment for a significant improvement in the economy's production capability.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

32. The decline of 17 per cent in agricultural production in 1965-66, following the bumper harvest of the previous year, was unprecedented in recent years. The overall index number of farm output in 1965-66 receded to the level registered in 1959-60. To find another example of an equivalent setback one would probably have to turn

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

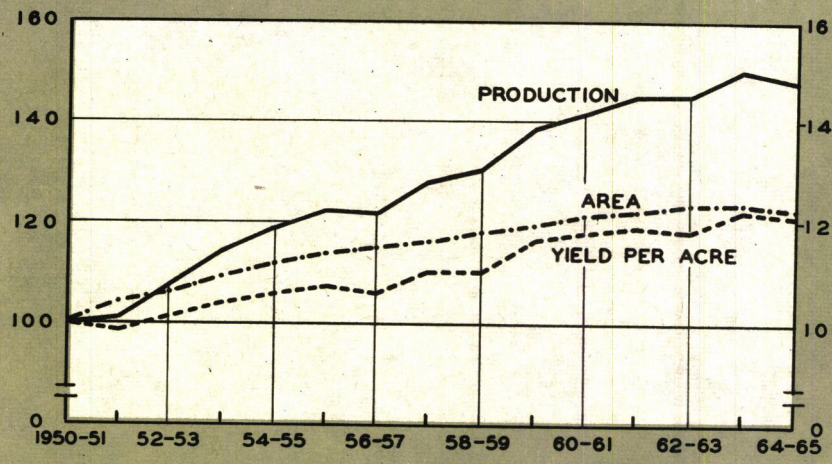


MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, AREA & YIELD

INDEX NUMBERS ※

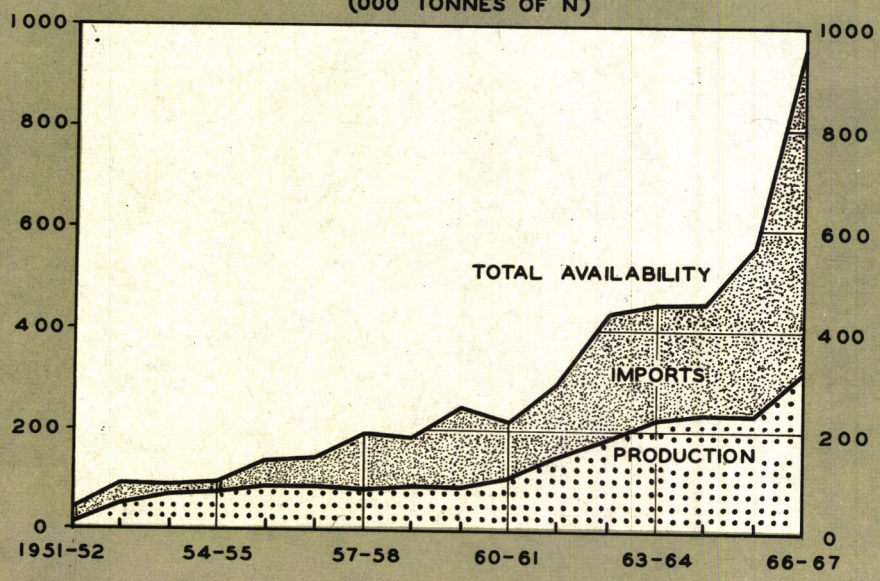
1950–51 = 100



※ THREE YEARS MOVING AVERAGES

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS & TOTAL AVAILABILITY OF NITROGENOUS FERTILISERS

('000 TONNES OF N)



MIN. OF FIN., ECO. DIV.

to the 1920s. The proportional decline in output exceeded 20 per cent in the cases of rice, jute, mesta, tobacco and oilseeds. (See Appendix Table 1·2). On the other hand, sugarcane and other plantation crops did not fare so badly.

33. Unfortunately, adverse weather conditions persisted over large parts of the country during 1966-67. Except in the South, where a late but adequate north-east monsoon saved the situation, the rest of the country was affected in varying degrees by the failure of the late summer rains. Some States like Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh were affected for the second year in succession. The damage to the kharif crop was most extensive in Bihar and Eastern and Central U.P. In these two States alone, the shortfall in foodgrains production in the kharif season is estimated to be of the order of 3 to 3·5 million tonnes even in comparison with the earlier drought year. The decline in kharif production in these and other States was made up to a large extent by the increase in the output in the Southern States and in Maharashtra reflecting both relatively less unfavourable weather conditions and the response to the efforts to increase agricultural productivity by the introduction of new seed varieties and greater use of agricultural inputs. Special efforts were also made to augment food production, including the production of subsidiary foods like potatoes, in the rabi season and to raise short-duration extra crops wherever possible. Lack of rains in the winter months—and unseasonal rains later—affected the rabi crops, particularly gram in the major producing States. Even so, total foodgrains production during the non-kharif season of 1966-67 is expected to be somewhat higher than in 1965-66. For the year as a whole, foodgrains production is now estimated at about 76 million tonnes as against 72 million tonnes in 1965-66 and 89 million tonnes in 1964-65.

34. Among commercial crops, the output of raw cotton and raw jute according to present estimates, improved compared to last year but was still below that of 1964-65. The same is true of groundnuts. Sugarcane output in 1966-67 fell short of the previous crop.

Production of Commercial Crops

	Unit	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 (Current Estimates)
Raw Cotton	Million bales*	5·66	4·71	5·0
Raw Jute & Mesta	Million bales	7·60	5·72	6·92
Groundnut	Million tonnes	5·89	4·02	4·5
Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	Million tonnes	12·03	11·83	10·5

*180 Kg. each.

Altogether, agricultural production in 1966-67 is expected to rise by about 3 per cent; even so there would be a shortfall of roughly 14 per cent compared to the bumper year of 1964-65.

35. The phenomenon of instability in agriculture is not altogether new. Disturbances introduced by weather conditions have been a recurring feature of our history, but not the wide fluctuations experienced during the last two years. The agricultural sector has caused concern not only because of the instability that it generates but also because its long-term growth of about 3 per cent per annum has lagged behind the requirements of the rest of the economy. The expansion of the cultivated area has slowed down in recent years and average yields per acre have not risen sufficiently (see Graph facing this page). The new agricultural strategy that has been adopted

provides the technological and administrative means for accelerating the pace of productivity. While the accent of policy has to be on promoting growth, it is important at the same time to take measures to minimise instability. Furthermore, unless the individual farmer is largely protected against unpredictable reductions in incomes he may not find it worthwhile to undertake investments in fertilisers and improved seeds.

New Agricultural Strategy

36. The new strategy seeks to raise farm output by a two-pronged drive. First, it will concentrate resources and managerial initiative on certain areas with assured water supply, covering 32·5 million acres or about 8 per cent of the gross cropped area by 1970-71. Supplies of newly developed high yielding varieties of seed, adequate quantities of fertiliser, pesticides, agricultural equipment and an appropriate volume of farm credit will be channelled to these selected areas on a priority basis. Available information regarding the results obtained on demonstration farms and field trials shows that the new technology holds considerable promise in terms of raising agricultural productivity. The farmer's response to the new technology is most encouraging in terms of the willingness not only to try new seed varieties and to use large amounts of fertiliser but also to undertake supplementary investments in wells, pumping sets and the like. This programme covered 6·2 million acres during 1966-67. Arrangements are being made to extend coverage to 15·0 million acres during 1967-68. The supply of improved seeds for the next kharif crop has been assured. Requirements of the programme for other inputs are 0·5 million tonnes of fertiliser (in terms of nitrogen) and 10,000 tonnes of technical grade pesticide.

37. The second aspect of the new strategy is to raise rapidly the proportion of irrigated area which is double-cropped by the introduction of quickly maturing seed varieties of cereals. At present, only about 15 per cent of the irrigated area produces a second crop. This proportion should rise substantially as a result of the new programme. New crop rotations, involving an additional foodgrain harvest, were introduced as an experimental measure during the last two years. The results are encouraging and quickly maturing seed varieties will cover 7·5 million acres in 1967-68.

38. Taken together, the two programmes which comprise the new agricultural strategy will result in a substantial increase in the proportion of the total foodgrains output that would be raised from the irrigated and assured rainfall areas in the country. This would help in mitigating the fluctuations in output from year to year in response to vagaries of the monsoon.

39. Quite apart from the concentrated package programme now under way in selected areas, attemps are being made to improve the total production environment in agriculture. Considerable progress is taking place regarding fertiliser use (See Graph). During 1966-67 the input of fertiliser is estimated to have increased by nearly 60 per cent reflecting larger imports made possible by increased non-project assistance and the expansion in domestic production. A very rapid increase in fertiliser supply is required not only for exploiting the new seed technology but also for accommodating the mounting demands of farmers all over the country. The target for 1967-68 is to raise availability to a level of 1·35 million tonnes (in terms of nitrogen) of fertiliser—an increase of 42 per cent above 1966-67. Simultaneously, the area covered by plant protection measures will be raised from 63 million acres in 1966-67 to 126 million acres in 1967-68.

40. Policies regarding the development and efficient exploitation of water resources have also received a new orientation. There is

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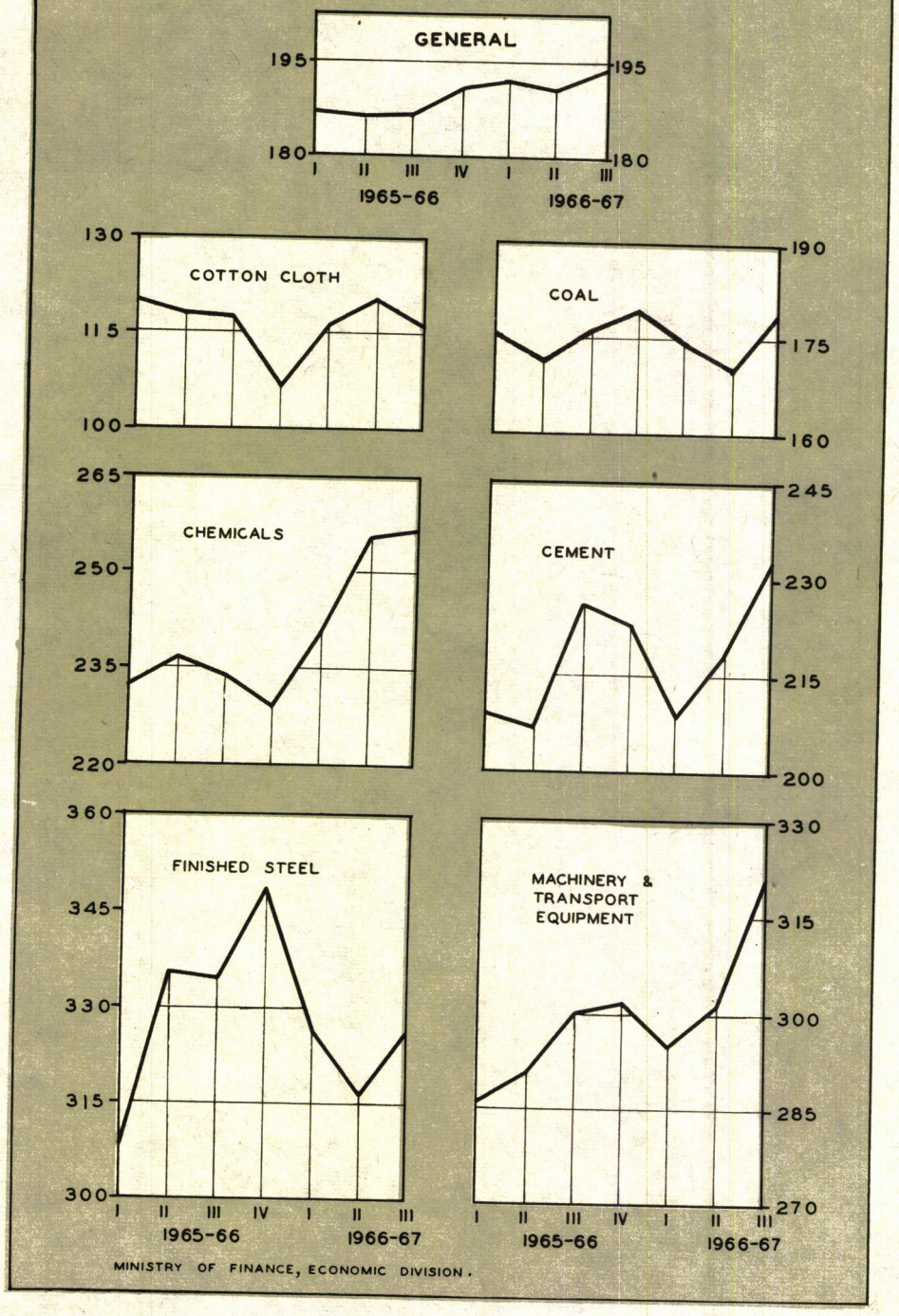
1956=100



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

greater emphasis on minor irrigation schemes, including ground water development, as the benefits of minor irrigation are likely to be spread more evenly over the country and realised more quickly. During 1966-67 over 3 million acres benefited from the installation of pump sets and the construction of tubewells and masonry wells and other minor irrigation programmes. The programme for 1967-68 envisages the extension of minor irrigation facilities to an additional 3·0—3·5 million acres. The problem of securing better utilisation of installed irrigation capacity through a programme of ayacut development has received more attention.

41. Measures have been taken to secure an increase in credit of about Rs. 100 crores during 1967-68 mainly through the cooperative framework, new Agricultural Credit Corporations, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the Agro-Industries Corporation. As the production programme revelops, arrangements for farm credit will no doubt need to be strengthened further.

Industrial Production

42. Low levels of agricultural production in the last two years have depressed the rate of industrial growth. Compared to an average annual growth rate of 7.8 per cent during the first four years of the Third Plan, industrial output rose sluggishly in 1965-66 and the subsequent year (See Table 1). The average index number of industrial production for the first ten months of 1966-67 was only 3.5 per cent above the corresponding period of the previous year. There was a lower rate of expansion of output in many industries, and in some cases the absolute level of production declined.

43. The set-back in the industrial sector was the outcome of factors operating on both the supply and demand side. Droughts for two years in succession curtailed the availability of agricultural raw materials and raised their prices. Through most of 1966-67, the supply of imported raw materials was severly limited as a result of reduced foreign exchange allocations during 1965-66. The demand for consumer goods such as cotton textiles, was affected by the decline in real incomes. Investment expenditures in the public and private sectors did not expand briskly and were reduced in some cases, and this affected the demand for capital and intermediate goods.

44. For purposes of analysis, we have roughly classified the manufacturing sector into consumer goods, intermediate goods and capital goods industries[1]. The index number of consumer goods industries increased sharply in 1964 much more slowly in the following year and in 1966 there was a slight drop in output. The textile and food processing industries, which depend heavily on agricultural raw materials, faced serious shortage during the year under review. The output level of cotton textiles, vanaspati and wheat flour declined in absolute terms. Government attempted to alleviate the shortage by allowing additional imports and by the orderly distribution of available supplies. In the case of textile industry, for example, cotton movements were regulated, excessive stocks with traders or millowners were requisitioned by the Textile Commissioner, a ceiling was fixed on mill inventory holdings and supplies were made available to firms facing acute shortages.

45. Adverse supply conditions were reflected not only in the form of physical shortages but also in terms of increasing cost of raw materials. The average prices of industrial raw materials rose by 29 per cent over 1965-66 and another 12 per cent over 1966-67. During this period, the index number of manufactured goods prices rose much less steeply. Weak demand conditions restrained the upward price movement for some consumer goods, for example, leather shoes and handloom cloth. In other cases—woollen textiles, edible oils etc.—there was a substantial mark up in prices.

[1]Admittedly, this classification is not refined but even these rough subdivisions are helpful in understanding recent changes in production. See Appendix Table 1.9

46. No generalisation can be made regarding the behaviour of durable consumer goods. In some cases, there was scarcely any increase in output. In several others, such as radio receivers and bicycles, a sharp rise in production was accompanied by what looked like excessive stock accumulation. (See Appendix Table 1.12).

47. Industries, broadly characterised as intermediate goods branches, also slowed down perceptibly in 1965 and 1966 (See Appendix Table 1·9. Not only was there a 16 per cent drop in jute textiles, but the output of leather products fell and the rubber manufacturing industry did not show any increase over the year. There was a marked rise in the ratio of stocks to production in the case of bicycle tyres and tubes. Mixed trends were noticeable within the chemical industry. There was a substantial upswing—over 15 per cent—in fertilizer production chiefly as a result of higher capacity utilization. By contrast with the rapid expansion of fertilizer, other segments of the chemical industry—soda ash, caustic soda etc.—experienced a retardation in their rate of growth. Unsold stocks of caustic soda accumulated, reflecting a drop in orders from the textile industry.

48. The slowing down in the growth of intermediate goods industries would have been even more pronounced than it was, if an upsurge in petroleum products had not taken place in 1966. With the commissioning of the Cochin Refinery, total output jumped by more than a fifth. Also, the production of the paper industry rose much faster than in the previous two years.

49. Capital goods industries, very broadly defined to include construction materials, metals and finished equipment, also showed signs of slowing down. The annual growth rate during the last three years was less than half that secured in the early 1960s. (See Appendix Table 1.9). In 1966, output of capital goods industries increased by 3.5 per cent only. Undoubtedly, a part of the slowing down in the growth rate is purely statistical in the sense that new products are either not covered by the index or their representation is patently inadequate. But index number problems apart, a measure of genuine slowing down has taken place. Output of finished steel in April-December 1966 was a shade lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year but unsold stocks rose sharply. Production of railway wagons declined by more than 33 per cent reflecting reduced orders from the Railways in line with a downward revision of prospects for freight traffic. The depressed state of the steel industry and the railways created a slump in the derived demand for coal, as an intermediate goods. Output of coal remained unchanged but stocks at pitheads increased by more than half a million tonnes.

50. Despite the fact that several capital goods industries encountered difficulties and that after many years marketing become a recognizable problem, the industrial landscape did not present a picture of full-fledged recession. The machinery industry continued to show a high rate of activity, although the pace of expansion was slower than before. In particular, demand and production of agricultural machinery increased rapidly. For example, the output of power driven pumps almost doubled during the past three years and the production of stationary diesel engines increased rapidly.

51. In the later part of 1966-67, the liberal availability of imported raw material and components made it possible for some industries to achieve marked increases in output. Industries, whose production in November 1966—January 1967 was more than 20 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1964-66, included machine tools, dry cells, fertilisers, petroleum products, sugar mill machinery, conduit pipes, transmission towers and seamless tubes. While depressed demand conditions affected output, industrial performance as a whole was distinctly better than in the earlier part of the year. The general index of industrial production during November 1966—January 1967 was 5.2 per cent higher than in the corresponding

period of 1965-66, while the increase in the first seven months of 1966-67 over the corresponding period of previous year was only 2.8 per cent.

Changes in Industrial Policy

52. A number of changes were made in the regulations governing the establishment and utilisation of industrial capacity. There were modifications in the Industrial licensing regulations, the import control system and controls on distribution and prices of industrial products.

53. Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 the establishment of new units and the substantial expansion of existing units in industries listed in the schedule to the Act requires Government approval, unless the industries concerned have been specifically exempted from licensing provisions. The considerations that have been taken into account when granting industrial licences are the extent of capacity already licensed in relation to the plan target, the need for regional dispersal of industries, the availability of water, power and rail transport, the probable effects of the establishment of additional capacity in the large scale sector on small scale and village industries, the import content of proposed production and the need to regulate the concentration of ownership and control in the hands of big business groups.

54. While these considerations continue to be of relevance, it has been found possible with the passage of time to reconcile them with a substantial curtailment of the number of industries subject to licensing. In several industries of importance to the economy, the capacity established by industrialists has been inadequate in relation to requirements, and licensing was considered unnecessary from the point of view of preventing excessive investment. While some industries are capable of being regionally dispersed without significant loss of efficiency, in many others considerations such as location of raw materials are dominant. In any event, overall measures of economic policy, such as provision of special facilities in backward areas and tax concessions to facilitate movement of industries out of particularly congested areas may well be more effective than refusal of permission to set up individual units in the areas chosen by the industrialist concerned. With the expansion of power and rail transport facilities, it has been felt that verification of the availability of these facilities can be left to the industrial units concerned. While protection of employment-intensive methods of production is of economic and social importance in some fields such as the production of cotton textiles, soap, or matches, there are many industries in which technology is such that this is not a relevant consideration. Small scale industries employing modern methods of production are provided special facilities by way of accommodation in industrial estates, hire-purchase facilities for machinery etc. Efficient units of this kind may be expected to expand into medium size and large units in course of time. While it has been considered necessary to leave certain industries for development by units established initially on a small scale basis, in many others small industries can be reasonably expected to compete with larger units without protection through the licensing system. The requirements of imported equipment and raw materials are screened at the import licensing stage. Adjustment of the tariff and changes in the par value of the rupee have by themselves reduced the incentive to incur foreign exchange outlays.

55. Therefore, 42 industries were, exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. These include several industries of importance to agriculture, such as power-driven pumps, sprayers, mixed fertilisers and non-vehicular engines, and certain industries of export importance, such as bicycles and sewing machines apart from other industries such as cement, pulp, paper and newsprint.

56. Regulations regarding the diversification of production of engineering industries were liberalised in the middle of 1965, and the scope of this relaxation was extended to other branches of manufacture in October 1966, subject to certain reservations. New articles, other than certain items of importance to the small scale sector, can be manufactured without obtaining a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act provided that no additional foreign exchange expenditure is involved, no additional plant and machinery such as balancing equipment is installed and the output of new articles does not exceed 25 per cent of the total production. With the establishment of a considerable volume of sophisticated manufacturing capacity in the country, the quick adjustment of production to technological developments and to the changing requirements of foreign and domestic consumers is of importance; and relaxation of industrial licensing with regard to diversification facilitates such adjustments.

57. In October 1966 it was announced that industrial firms can increase output upto 25 per cent beyond the licensed capacity, subject to certain conditions, without securing a fresh licence. This concession is inended to facilitate the fuller use of existing industrial capacity.

58. A major limitation to the fuller use of the industrial capacity established in the country over three plan periods has been the shortage of imported components, raw materials and spare parts in recent years. Most of the industries which have operated below capacity in recent years due to shortages of imported materials are those producing capital and intermediate goods needed by the power, transport and other vital sectors of the economy. Larger availability of imported inputs would facilitate higher output of these essential goods. Further the rapid expansion of capacity of machinery and various intermediate products is an essential part of our development strategy which will be facilitated by non-project assistance. In this respect, a semi-industrialised country such as India, with a potential for domestic fabrication of capital goods, should be distinguished from developing countries which are differently placed. In India's case, what is relevant is not whether foreign aid finances finished capital goods as such but whether aid is instrumental in securing adequate levels of capital formation.

59. The Government of India has urged friendly countries and institutions providing assistance to make available a larger part of aid in non-project form to overcome the bottleneck. There has been steady improvement in the proportion of assistance made available in non-project form. During 1966-67, the Consortium countries agreed to make available Rs. 675 crores ($ 900 million) for this purpose, apart from assistance by way of food supplies. It therefore became possible to announce that 59 priority industries will be granted import licences as and when required for components, raw materials and spare parts. The first set of licences under this programme was issued in the middle of 1966-67 and it has been announced that industrial units may apply for supplementary licences as and when they meet specified utilisation conditions on earlier licences. To an extent, this programme contributed to higher levels of production in the later part of 1966-67; the full effects will, however, be apparent only in the current year.

60. Industrial units granted import licences under this programme can vary the amounts imported of each item needed for their production. This flexibility enables them to make the best use of their production facilities. They are, however, required to adhere to phased manufacturing programmes and cannot import items on the banned list.

61. Many industrial units have held unduly high inventories of imported materials in the past. In part, this was the result of uncertainties regarding the availability of import licences. The 59

industries will now be able to reduce inventory holdings to the level indicated by purely commercial considerations. It will also be possible for units in these industries to embark on multiple shift working with the assurance that the raw material supplies will be available to sustain these higher levels of production.

62. The restriction of output levels of individual firms by unavoidably tight import allocations had created a situation in which unreasonably high prices were often charged, and effective competition among firms was limited. While devaluation and tariff changes have no doubt raised import cost, the free availability of imported materials has introduced a measure of healthy competition. This may be expected not only to benefit the domestic consumer but also to stimulate export performance.

63. The effectiveness of import liberalisation has been reduced by the conditions attached by donor countries to non-project assistance. Apart from country-tying of aid there are several procedural requirements limiting the ways in which aid funds can be used. A continuing effort is being made to negotiate simplification of procedures.

64. As conditions in manufacturing become more competitive private investors will have to take economic considerations more fully into account in establishing new industrial capacity. The relaxations in industrial licensing, to which reference was made earlier, will facilitate this improvement. This is of particular importance from the point of view of developing exports of the newer manufactures on which India will need to rely in growing measure for larger foreign exchange earnings.

65. In conditions of scarcity, it was found necessary to control the distribution and prices of a number of industrial products. While such controls fulfil the useful purpose of ensuring that priority requirements are met and that the consumer is not unnecessarily exploited, they also tend to discourage expansion of output and to lead to wasteful use of the products concerned. Government has kept these controls under constant review with a view to their modification or removal—and when necessary, the introduction of fresh measures of control. Towards the end of 1965 formal control of cement distribution and prices was abolished. The industry set up a regulating body to supervise distribution to ensure that certain priority requirements were adequately met, and to earmark profits arising from higher prices for the expansion of the industsy.

66. Certain categories of steel had been de-controlled following the recommendations of the Raj Committee. In May 1967, it was possible to de-control the distribution and prices of the remaining categories. A Joint Plant Committee consisting of representatives of Government and the steel producers will adjust prices in accordance with emerging trends in supply and demand.

III. CONSUMPTION AND DEVELOPMENT

67. The economy encountered a strained resource position during the last two years. Neither national production nor the inflow of external funds increased appreciably and the virtual stagnation of overall resources had far-reaching repercussions on levels of consumption and development in the country. *Per capita* consumption of agriculture-based essential consumer goods declined but Government policy succeeded in avoiding extreme hardship. The drought affected adversely the budgetary position in many ways so that Governmental outlays—both developmental and other—had to be restricted. In all likelihood, there was a setback in the rate at which capital formation was taking place. Viewed in proper perspective, the acute stringency of the resource position is only a short-term difficulty and it should not cloud judgments on the growth potential of the economy over the coming years.

Indicators of Consumption

68. Lack of systematic and up-to-date data, particularly on variations in stocks, makes it difficult to appraise changes in the level and pattern of consumption from year to year. Nevertheless some rough indications of the major changes may be useful.

69. The *per capita* availability of foodgrains in 1966-67 is estimated at 14.2 ounces per day, compared to a three-year average of 16.2 ounces in 1960-63. The decline in consumption must be of an even greater order for those who do not produce their own food or whose crops have been affected severely by the drought. However, measures adopted by the Government, including arrangements for extraordinary imports have helped in minimising physical deprivation among vulnerable sections of the community. (See paras 3 to 5). Availability of edible oilseeds, on a *per capita* basis, rose somewhat compared to the extremely low level recorded in the preceding year (See Table 2). Even so, the level of 1966-67 remained far below that attained in the early 1960s. Consumption of cotton cloth, per head, started declining in 1965-66 and continued to fall in 1966-67. These three items, foodgrains, edible oils and cloth account for a very high proportion of the typical household budget. On the other hand, selected indicators show that consumption of services—household electricity, school enrolment, hospital beds—has been increasing rather rapidly. Figures are not yet available for 1966-67 but in all probability these indices continued to rise.

Table 2

Some Physical Indicators of Consumption

(Per cent change over preceding year)

		1963-64	1964-95	1965-66	1966-67
1.	Foodgrains *per capita*	—6·7	3·9	6·3	—15·5
2.	Edible Oils *per capita*	—7·0	21·3	—25·6	11·9
3.	Cotton cloth *per capita**	2·1	3·4	—3·3	—5·5
4.	Household power consumption	7·5	—1·2	10·0	N.A.
5.	Primary School Enrolment	7·4	7·1	6·8	N.A.
6.	Middle School Enrolment	9·6	9·9	5·0	N.A.
7.	Secondary School Enrolment	15·8	11·4	12·2	N.A.
8.	Hospital Beds	5·0	8·0	4·8	N.A.

*Figures relate to calendar years.

The Food Situation

70. In a year of extreme shortage such as 1966-67, various facts of food policy—crash production programmes, procurement, inter-State trade, financing and transport of imported grains, distribution, prices, relief works—acquire overwhelming importance. Decisions on these and related issues determine, concretely and immediately, the welfare of millions of people.

71. Government intervention in the marketing of foodgrains rests on the premise, borne out by experience, that in conditions of acute shortage exclusive reliance on private channels of distribution is inconsistent with State responsibility for potecting vulneable sections of the community. Therefore, the period under review saw a major reinforcement of procurement operations, increased restrictions on private trade across State frontiers and a substantial expansion of the public distribution system.

72. The level of procurement increased from not much more than 1 million tonnes in 1963-64 to about 3.8 million tonnes in 1964-65. Whereas previously, procurement was confined to rice, these operations were extended to wheat as well as coarse grains in recent years. Previously, only surplus States procured foodgrains but now deficit States also carry out these purchases. The level of procurement was increased to about 4 million tonnes in 1965-66, notwithstanding the sharp fall in grain output and probably an even sharper decline in the marketable surplus and upto. April, nearly 2.5 million tonnes had been procured during 1966-67.

73. Together with enhanced procurement and the emergence of government moncpoly in foodgrains traffic across State boundaries, the role of the public distribution system has increased substantially. Statutory rationing, aimed at cordoning off areas of high purchasing power in large urban or industrial areas and implying a firm commitment to supply specified quantities to consumers, was extended during 1966 to cover 30 million people. In addition, the network of fair price shops was enlarged greatly, with the objective of supplying at least a part of consumer requirements at reasonable prices. Informal rationing through these fair price outlets covered a population of 201 million. Altogether, the volume of retail sales *via* public channels rose from about 4.4 million tonnes in 1962 to about 10.1 million tonnes in 1965 and nearly 14.1 million tonnes in 1966.

74. Access to a subsistence diet is not only a matter of food availability but also of sufficient purchasing power. The harvest failure has accentuated the poverty of precisely those sections of society which, in any case, live on the thin margin of subsistence. To alleviate the extremes of deprivation, many State governments, including Bihar, U.P. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat, started programmes of scarcity relief work which yield a daily wage as well as productive assets for the local community.

7. Bihar has been affected severely by the drought. Kharif production in the State is estimated to be substantially below the normal level. The population affected is of the order of 30 million. A few weeks ago, Government of Bihar invoked the provisions of the famine code in certain districts with a population of nearly 12·5 million. In cooperation with the Central Government, the Bihar Administration has taken a number of steps to deal with the emergency situation. A short-term production programme designed to maximise the Rabi crop was put into effect. More than 736,000 persons were employed on relief and other works at the end of April 1967; this number was expected to rise rapidly. Another 466,000 people are receiving gratuitous relief and a cash dole. The free feeding programme organised by various charitable organizations already caters to about 4.5 million people. Arrangements for improving supply of drinking water have been implemented to deal with a problem which would otherwise have caused extreme hardship to large numbers. Measures have been taken for the protection and feeding of cattle. Substantial quantities of medical supplies, including vitamins, other medicines and baby food have been rushed to the State.

76. The effectiveness of the government's food policy should be judged in terms of results achieved. Despite two successive droughts, a major catestrophe has been averted. This has been possible largely

as a result of substantial imports the bulk of which has been provided as gifts or as loans on concessional terms by friendly foreign countries and international relief agencies. But substantially larger allocations from the country's own foreign exchange earnings for food imports and measures taken to step-up port handling capacity and to avoid the emergence of bottlenecks in internal transport and the distribution mechanism have also played an important part.

77. For the calendar year 1967, an import programme of nearly 10 to 11 million tonnes is visualised. Of this, 4·3 million tonnes are covered mainly by food aid from USA, USSR, Australia and Canada for the first quarter of the year. The Consortium meeting held in Paris in April recognised the need for additional food aid valued at Rs. 285 crores ($380 million), this will cover approximately 6 million tonnes of foodgrains. The United States Government indicated that at least half of this should be provided by other countries on a matching basis either as direct food aid or in a form which releases resources for import of foodgrains.

78. The requirements of the public distribution system are of course larger than this. Last year, *i.e.* 1966, the total of such distribution was 14·1 million tonnes. It is imperative, therefore, that maximum efforts should be made to augment the availability for public distribution system through internal procurement.

Public Sector Non-Developmental Outlay

79. The combined expenditure of Central and State Governments can be classified between non-developmental outlays comprising mainly defence, police, interest charges, civil administration, (and food subsidies) and developmental outlays for health, education, industries, agriculture, transport and the like. Large increases took place in non-developmental outlays in the early 1960s necessitated mainly by the requirements of national defence. Since then, the rate of increase has slowed down considerably reflecting the policy to conserve resources for national development.

80. Table 3 summarises recent changes in these non-developmental public outlays. Some of the data have been expressed in 1960-61 prices or as a proportion to national income in order to approximate the real expenditure flows. It will be appreciated that these manipulations are in the nature of approximations; even so they should facilitate a better appreciation of the underlying changes.

Table 3

Public Sector Non-developmental Outlays

	1960-61	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 (R.E.)	1967-68 (B.E.) Interim
1. Centre & States non-developmental outlays (Rs. crores) (current prices)	953	1760	1796	2031	2546	2623
2. Per cent distribution of item 1.						
Defence	29·5	46·4	44·9	43·6	37·0	36·9
Police	10·4	7·8	8·8	9·2	8·1	8·4
Interest payments . .	22·9	17·2	19·7	20·8	21·2	22·7
1 Tax collection charges .	7·7	4·3	4·6	5·0	4·4	4·6
Residual outlays (including other administration and food subsidies)	29·5	24·3	22·0	21·4	29·3	27·4
3. Centre and States non-developmental outlays as per cent of national income . .	6·7	10·2	9·0	9·9	N.A.	N.A.
4. Centre and States no -developmental outlays (at constant prices) percentage change over the previous year .	..	27·1	—6·3	5·3	N.A.	N.A.

Notes :—

1. Non-developmental outlays exclude accounting transactions between the Government of India and international institutions. After devaluation, India paid Rs. 207 crores

as additional subscription in Rupees to the IMF, IBRD and IDA. These payments take the form of special securities and the corresponding receipts are credited to Capita Receipts. (See Appendix Table 2. 1)

2. Item 4 express outlays in 1960-61 prices and show percentage changes. The implicit deflator is drawn from an analysis of Central Government budgets. Direct consumption expenditures of the Centre are classified into wages and outly on goods and services. These expenditures are expressed in constant price by excluding dearness allowance from wages and deflating outlays on goods and services by the wholesale price index.

81. Non-developmental outlays increased rapidly from Rs. 953 crores, or 6·7 per cent of the national income in 1960-61 to Rs. 1760 crores or 10·2 per cent of the national income in 1963-64. During 1964-65, only a marginal increase in money terms took place. In all probability, there was a decline in real terms and certainly the proportion of non-developmental outlays to national income dropped. This favourable movement was reversed to some extent in 1965-66 when outlays rose to Rs. 2031 crores, mainly as a result of the increase in defence and police expenditure in the wake of hostilities with Pakistan and the normal increase in interest payments. The rise in other non-developmental outlays continued to be moderate, particularly if allowance is made for the increase in the general price level.

82. The revised estimate for 1966-67 shows an increase of Rs. 515 crores over 1965-66. However, this large increase needs to be interpreted in the light of a number of special circumstances. The bulk of the increase under defence and interest payments stems from the impact of devaluation in the from of the increased rupee cost of imported stores and equipment and higher service charges, in terms of rupees, on external debt. Also, a substantial part of the increase in residual non-developmental outlays consisted of the subsidy on foodgrains. This expenditure, amounting to Rs. 130 crores, was the result of Government's decision to absorb the impact of devaluation on the cost of imported foodgrains. Also, outlays on famine relief had to be increased. This represents the inevitable burden on the public exchequer of the agricultural set-back. Furthermore, shortages of food and agricultural raw materials were responsible, in large measure, for the sharp rise in the cost of living and the resulting demand for dearness allowance by public employees. If allowance is made for the impact of devaluation, food subsidies and famine relief, the increase in non-developmental outlays during 1966-67 would work out to roughly Rs. 235 crores only.

83. Interim budget estimates for 1967-68 present a picture of continued restraint. Only a marginal rise is envisaged in the combined non-developmental outlays of Centre and State Governments, compared to revised figures for the preceding year.

Revenue Surplus for Development

84. The impact of public non-developmental expenditure on the overall budgetary position can be seen better in relation to the growth of tax and other current revenues. The surplus of current revenues over non-developmental outlays reflects the ability of the Government to finance developmental activity without incurring domestic or foreign debt. Table 4 summarises, therefore, recent trends in current revenues in relation to non-developmental outlays.

TABLE 4

Surplus of Current Revenue over Non-developmental Outlay

	1960-61	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 (R.E.)	1967-68 B.E.) Interim
1. Total current revenue : Centre & States (Rs. crores) . .	1785	3050	3327	3777	4118	4593
2. Total non-developmental expenditure (Centre & States) (Rs. crores)	953	1760	1796	2031	2546	2623
3. Surplus of current revenue over non-developmental expenditure (Rs. crores) . . .	831	1290	1531	1746	1572	1970
4. Revenue Surplus as per cent of current revenue . . .	46.6	42·3	46·0	46.2	38·2	42·9
5. Revenue Surplus as per cent of national income . . .	5·9	7·5	7·7	8·5	N.A.	N.A.
6. Total current revenues as per percent of national income .	12·6	17·7	16·6	18·4	N.A.	N.A.

85. The combined current revenues of the Central and State Governments increased rapidly during the early 1960's—from Rs. 1784 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 3050 crores in 1963-64 or from 12·6 per cent of national income to 17·7 per cent of national income. Revenues expanded much more than the increase in non-developmental outlays so that the revenue surplus available for development increased from Rs. 831 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 1290 crores in 1963-64 or from 5·9 per cent to 7·5 per cent of national income. These favourable trends continued in the later years of the Third Plan and in 1965-66, the revenue surplus available for development amounted to Rs. 1746 crores or 8·5 per cent of national income.

86. However, the revenue surplus available for development fell by 10 per cent in 1966-67 after growing rapidly for a number of years. This decline resulted from the large increment in non-developmental outlays accompanied by only a moderate increase of 9 per cent in public revenues. The growth in revenues would have been even more modest (and the decline in the surplus for development even greater) had it not been for the levy of export duties after devaluation. Yields of income and corporation taxes, import duties and the land tax were below expectations. The agricultural setback and its repercussions throughout the economy exerted a downward pressure on public revenues. Also there was a sizeable loss on account of adjustments following devaluation, in excise duties on petroleum products. Actual contributions to the budget by commercial undertakings were also adversely affected by general economic conditions.

87. The ratio of public current revenue to national income, which has risen sharply during the 1960s, will show in all likelihood a decline in 1966-67. Interim budgets of Centre and State Governments for 1967-68 envisage a rise in public revenues of about 11 per cent. These budgets are generally based on existing tax legislation. According to these interim budgets, the level of the revenue surplus for development should increase by about one-fourth during the current financial year. This favourable expectation reflects the degree of restraint on non-developmental outlays.

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITY

88. The developmental outlays of the Central and State Governments increased rapidly throughout the Third Plan period. As a percentage of national income, these outlays increased from 11·8 per cent in the last year of the Second Plan to 17 per cent in the last year

of the Third Plan. (See Table 5). Revised estimates for 1966-67, allowing for price increases, show that this upward movement was interrppted in the first year of the Fourth Plan. Judged by Government outlays, in terms of 1960-61 prices, the volume of developmental activity in 1966-67 was in all probability a little lower than in the previous year. The temporary setback in developmental activity was the result of a deliberate policy decision to control the expansionary impact of public expenditure in the context of general inflationary conditions.

TABLE 5

Public Sector Developmental Outlays

	1960-61	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 (R.E.)	1967-6 (B.E.) Interim
1. Centre & States developmental outlays (Rs. crores) (current price)	1672	2524	2953	3488	3651	3655
2. Centre & States developmental outlays as per cent of national idcome	11·8	14·7	14·8	17·0	N.A.	N.A.
3. Centre & States developmental outlay (constant prices) percentage change over the pervious year	..	15·3	11·6	11·6	—2·6	N.A.'

NOTE :—Developmental outlays included in revenue budgets are deflated by the index number described in note to Table 3. Development outlays included in capital budgets are deflated by using an implicit index derived from analysis of Central Government budgets, See note to Table 6.

89. Budget estimates for 1966-67 envisaged a lower level of plan expenditures and only a marginal rise in non-plan developmental outlays, compared to the preceding fiscal year (See Appendix Table 2.1). Although revised figures for developmental outlay show an excess of Rs. 163 crores over 1965-66, this increase reflects the impact of exceptional circumstances rather than any relaxation in the general policy of fiscal restraint. The main extraordinary factor making for higher outlays was devaluation and government's decision to facilitate the economy's adjustment to the new exchange rate through selected subsidies. The rupee cost of plan projects went up to the extent of their import component. Furthermore, government decided to subsidise temporarily the cost of imported fertilizer and raw jute. Also selected export items were allowed a cash subsidy. (These subsidies, unlike the subsidy on food, have been included under developmental outlays). In the absence of these extra-ordinary factors, public sector developmental outlays in 1966-67 would have been only marginally higher, compared to the previous year.

90. Interim budgets for 1967-68 were formulated on the premise that the general economic situation made it necessary to continue the policy of fiscal discipline. In the case of the Central Government, developmental outlays were strictly limited to resources in sight, on the basis of existing tax legislation. Taken together with developmental outlays provided in the interim State Budgets, total developmental outlays of the public sector budgeted for 1967-68 exceed last year's revised estimates by Rs. 4 crores only. These figures will undoubtedly undergo some revisions in the new Budgets to be presented at the Centre and the States. But it is clear that developmental outlays in the current year will not mark any significant step-up in real terms over the level last year unless the provision in the interim Budgets is substantially enlarged.

91. In the context of a policy for stabilization and overall budgetary restraint prevailing in recent years, projects and programmes

have to be scrutinized with even more care than ordinarily. Priorities have to be defined according to strict criteria after a thorough examination of likely costs and expected benefits. On this basis, the emphasis in the last year as well as in the interim budget was on schemes designed to implement the new agricultural strategy, to promote the growth of industrial capacity catering to the farm economy and to finance fully the family planning programme. In other sectors, funds have been earmarked for projects already under construction and nearing completion so as to maximise the impact on production of past investment expenditures. Necessarily, the number of new project starts outside the defined priority area have been reduced to a bare minimum.

92. The priority attached to agricultural development can be illustrated by citing the ratio of outlays in this sector to total expenditure. Plan expenditures on agricultural programmes, cooperation, community development; irrigation and flood control constituted about a fifth of the total during the Third Plan. The budget for 1966-67, provided a higher proportion of total plan outlays for this sector; however revised estimates with the appropriate breakdown were not yet available to confirm this allocation. The Central interim budget for 1967-68 earmarks nearly one-quarter of plan outlays for agriculture. More than 60 per cent of Central assistance to State Governments will be advanced for agricultural schemes including rural electrification, compared to roughly 52 per cent in 1966-67.

Public and Private Investment

93. The level of capital formation in the Indian economy was depressed during 1966-67. While direct evidence on the rate of investment activity during the last financial year is not available; there were enough indications to support the above assessment. Domestic manufacture of capital goods increased at a much slower pace than in previous years (See Table 6). Imports of capital goods, which normally constitute about one quarter of total investment, diminished substantially in 1966-67.

94. The public sector is responsible for roughly two-thirds of total national investment. Unfortunately, budgetary data cannot be reclassified easily to indicate the level of public investment. An economic classification of the Central Budget has been prepared for recent years. This shows that the Centre's gross fixed capital formation slowed down in 1965-66 (See Table 6). The data for 1966-67 will be classified only after the presentation of the new budget. It is clear, however, from what has been said earlier on development outlays (which includes investment expenditures as well as current outlays on social services etc.) that capital formation by the Government tended to level off in 1966-67.

Table 6

Indicators of Investment Activity

Item	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Central Govt. direct gross fixed capital formation (constant prices) (percent change) . . .	15.0	8.0	0.1	N.A.
2. Selected private firms gross fixed capital formation as percent of National Income . .	1.5	1.2	N.A.	N.A.
3. Capital transfers by financial institutions (constant prices) (percent change) . . .	N.A.	29.0	20.0	N.A.
4. Imports of capital goods (percent change) .	8.8	6.7	2.2	—32.9
5. Production of capital goods industries (percent change)	11.0	6.3	6.6	3.5

Notes:—

Items 1: Gross fixed capital formation expressed in 1960 61 prices. Outlays on machinery are deflated by the index number of wholesale prices of machinery and transport equipment. The outlays on buildings etc. is deflated by a special index prepared,

by weighting the wholesale prices of cement, iron and steel, logs and timber, bricks and tiles, lime, sand and the series of wage rates of rural skilled workers.

Item 2: Based on RBI studies of non-government and non-financial companies (*i*) Sample of 1333 joint stock companies with a paid-up capital of more than Rs. 0·5 million The coverage of the sample as a March 1963 was 74 percent (*ii*) Sample on 951 joint stock companies with a paid-up capital of Rs. 0.5 million or less. The coverage of the sample as a June 1965 was roughly 26 percent (*iii*) Sample of 501 private limited companies with a paid-up capital of over Rs. 0.5 million. The coverage of the sample as a March 1963 was 31 percent.

Item 3: Figures pertain to financial assistance (gross) disbursed, by way of loans, underwriting and direct subscription, by the Iudustrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, State Financial Corporation, State Industrial Development Corporation and Unit Trust of India to manmfacturing ind stry, mining, power and services

Item 4: For definition see Table 12. Figure for 1966-67 relates to April-November 1966 compared to corresponding period for previous year.

Item 5: For definition see Appendix Table 1. 9. Figures refer to calender year.

95. Public investment in 1966-67 either declined or stayed put at the preceding year's level. This was largely the result of the policy decision to stabilise the economy through budgetary restraint. In all likelihood, the private sector also suffered a setback in capital formation. A slowdown in public spending affected adversely the growth of private sales and possibly created a psychology of hesitation among private investors. The existence of idle capacity in many lines of production also acted as an inhibiting factor. On the other side, there was a large rise in the cost of imported capital goods following devaluation and uncertainty regarding project aid from abroad further complicated the picture.

96. In the absence of adequate imformation regarding private investment in recent years, it is instructive to study the state of the capital market and the flow of institutional lending. Typically, gross capital formation in the organised private sector is financed by internal resources (about 50 per cent), fresh capital issues (5-8 per revival in the capital market during 1966-67. Equity prices rose by nearly 8 per cent during 1966-67 in contrast with the long downward movement since 1961-62. (See Appendix Table 5.4). Although the cent) and borrowed funds (20 per cent). There was a moderate capital market was looking up, data regarding the volume of market floatations reinforce the hypothesis that private investment activity was at a low level during 1966-67. Capital raised by non-government companies through share issues, other than bonus and debentures, amounted to Rs. 38 crores during the first nine months of calendar year 1966 compared to Rs. 56 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of technical collaborations with foreign private parties has also declined.

97. In all probability, the organised private sector's dependence on sources of institutional finance tended to increase during the period under review. The volume of capital transfers by the major industrial financial institutions increased very rapidly in 1964-65 and 1965-66. Complete information for 1966-67 is not yet available but there is enough evidence to suggest that the operations of these institutions continued to expand rapidly.

Expansion in Capacity

98. There cannot be any doubt that the retardation in the rate of capital formation in 1966-67 should mean no more than a temporary interruption in the long-term upward trend and the momentum of development activity should be resumed as soon as constraints imposed by adverse weather conditions on production of basic commodities are relaxed and the financial position of the Government correspondingly strengthened. Therefore, it is of the ulmost importance to take a long term view of the economy's investment requirements and to prepare for the next sequence of capital formation. In this context a brief review of recent capacity expansion in selected areas and future needs will not be out of place.

99. In the field of infrastructure, mainly transport and power, considerable expansion has taken place and although further investments will be required as the economy develops, the present position is not one of accumulated arrears. On the whole the railways have a comfortable margin of excess carrying capacity, though bottlenecks persist in particular regions and in movements along certain lines. The dieselization and electrification programme has made headway and correspondingly the share of steam traction in total freight traffic diminished from 95 per cent to 63 per cent during the Third Plan. The future investment programme of the railways aims at expansion of rolling stock in line with the expected growth of traffic, doubling of track on important trunk routes and improvements in the signaling system. Port development has focused on the problem of accommodating bulk commodities such as iron ore. At Visakhapatnam, new ore berths have been constructed and a fully mechanised handling facility has been installed. Similar work has been completed at Paradeep and will be undertaken in Madras, Haldia and Mormugao.

100. The electric power system continued to expand during 1966-67 when 18 new stations, including Bhakra Right Bank (Punjab), Koyna Stage II (Maharashtra), Sabarigiri (Kerala), were commissioned. As a result, total generating capacity expanded by about 12 per cent. Also a number of projects are now at an advanced stage of construction and many of these will start production in 1967-68.

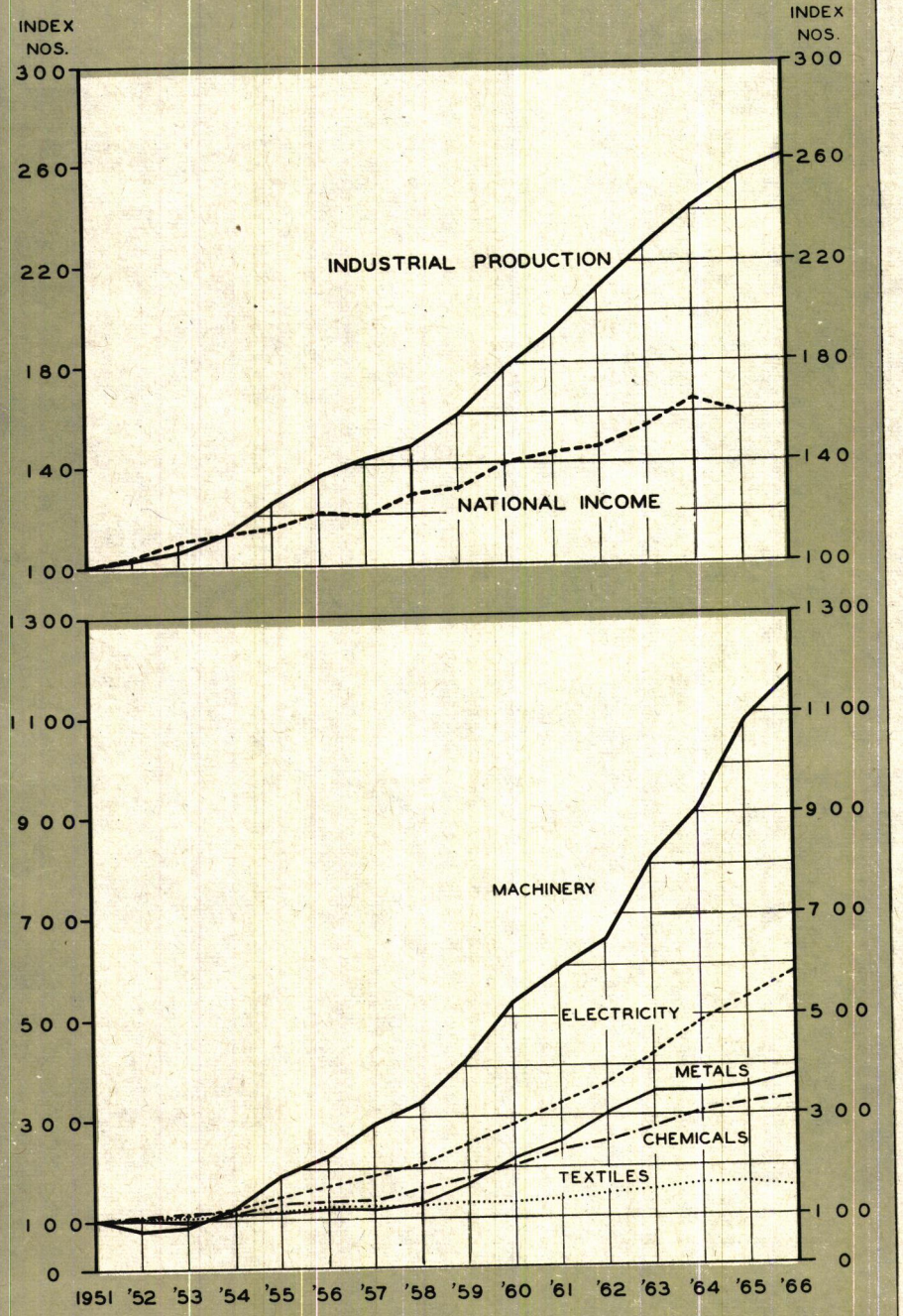
101. In the manufacture of several kinds of capital goods, India is rapidly approaching the point of self-sufficiency. For example, there is now capacity to manufacture locally most kinds of transport equipment, except ships and aircraft. Also, substantial progress has been made in reducing the import content of domestic production. In the case of commercial vehicles, indigenous content has reached a range of 75-94 per cent for different firms.

102. Another area in which India has built up substantial capacity is electric power generating and transmission equipment. Large expansion in capacity in this field materialised during 1966-67. The increment was particularly notable in the case of hydro generating units, switch gear and circuit breakers etc. Capacity to manufacture boilers rose by nearly 50 per cent and power transformers by 60 per cent. Bharat Heavy Electricals (Hyderabad), Heavy Electricals (Bhopal) and a private firm called Jyoti (Baroda) installed capacity for the first time to produce thermal generating sets. Work is underway at Heavy Electricals (Bhopal) which should result in capacity to produce synchronous condensers in 1967-68.

103. Capital good requirements of coal and ore mining, cement, sugar, textiles and paper can now be met largely from home production. The Ranchi engineering complex is expected to develop capacity to fabricate part of the steel making equipment, such as coke ovens, blast furnaces and converters, during the next two years. The Third Plan period was a landmark for the organised manufacture of machine tools. Capacity to fabricate heavier tools was acquired and greatly expanded. The Heavy Machine Tool Plant at Ranchi is now at an advanced stage of construction and should be commissioned in 1967-68.

104. India remains heavily dependent on imports of various categories of capital goods such as sophisticated machinery for the fertiliser and chemical industry, heavy earthmoving equipment, special machine tools, electronics and machinery for the non-ferrous metal industry. These gaps in the present industrial structure indicate the future pattern of development. However, before embarking on a new round of invesments, a concerted effort will have to be made to consolidate and rationalise the existing productive units and those which will be commissioned in the near future. At present, the rate of utilization of capacity in some of these newly created engineering industries is not high. Particularly affected by insufficient demand

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

are such industries as railway wagons, commercial vehicles, light and heavy structurals, industrial boilers, castings and forgings, machine tools, thermal and hydro-generation sets etc. Basically, these disproportions have arisen because expansion of capacity in the production of capital goods was geared to the expectation that the overall rate of investment expenditures would rise sharply and continuously. The recent slowing-down in capital formation has belied these expectations. However, by the same token, as the tempo of growth revives there should be a substantial improvement in the rate of capacity utilization. Meanwhile, every effort will have to be made to diversify the production pattern and to seek export outlets wherever possible.

105. In the sphere of manufactured intermediate goods, a tremendous effort has been made to expand the capacity of the chemical fertiliser industry designed to implement the new agricultural strategy. The government announced, in December 1965, that new plants licensed prior to March 31, 1967 would not be subject to price and distribution controls for seven years after beginning production. However, government could purchase 30 per cent of the output of these plants at a negotiated price. This incentive for stimulating domestic and foreign private investment was recently extended to plants obtaining a licence upto December 31, 1967. Simultaneously, arrangements were made to start several public sector fertiliser plants. As a result, a sizeable expansion in capacity is presently under construction. Public sector plants at Namrup and Gorakhpur as well as private plants at Visakhapatnam and Gujarat will be commissioned during 1967. Altogether, nitrogenous fertiliser capacity should increase by more than 50 per cent during 1967-68 and further by 60 per cent in 1969-70. The capacity for producing phosphatic fertiliser is also expected to rise rapidly. The building up of the Indian fertiliser industry is a major aim of present development policy and will continue to enjoy high priority.

106. In the field of basic metals, expansion programme for steel at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur are nearing completion. At Bhilai work has already started on installing the sixth blast furnace and construction of the Bokaro steel plant has begun. The alloy and special steel plant at Durgapur should be completed by December 1967. As far as non-ferrous metals are concerned, India's resource endowment is relatively limited. Intensive efforts are under way to locate through aero-magnetic and other surveys new bodies of non-ferrous metallic ores. Meanwhile, much can be done to exploit already known reserves and to so reorient the pattern of demand that foreign exchange expenditure is minimised. In this context, the capacity of the aluminium industry has expanded rapidly as bauxite is the main domestic source of non-ferrous metallic ore. Aluminium capacity increased by 65 percent in 1965-66 and by a further 28 percent in 1966-67.

107. The above review of recent developments and future possibilities is neither comprehensive nor detailed. It is intended merely to bring out the fact that Indian industry has built up sufficient strength, despite temporary set-backs and unavoidable interruptions, to facilitate a resumption of the process of rapid capital formation as soon as the position regarding the supply of basic consumer goods begins to ease. With the success of the new agricultural strategy—and attention to the growth and efficiency of manufactured consumer goods—it should be possible to enlarge progressively the capacity for sufficient capital formation on the basis of appropriate fiscal policies and maximum attention to the development and utilization of the requisite managerial and technical skills including skills for the designing of different types of equipment.

IV MONEY, CREDIT AND PRICES

108. The process of adjustment of demand to the availability of real resources, discussed in the preceding chapter, generated considerable inflationary pressures. Monetary and price policies, reinforced by fiscal measures, aimed at a reconciliation of demand and supply in such a way, that vulnerable groups were protected and the growth of priority sectors was sustained as much as possible. Given the production prospects for the coming months, the overall policy of restraint must be continued.

Money and Credit

109. The expansion of money supply with the public (*i.e.* the total of currency with the public and demand deposits of the banks) continued at a high rate although at a slower rate than in the previous two years. The rate of growth of money supply which was 8·8 per cent in 1964-65 and 11.1 per cent in 1965-66 receded to 7.1 per cent in 1966-67. Time deposits are not included in money supply in accordance with the current practice; but even if they are, the total monetary expansion would work out to 9.4 per cent in 1964-65, 12.0 per cent in 1965-66 and 9.3 per cent in 1966-67.

110. Since real output, as measured by national income at constant prices, in all probability, was still lower in 1966-67 than in 1964-65, the growth in money supply by nearly 20 per cent in two years was excessive, and reflects the pressure of excess demand. The smaller rate of increase of money supply in 1966-67 is probably a reflection of the slowing down in the rate of growth of demand in the economy.

111. The growth of money supply cannot remain in excess of the growth of output over a period without causing inflationary pressures. In the short run, however, it would not be correct to infer the magnitude of excess demand by reference to the excess of the growth of money supply over that of output. This is because in the short run, it is not reasonable to expect that the ratio of the stock of money to the flow of incomes will remain constant. The demand for increased stocks of money in the economy may itself reflect the rise in prices consequent to the imbalance in the commodity markets. Also when money supply has been growing at a rate considerably faster than national income at constant prices for several years, it is not possible to bring it in line with the rate of growth of output within a short period of one year. Taking into account all these considerations, the 7·1 per cent increase in money supply in 1966-67 as compared with the faster rate of increase in the earlier year represents an improvement

112. Normally with the growth of output and transactions in the economy a higher volume of money supply is required and it is usually provided by the banking system through its lending to Government or the private sector. In 1966-67, as in previous years, a substantial proportion of the expansion in money supply resulted from the credit obtained by the Government from the Reserve Bank and the commercial banks. Bank lending to the private sector was also substantial, compared to that in the previous year. Table 7 shows the increase in money supply in percentage terms and the way it was brought about:

MONETARY INDICATORS

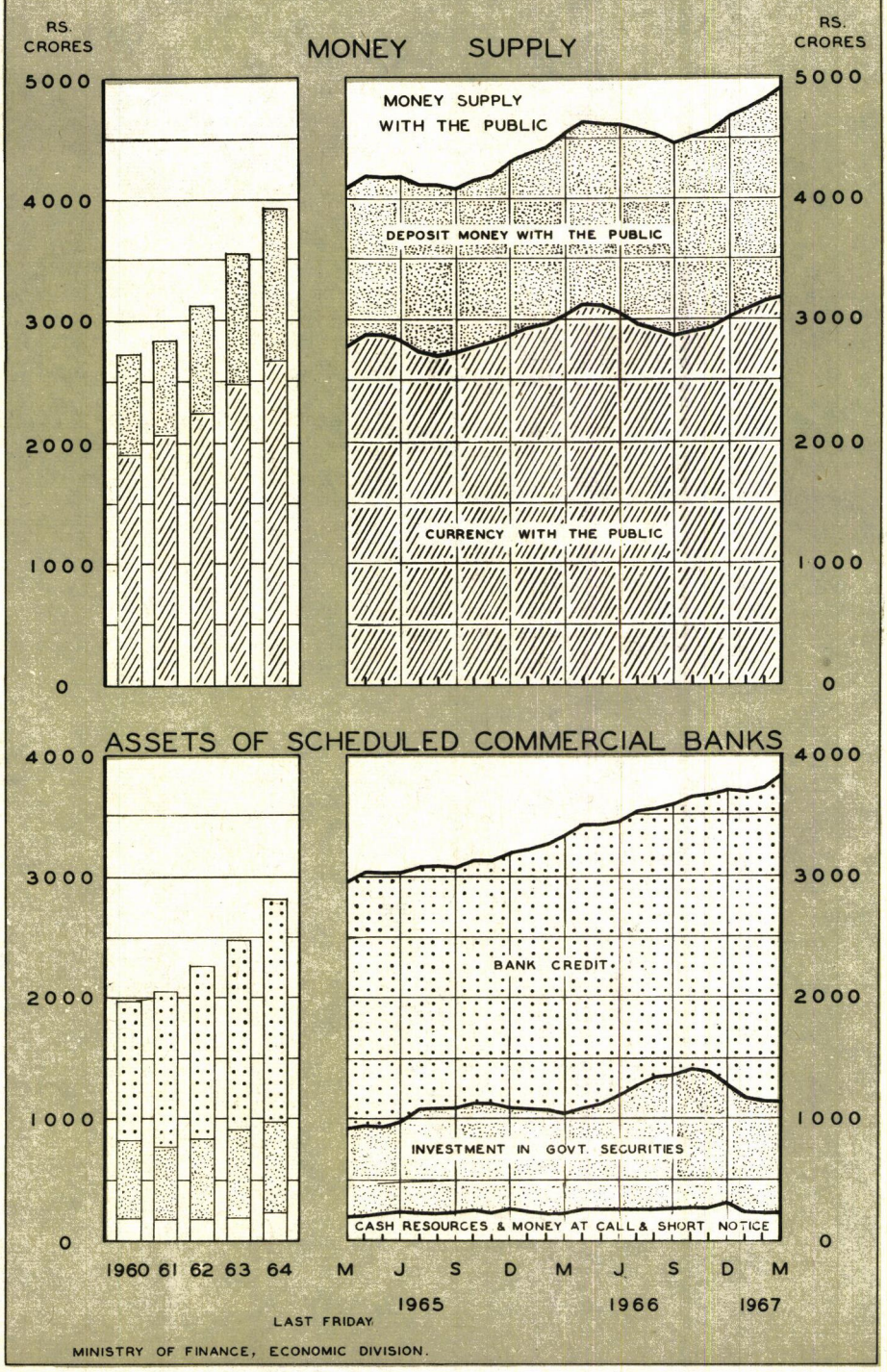


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TABLE 7

Percentage Increases in Relation to the Money Supply Outstanding at the End of Preceding Year

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Credit to Government	+ 6·0	+ 12·0	+ 6·1
Credit to the private sector	+ 2·5	+ 2·0	+ 3·6
Foreign assets	— 0·9	— 0·4	— 0·5
Others	+ 1·2	— 2·5	— 2·1
Money supply	+ 8·8	+ 11·1	+ 7·1

113. The table on next page gives details in absolute terms of the way the increase of Rs. 327 crores in money supply was brought about in 1966-67. A significant fact to note is that the Central Government borrowings from the Reserve Bank amounted to as much as Rs. 333 crores in 1966-67; a part of this was due to the fact that the Centre had to make available financial assistance to the States to enable the latter to repay their overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. Such assistance amounted to Rs. 108 crores. The combined indebtedness of the Central and State Governments in 1966-67 to the Reserve Bank increased by Rs. 195 crores, as against Rs. 404 crores in the previous years as shown below:

TABLE 8

Variations in Money Supply

(Rs. crores)

	1965-66	1966-67
1. *Net bank credit to Government* (A+B)	+ 497* (+ 518)*†	+ *278*@
(*A*) Reserve Bank credit to Government (a+b)	+ *404**	+ *195*@
of which		
(*a*) To Central Government (i+ii+iii—iv)	+ *292**	+ *333*@
(*i*) Rupee securities	+ 361	+ 217@
(*ii*) Bills purchased and discounted by RBI	— 3	+ 112
(*iii*) Rupee coin	— 5	— 15
(*iv*) Deposits of Central Government	+ 61*	— 19
(*b*) To State Governments (i--ii)	+ 112	— 138
(*i*) Loans and advances to State Governments	+ 112	—126
(*ii*) Deposits of State Governments	—	+ 12
(*B*) Banks' holding of Government securities	+ 93 (+ 114)†	+ 83 +
2. Net bank credit to the private sector (2a-2b)	+ 81 (+ 60)†	+ 176
(*a*) Advances and holdings ofprivate securities (gross bank credit)	+ 290	+ 427
(*b*) Time deposits	+ 209 (+230)†	+ 251
3. Net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank	— 16*	— 23@
4. Money Supply with the public	+ 458	+ 327
(*a*) Currency with the public	+ 277	+ 142
(*b*) Deposit money with the public	+ 181	+ 185

*Ignoring the amount used for the purchase of gold by the Government from the Reserve Bank.

@Ignoring the revaluation of Reserve Bank's assets after the change in the par value of the rupee.

†Figures are adjusted for the transfer of U. S. rupee funds from the State Bank to the Reserve Bank.

NOTE :—The figures of Reserve Bank credit to Government given in the table above represent the change in the indebtedness of Government to the Reserve Bank between 31st March, 1966 and 31st March, 1967. Accounts for the fiscal year are, however, completely adjusted only some days after the end of the fiscal year. Also the figures given above include items such as changes in the rupee coin held by the Reserve Bank, bills purchased and discounted by the Reserve Bank from the public and the changes in the Reserve Bank's holdings of long-term Rupee securities. For these reasons, the figures of Reserve Bank credit to Government shown here differ from the budgetary deficits as shown in the budget documents.

114. In consonance with Government's desire to restrain the use of money for speculative purposes or for purposes not related to expansion in output, the credit policy was on the whole directed towards maintaining restraint on bank lending. During the slack season of 1966—*i.e.* May to October—the Reserve Bank advised the scheduled banks to bring about an adequate contraction of credit and to conserve the resources accruing to them through deposit accretion and the seasonal return flow of funds so that they would be better placed to meet the demand for credit during the subsequent busy season. The specific advice given by the Reserve Bank was to divert the additional deposits to the holding of Government securities which are liquid and which can be encashed during the busy season, rather than towards increasing the advances portfolio. In the event, the advice was on the whole followed by the banks, their deposits having gone up by Rs. 265 crores in the slack season and their investment in Government securities by Rs. 298 crores.

115. The seasonal decline in bank credit during the slack season of 1966 was about the same in absolute terms as in the slack season of 1965, but as a proportion of the expansion of bank credit in the previous busy season, it was larger—28 per cent as against 23 per cent in 1965.

116. The growth of deposits of the banks, especially time deposits, was larger in the slack season of 1966 as compared with the slack season of the previous year. (Seasonal data are presented in the Appendix Table 4.3). The growth of deposits was 14·8 per cent of the outstanding at the beginning of the slack season in 1966 as compared with 13.7 per cent in 1965. A factor in this situation seems to have been the action taken by the Reserve Bank to ban the practice by non-banking companies of taking short-term deposits from the public. During the previous year, a substantial amount of private savings seems to have been held in the form of such deposits instead of time deposits with the banks, with the result that the growth of deposits during the slack season of 1965 was somewhat slower than normal. Under the directive issued by the Reserve Bank in January 1966, non-banking companies were prohibited from accepting deposits repayable on demand or notice—nonfinancial companies were prohibited from accepting deposits repayable in less than twelve months and hire purchase companies those repayable in less than six months. These restrictions were further tightened in October 1966 under which most non-banking companies were prohibited from accepting deposits in excess of 25 per cent of their paid-up capital and free reserves; this ratio naturally would apply to deposits of twelve months and longer duration, acceptance of shorter term deposits having been banned.

117. At the beginning of the busy season—*i.e.* by the end of October 1966, the banks were on the whole in a comfortable position in terms of their liquid resources in relation to their existing liabilities. The cash and investments of the scheduled banks as a percentage of their deposits amounted to 40·3 as compared with 37·0 at the beginning of the previous busy season; the credit deposit ratio was smaller—68.1 per cent as against 71.7 per cent.

118. The credit policy for the busy season aimed at enabling the banks to meet the seasonal requirements of funds, which were expected to be substantial, considering the import liberalisation policy

announced earlier. The point was to ensure that the demand for credit for industrial purposes was met and that funds were not diverted to trade and other non-industrial purposes. Keeping in view these objectives, the Reserve Bank modified its credit policy from that of the previous busy season. As long as a bank maintained the liquidity ratio of 30 per cent it could borrow from the Reserve Bank as before at the Bank Rate. In addition, a Bank Rate tranche equal to 10 per cent of the net liquidity ratio of the borrowing bank at the end of the slack season was granted. Larger banks were required to ensure that at least 80 per cent of the increase in their credit portfolio between the end of October 1966 and the end of April 1967 was to industrial borrowers and/or against import and export bills. Other banks were also advised to follow this practice. On the whole the credit policy was aimed at making funds available for legitimate purposes, but excess borrowings from the Reserve Bank were penalised, the penal rate being a minimum of 10 per cent.

119. Upto March 31, 1967, the increase in scheduled bank credit was Rs. 433 crores as compared with Rs. 315 crores last year. Subsequently there was a slight fall, and over the entire busy season, *i.e.* from the end of October 1966 to the end of April 1967, credit expansion amounted to Rs. 427 crores. (See Appendix Table 4.3). Deposit resources accrued at a lower rate. Even after liquidation of their investments, scheduled banks needed to borrow as much as Rs. 138 crores from the Reserve Bank whereas in the previous busy season the peak level of fresh borrowing in the season was Rs. 103 crores. The overall credit expansion in the busy season, while lower than estimated, was larger than was warranted by actual changes in production; also the Reserve Bank's directive about distribution of credit expansion as between industry and other borrowers in the ratio of 80:20 was not being strictly adhered to. It became necessary, therefore, to advise the banks to impose a cut in the credit limits granted by them to their customers and even recall advances to the extent necessary, to adhere to this ratio.

120. Money market conditions on the whole remained quite stringent during the busy season and the call money rate went up as high as 12 per cent in the Bombay market during March. Subsequently the rate has declined.

121. Selective credit controls have also been used to buttress the general credit policy. In April the Reserve Bank asked the scheduled banks to limit their advances against cotton and kapas in view of the reports of excessive purchases and stocking by a section of mills and trade. In order not to hamper the movement of imported cotton, such cotton was exempt from the purview of this control. Pre-shipment credit for cotton exports was also exempt. Ceilings were also lowered in respect of advances against paddy and rice to parties other than State Government, Food Corporation and their agents.

122. The policy of maintaining restraint on credit, while at the same time ensuring that the flow of credit for the purpose of industrial expansion is adequate, may have created a situation in which bank finance was not available for all in the required amounts. In a situation of rising prices, credit policy has to face a number of difficult choices. There has to be restraint on the overall pace of credit expansion, and particularly on credit for speculative and less essential purposes. At the same time, it has to be recognised that the very fact that prices are rising increases the genuine requirements of credit for productive purposes. It is partly in recognition of this that the Government is endeavouring to appropriate a smaller part of the permissible limit of credit expansion in the economy for its own purposes. It is clear, however, that for quite some time to come, the policy of maintaining reasonably high rates of interest and preventing the flow of funds into speculative and similar channels will have to continue. During a period when prices have risen and expectation of continued price

rise has been generated, continued vigilance will be required on the expansion of credit through the banking system both by the Government and the private sector if the policy of bringing about a reasonable stability of prices consistent with the growth of output is to succeed.

PRICES

123. It has been stated earlier that per capita supplies of essential articles of mass consumption were affected adversely as a result of two successive droughts. Consumer demand on the other hand cannot be adjusted swiftly in the face of a sharp decline in availabilities particularly when there is a natural tendency for different sections of the community to protect their customary standards of consumption. In part, this tendency has been held in check by a variety of interventions in the machinery of distribution. Even so, prices rose and the rise was particularly sharp in the prices of food articles.

124. Over the year 1966-67, wholesale prices rose by 16·5 per cent, that is at about the same rate as in the preceding year. (see Table 9). The price rise over the last year has been sharpest in the case of food articles. Industrial raw materials prices rose at a faster rate than prices of finished manufactured goods. Retail prices also rose along with wholesale prices. The All-India Working Class Consumer Price Index moved up by 13.8 per cent over the twelve months to February 1967; the All-India Consumer Price Index for urban non-manual employees moved up by 10·4 per cent over the year 1966.

TABLE 9

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (1952-53—100).

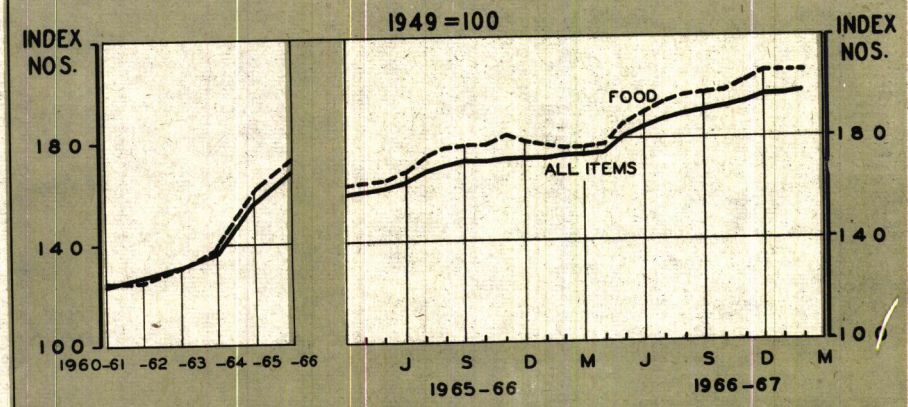
	Index Number as on			Percentage change over		
	March 26, 1966	June 4, 1966	March 25, 1967	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65
General Index	174·0	184·5	202·7	+16·5	+15.2	+8·7
Agricultural commodities	178·0@	186·6†	214·1*	+20·1	+15·2	+11·6
Food Articles	175·3	190·7	217·6	+24·1	+14·1	+9·0
Industrial Raw Materials	210·0	223·3	236·1	+12·4	+28·6	+11·8
Manufactures	157·3	158·4	167·5	+ 6·5	+11·4	+6·3
Intermediate Products	184·5	192·3	221·7	+20·2	+18·1	+8·8
Finished products.	152·9	152·8	158·6	+3·7	+10·2	+6·0

*For the month of March 1967
†For the month of May 1967
+For the month of March 1966

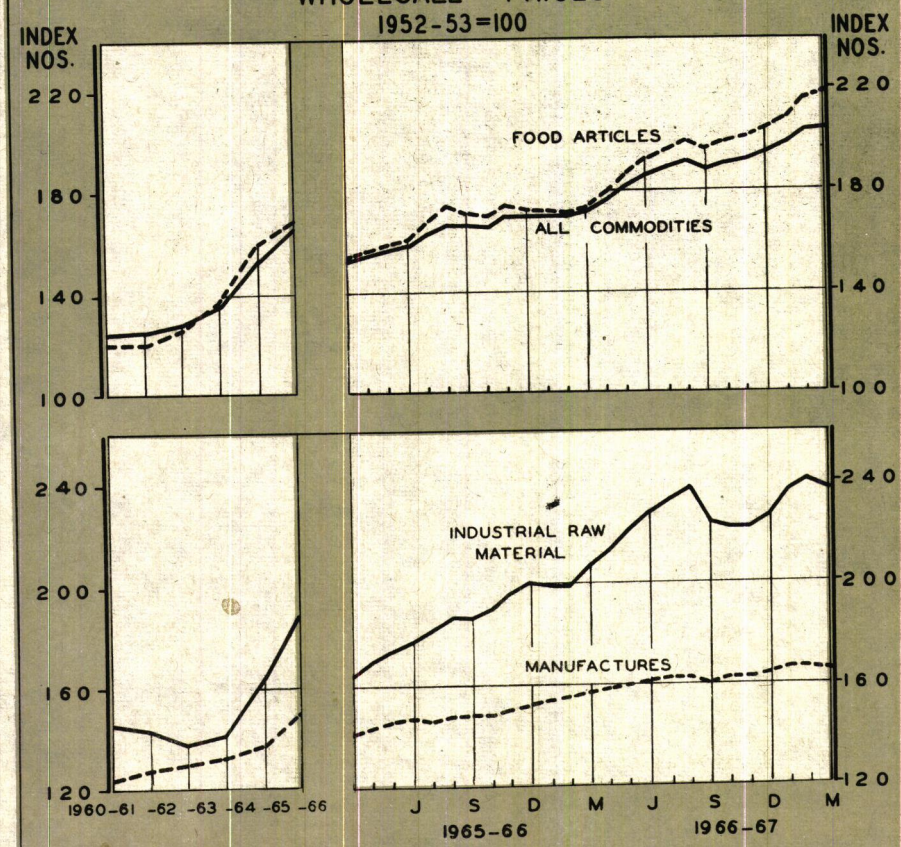
125. By far the most important factor in the price situation has been the drop in agricultural production in the 1965-66 season and the inadequate increase in the 1966-67 season. The situation has been aggravated by the fact that there was some possibility of drawing down stocks earlier last year which no longer exists. The main commodities affected were food articles and agricultural raw materials. Wholesale prices of cereals were up over the year by 23·9 per cent; of cotton by 16·5 per cent and oilseeds by 19·4 per cent. Superimposed on this were two further factors which tended to result in the spread of the price rise, although to a lesser extent, to other commodities. One, the cost of imported commodities went up following the devaluation of the rupee in June 1966, and this tended to push up the prices of imported articles and of those manufactured with the help of imported materials. In the case of fertiliser, the higher cost due to devaluation was offset by Government subsidy and prices of petroleum products were also not allowed to rise, the higher cost due to devaluation being offset by a reduction in duties. Prices of other manufactures went up. They had increased but little between the end of March, 1966 and 4th June—*i.e.* on the eve of devaluation. Since then, however, they increased by about 6 per cent. In particular, prices of metals and metal products have gone up much more than they did during the previous year; the same is true of other intermediate products

PRICE TRENDS

WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICES



WHOLESALE PRICES



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such as leather and coir yarn. It is significant to note, however, that the rise in the prices of manufactures as a whole in the period after devaluation was 6 per cent as compared to 8·2 per cent in the corresponding period of 1965-66.

126. The second factor, superimposed on the basic scarcities caused by the droughts, responsible for the price rise has been the indirect effects of rising food prices through increased wage costs. The increase in the cost of materials and wages have prompted manufacturers of many essential commodities to approach Government for price increase and in suitable cases such increases have been granted. For instance, prices of controlled varieties of cloth were raised by 6 per cent in September 1966 (a part of which was absorbed by a reduction in excise duties) and again 4·5 per cent with effect from 14th April, 1967. Steel and sugar prices were raised in stages; the increase was 4 per cent and 8 per cent respectively as measured by the relevant indices.

127. Devaluation also raised the cost of imported foodgrains. In order to prevent hardship to the consumer, Government decided to absorb the higher cost of imported foodgrains and the issue prices of such foodgrains were not raised even when their cost to Government had gone up. The objective was to moderate the rise in prices following devaluation and to permit a gradual absorption of the higher cost of imported foodgrains into the price. The subsidies on foodgrains were partially withdrawn towards the end of 1966; but even so they remained high and cost Rs. 130 crores in 1966-67. The estimate for the current year is that they will cost Rs. 118 crores. The occurrence of drought for the second year in succession has meant that the open market prices of cereals have gone up further and the divergence between such prices and the prices at which foodgrains are sold from the public distribution system has widened. For example open market prices of wheat have ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 175 per quintal whereas wheat has been issued from the fairprice shops at a price ranging from about Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 per quintal. (The basic issue price is Rs. 55, the difference being handling and incidental costs of State Government). Open market prices of inferior cereals like jowar are higher than the price of wheat supplied through the Government distribution system and this has tended to encourage a switch of demand from inferior cereals to wheat, thereby putting a pressure on Government supplies. Imported milo is also subsidised and its price is out of line with those of comparable indigenous foodgrains.

128. While the public distribution system covers a population of 231 million, its capacity to meet the requirements on the existing basis, even without the extension of the system, has been taxed heavily because of the difficulties of local procurement in a year of drought and the distortions in the price structure mentioned above.

129. Among other measures which Government took to ensure that essential articles were available at reasonable prices, mention may be made of the informal arrangements with the manufacturers of commodities such as soap, matches, baby food, bicycle tyres and tubes to maintain regular flow of supplies at reasonable prices, continuation of statutory price and distribution control on sugar; inclusion of industries producing essential consumer goods in the list of priority industries entitled to liberal import licences for materials, spares and components; and special arrangements for imports of soyabean oil, sunflower seed oil, copra and palm oil to meet the requirements of vanspati and soap industries.

130. While efforts have been made to protect vulnerable sections of the community in this manner, Government has recognised the need for incentive prices in order to stimulate production. The minimum prices of sugarcane for the 1966-67 season were increased and the higher prices have been notified for the next season also.

Procurement prices of foodgrains which have been raised subsnuation over the last three years were raised further during the year. In the case of coarse rice, they generally vary from Rs. 69·5 to 81·0 per quintal and for wheat they range from Rs. 70 to Rs. 75 per quintal open market prices continued to be higher than procurement prices). Ceiling prices of cotton were also revised upward by approximately 5 per cent.

131. The trend of a faster rate of increase in agricultural prices relative to other prices continued during the current year also. Wholesale prices of all agricultural commodities taken together went up by 20 per cent over the last year as compared with the rise of 6·5 per cent in the prices of manufactures. While this would provide an incentive for greater agricultural production, it also requires continuing policy to prevent secondary increases in prices through a rise in urban wages and salaries.

132. The current price situation is dominated by the consequence of shortfalls in agriculture. At the same time, there are signs of consumer resistance arising from the loss of real income over the last two years and this may be one of the reasons for the less spectacular increase in the prices of manufactured articles over the last twelve months. Continued restraint on demand is necessary in such a situation so long as the basic deficiency in the supply of important articles of consumption, mainly foodgrains, continues and until costs and prices get adjusted to a more competitive environment.

V BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN AID

133. The predominant influence of harvest failures on production, the level of consumption, government finances and price movements has been discussed in earlier sections. The impact of successive droughts was equally pronounced on the balance of payments. The behaviour of exports and imports as well as the composition and level of foreign aid bear witness to the decisive impact of the agricultural situation. Other factors, such as the accumulated debt servicing burden and depressed demand conditions in some foreign markets, have also accentuated the strain on the balance of payments. During the year, a number of far-reaching measures, including the devaluation of the rupee, import liberalisation and new export promotion measures were taken to facilitate a strengthening of the balance of payments.

134. In 1965-66, imports showed a decline for the first time in five years as a result of the stringent foreign exchange restrictions. Exports were also lower than in the previous year but the deficit on trade account declined slightly. (See Table 10). Foreign exchange

TABLE 10

Major Elements of the Balance of Payments

(In pre-devaluation Rs. crores)

Items	1964-65	1965-66	Per cent change	April 1965	Sept. 1966	Per cent change
Imports, c.i.f.	1362·9	1335·3	—2·0	716·6	645·2	—10·0
Exports, f.o.b.	802·7	781·8	—2·6	413·8	348·0	—15·9
Deficit on trade account.	560·2	553·5	—1·2	302·8	297·2	—1·8
Deficit on invisible account	72·6	69·2	—4·7	44·4	41·2	—7·2
Total deficit on current account	*632.8*	*622·7*	*—1·6*	*347·2*	*338·4*	*—2·5*
Net External Aid Receipts (*a*)	610·9	636·9	+4·3	355·7	248·3	—30·2
Net Drawings from IMF (*b*)		29·8		35·7	65·5	
Use of Reserves	56·2	—48·3 (*c*)		8·5	—15·6*c*	
Other transactions. (*d*)	—34·3	+4·3		—52·7	+40·2	

(*a*) Government loans, grants and PL 480 receipts minus amortization payments.

(*b*) For 1964-65 gross drawings were offset by repurchases.

(*c*) Increase in reserves.

(*d*) Including 'errors and omissions'.

NOTE : See foot-notes in Appendix Table 6·2.

receipts on account of invisible transactions on the current account increased by more than 20 per cent, largely as a result of inducements offered to Indians abroad to remit their earnings home under the National Defence Remittance Scheme. On the other side, there was a 10 per cent rise in investment income payments (*i.e.* payments of interest on foreign loans, remittances of dividends, *etc.*). On balance, the deficit on the invisible account declined. The total current account deficit was Rs. 622·7 crores or ($ 1308 million), which was lower than the previous year's level.

135. This deficit was financed by external aid and drawings from the IMF. The utilisation of foreign loans did not increase during 1965-66 but there was a rise in grant aid and PL 480 deliveries. Net external aid receipts (gross receipts minus amortization payments) were up by 4 per cent, despite the rapid growth of debt charges. Assistance other than PL 480 and net of both amortisation and interest payments showed a decline of 2·8 per cent. Amortization payments alone in 1965-66 were more than double the level of 1960-61.

136. Balance of payments data for 1966-67 are available only upto September 1966. These show a further contraction of deficits on trade

and invisible accounts reflecting the continuation of forces as operating during 1965-66. There was a further fall in imports and exports. Private transfer receipts continued to rise rapidly in the first quarter. The National Defence Remittance Scheme expired in May 1966 and thereafter the level of receipts declined somewhat. Foreign exchange outlays on travel and miscellaneous items showed a noticeable fall (see Appendix Table 6.5).

137. One of the striking changes revealed by preliminary data is the marked fall in net external aid receipts. The level of gross disbursements suffered an absolute decline, reflecting the temporary suspension of aid commitments following hostilities with Pakistan. Meanwhile, debt service payments continued to increase sharply. The proportion of investment income payments and amortization to current account receipts rose from 12 per cent to about 22 per cent during the Third Plan. This ratio further increased to nearly 27 per cent in the first six months of 1966-67. The present level of this ratio is very high in comparison with most developing countries.

138. Current account deficits during the Second Plan were financed, to a considerable extent, by drawing down foreign exchange reserves. Further declines in reserves during the first two years of the Third Plan were recouped in 1963-64. A large drop in the following year was reversed in 1965-66 when reserves rose by a substantial amount. Over the Third Plan period, foreign exchange reserves thus showed a marginal decline. This was accompanied, however, by an increase of Rs. 76·2 crores ($ 160 million) in our indebtedness to the IMF.

139. At the end of March 1966, gold and foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs. 298 crores (pre-devalution) or about ($ 626 million) and at the end of March 1967, the corresponding figure was Rs. 412·0 crores ($ 638 million). However, this positive movement does not imply a strengthening of the balance of payments position. During 1966-67 India had recourse to the IMF to the extent of $ 130 million on a net basis (gross drawings minus repayments). Reserves would have declined by a sizeable amount had it not been for the short-term assistance from the IMF.

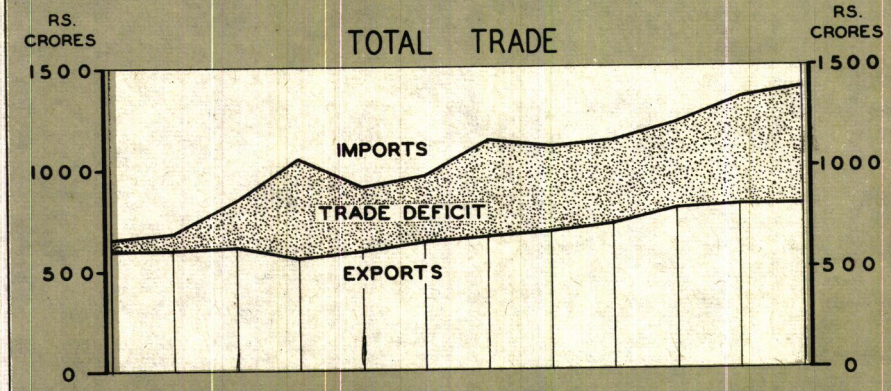
Behaviour of Exports

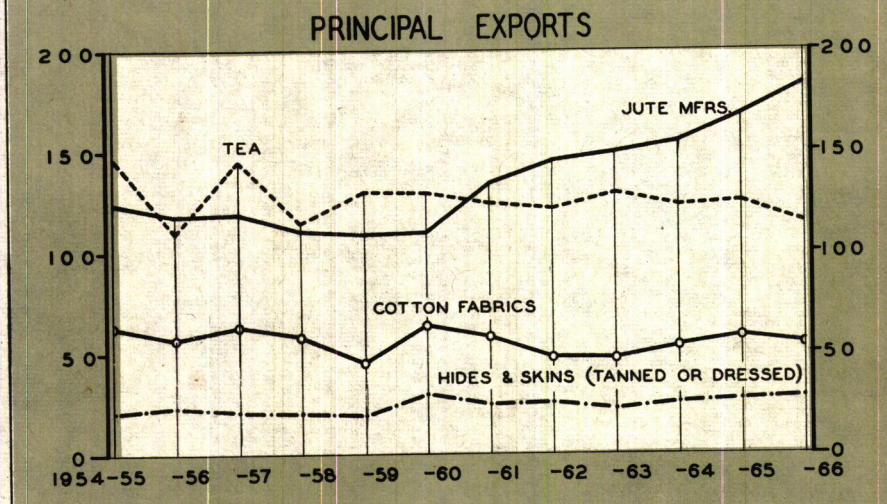
140. India's export earnings rose at an average rate of more than 4 per cent per year during the Third Plan. Although actual exports in the final year fell short of the target, the cumulative total for the five years of the Plan was higher than envisaged. The upward trend during the first half of the 1960s was a refreshing departure from the virtual stagnation in exports during the previous decade. India's share in world exports declined from 2·1 per cent to 1·2 per cent during the 1950s. World exports increased at the rate of 8·7 per cent per annum during the first half of the sixties when India's exports increased at a slower rate of about 4 per cent on an average.

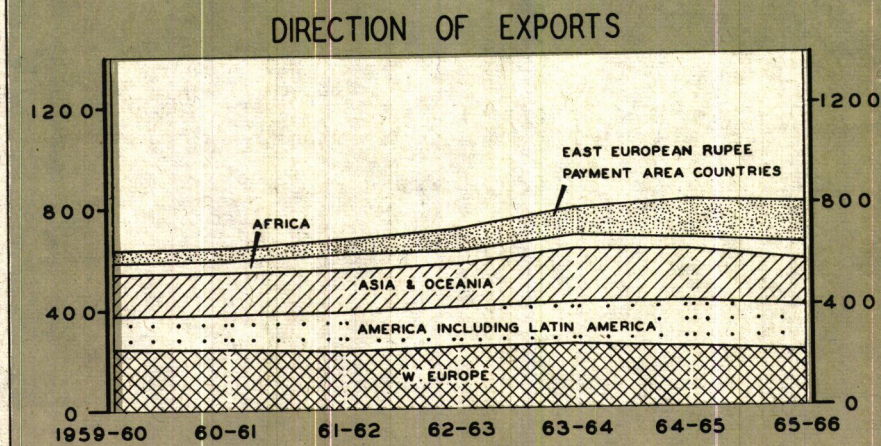
141. The Third Plan also witnessed notable changes in the commodity composition of exports and the relative importance of foreign markets. The share of jute manufactures, tea and cotton piece-goods in total exports declined from 48 per cent to 43 per cent. A large number of new products, for example engineering goods and chemicals, gained prominence in the export picture. East European countries, notably USSR, absorbed nearly a fifth of our exports in 1965-66 compared to less than 8 per cent in 1960-61. Also the USA's share increased from less than 16 per cent to more than 18 per cent during the same period. Correspondingly, the role of UK and Western Europe in our foreign sales diminished appreciably.

142. The marked upward trend in exports during the early years of the Third Plan was not sustained. Partly as a result of low domestic production, exports have not fared well during the last two years Export earnings declined slightly from Rs. 816 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 810 crores in 1965-66 and there was a further drop in terms of foreign exchange of nearly 8 per cent during the first eleven months of 1966-67. Export between April 1966—February 1967 amounted to

FOREIGN TRADE







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Rs. 983·5 crores ($ 1,409 million) as compared to Rs. 727·8 crores ($ 1,529 million) in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Apart from domestic supply shortages, the setback in the export sector reflects the adverse impact of temporary trade disturbances following the devaluation of the rupee as well as depressed demand conditions in some foreign markets.

143. The capacity to export was circumscribed by the widespread failure of crops and the low output recorded by agriculture-based industries. The production of major export-oriented industries, which had been rising at an average rate of about 6·5 per cent per year during the early sixties, increased by less than 3 per cent during 1965 and showed a small decline in the next year*. Table 11 which shows the heavy incidence of contraction in the volume of exports should be studied in the context. Available data showed that the quantity

*These figures are based on a special index which combines the production of 11 manufactured goods and minerals which earn substantial foreign exchange. These are jute textiles, cotton textiles, tea, iron ore, leather goods, coffee, sugar, footwear, iron and steel, railway wagons and salt.

Note.—Figures in rupees reflect the prevailing exchange rate.

of exported jute products, tea, cotton fabrics, tobacco, raw cotton, spices, mica, vegetable oils and art silk fabrics fell by more than 10 per cent during April—December 1966 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

144. The decline in India's export earnings cannot be ascribed entirely to the failure of the monsoon. External demand conditions also proved to be unfavourable in some cases. For example, income and import growth slowed down considerably in the U.K., which absorbs nearly a fifth of Indian exports. This slowing-down adversely affected our exports of tea, textile products and oilcakes. U.K.'s imports of these products, from all sources, either diminished or were at a standstill and we secured a declining share of a declining market. Altogether, Indian exports to the U.K. fell by about 20 per cent during the latter half of 1966, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

145. Exports to the USA were also running at a lower rate, despite the fact that the American economy recorded a high rate of economic activity and a sharp import boom. There was a marked fall in India's share of total U.S. imports. Export shipments to Eastern European countries (including the USSR) also showed a sizeable decline. To a large extent, this decline in exports to the rupee trade area resulted from dislocation in the immediate post-devaluation period. Bilateral trade contracts had to be re-negotiated on the basis of the revised par value of the rupee. An examination of monthly data reveals that exports to East Europe, which had slumped in the period June—September, recovered in the last quarter of 1966.

146. The unit value of a large number of major export commodities fell during 1966-67 (see Table 11). A study of monthly data reveals that the decline generally started towards the end of 1965 or the spring of the following year. For example, the index number of the unit value for tea fell from 100 during August—October 1965 to about 90 in March—May 1966 and further to a level of 85 in October—December 1966. Unit values of coffee, raw cotton, cotton fabrics, artsilk fabrics, vegetable oils, oilcakes, black pepper and iron ore also declined. World prices of sugar fell sharply. Unit values of cashew kernels, tobacco, fish and mica showed a substantial rise during 1966-67 and offset to some extent the losses sustained by other commodities. Unit values of jute manufactures show an increase but this is partly a reflection of a switch to higher-valued categories of exports such as carpet backing. The unit value of carpet backing during April—December 1966 declined, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

V.1

TABLE 11

Behaviour of Major Exports

Commodity	Percent of total exports 1965-66	Percent change in volume		Percent change in unit value		Percent change in value.	
		1964-65 to 1965-66	Apr.-Dec. 1965 to Apr.-Dec. 1966	1964-65 to 1965-66	Apr.-Dec. 1965 to Apr.-Dec. 1966	1964-65 to 1965-66	Apr.-Dec. 1965 to Apr.-Dec. 1966
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Jute Mfg.	22·6	—6·2	—20·3	16·0	7·0	8·7	—14·3
2. Tea	14·2	—7·0	—11·8	—0·8	—5·7	—7·9	—17·6
3. Cotton fabrics (mill-made)	6·8	5·7	—23·0	—9·1	—9·5	—4·2	—29·5
4. Iron Ore	5·2	17·1	16·9	—3·9	—2·7	12·6	13·6
5. Oil cakes	4·3	—15·0	1·5	2·4	—6·2	—12·9	—4·8
6. Leather Mfg.	3·5	..	..	..	..	4·1	50·2
7. Cashew Kernel	3·4	—8·1	—7·8	2·7	12·4	—5·6	3·7
8. Tobacco (unmanufactured)	2·4	—27·8	—40·9	11·8	8·9	—19·4	—35·8
9. Engineering Goods	2·4	..	..	..	..	38·2	—5·9
10. Coffee	1·6	—1·4	—9·5	14·0	—13·3	—3·6	—21·2
11. Mica	1·4	38·8	—47·6	—16·5	35·6	15·8	—18·8
12. Sugar	1·4	14·6	71·3	—53·3	—30·6	—46·5	19·0
13. Black Pepper	1·3	52·9	—6·7	63·2	—14·6	7·5	—7·0
14. Manganese Ore	1·3	—12·9	—0·4	—3·3	—9·8	—15·9	—9·8
15. Hides and Skins	1·2	..	..	..	..	8·0	0·9
16. Raw cotton	1·2	—23·4	—31·4	20·3	—11·3	—7·9	—39·1
17. Mineral fuel, etc.	1·2	..	..	..	..	—23·9	—10·8
18. Iron and Steel	1·1	..	..	..	..	97·8	63·2
19. Chemicals	1·1	..	..	..	..	31·0	—8·0
20. Fish	0·8	—24·5	23·0	..	..	0·1	62·0
21. Art silk fabrics	0·6	—21·8	—13·5	—4·4	—25·0	—24·9	—33·3
22. Footwear	0·6	26·3	39·1	—0·6	2·6	25·6	43·9
23. Vegetable oils	0·5	—45·5	—48·8	6·4	—19·2	—42·0	—59·1
Total Exports (including others)	100·0					—0·83	—8·5

147. While the overall export picture was disconcerting, it should be pointed out that there were certain relieving features. Some of the mineral and manufactured exports displayed considerable strength during this period of stress. For example, in the first nine months of 1966-67 the value of iron ore exports increased by Rs. 16·6 crores ($ 7·7 million). The value of exports of leather goods, footwear and iron and steel also increased by Rs. 21·3 crores ($ 19·3 million), Rs. 2·9 crores ($ 2·3 million) and Rs. 7·8 crores ($ 7·6 million) respectively. The engineering and chemical industries succeeded in securing a sizeable expansion of foreign sales during 1965-66 but there was a setback during the following year.

Note.—Figures in rupees reflect the prevailing exchange rate.

Changes in Export Promotion Policy

148. The Third Plan placed major emphasis on export promotion and a variety of incentives were designed to stimulate foreign exchange earnings. These incentives took the form of tax concessions, rebates on railway freight, cash subsidies, import entitlements and other promotional devices. By far the most important of these incentives were the import entitlement schemes. Although these schemes played a notable role in imparting dynamism to the export sector, their administration was cumbersome and vulnerable to abuse. Entitlement schemes generated an incentive which was uncertain in magnitude and which was dependent on the severity of quantitative restrictions on imports which could not be continued without detriment to the efficient functioning of the economy. The entitlement schemes also discriminated in favour of import-intensive exports so that it was doubtful whether they facilitated the optimum exploitation of India's comparative advantage in world markets on an enduring basis.

149. The framework of the export promotion policy underwent a basic change during the middle of 1966. The Indian rupee was devalued by 36·5 per cent in June, 1966, thus giving a fillip to the large number of exports which were getting little or no benefit under the earlier schemes as well as to newer exports which might be developed in course of time. The earlier import entitlement and tax credit schemes were abolished. A liberal import scheme for 59 priority industries—many of which have significant export potential—was introduced. Five raw material imports, used by export industries, were placed under Open General Licence. Registered exporters were allowed to replenish—from sources of their choice—the inventory of imported materials used in export production which are not under OGL. Requests from export industries for imported capital goods, not manufactured in India, were accorded high priority. Special arrangements were made for the allotment of scarce locally manufactured materials to exporting units. For example, steel will be delivered at international prices to exporting units. A number of manufactured products, notably the products of newer industries, were made eligible for cash subsidies. Twenty-one commodities, mainly agricultural, semi-manufactured and mineral products, were liable to export duties. On the whole, the new export promotion measures are designed to provide a more stable and uniform framework within which expansion of capacity and output can take place more assuredly in keeping with the long-term comparative advantage of the country

150. The new export policy recognises that a measure of differentiation in the structure of incentives is necessary from the standpoint of maximising foreign exchange revenues. Under the present regime, three broad categories of commodity exports may be identified. The most favoured group consists of the products of engineering, chemical and plastic industries for which world demand conditions are very favourable and in which India expects to acquire a competitive standing in the foreseeable future. However, for the present, the cost of production of many of these manufactures is higher than that abroad,

owing to various factors of a temporary nature. To assist these industries to enter world markets and to facilitate heir growth during the development phase, the new export policy offers cash subsidies. Engineering goods have been divided into three groups, which are subsidised at the rates of 10, 15 and 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports. In principle, subsidy is related to the domestic component of the production cost rates have, however, been expressed in terms of f.o.b. values for administrative convenience. In addition, steel scrap and woollen carpets get a subsidy of 10 per cent. Iron and steel products and sugar are also subsidised. Altogether, the subsidised items constituted about 7·5 per cent of total exports in 1965-66.

151. The intermediate group of exports are those which are neither eligible for subsidy nor liable to export duty. Included in this category are cashew kernels, leather manufactures, footwear, cotton and art silk fabrics, marine products, handicrafts as well as other items. Altogether they accounted for about 32·5 per cent of total exports in 1965-66.

152. Finally, there is the group of traditional staples which bear duties. Relative to other exports, these commodities are characterised by somewhat unfavourable demand conditions. For many of these products, the world market is not expanding rapidly. Also, for some commodities—jute manufactures, tea, pepper, mica—India has a considerable share in the global market. Therefore, export duties were levied to protect international prices to the extent possible and desirable. To a smaller extent, export duties are also justifiable when domestic supplies cannot be augmented rapidly so that a part of the windfall gain accruing to exporters as a result of the change in the exchange rate may well be channelled to the public exchequer. Although, the dutiable items account for roughly 60 per cent of total exports in 1965-66, the incidence of duty is not evenly spread, and those bearing a substantial incidence, such as tea and jute goods, accounted for 37 per cent of exports.

153. Rates and coverage of export duties have been revised from time to time during recent months in the light of experience and changes in market conditions abroad. For example, the uniform specific levy on tea was modified in November 1966 so as to alleviate the tax burden on low-priced qualities. Similar changes were made with respect to raw cotton, jute manufactures, tobacco and black pepper. The object of policy is to improve the profitability of traditional export industries and so to encourage them to expand foreign sales, subject to constraints over which India has no control.

154. Viewed together, the new exchange rate and the changed pattern of subsidies and duties raised the rupee profits per unit of earned foreign exchange for most exporters, compared to the pre-devaluation period. However, the extent of effective devaluation, as defined above, varied from product to product depending on the net impact of a large number of policy changes and other factors. Considering the highly differential nature of the incentives enjoyed by different products before devaluation, it is also natural that some exports have become less profitable as a result of the new pattern of export promotion.

Behaviour of Imports

155. Imports rose by more than 20 per cent during the Third Plan period, although there was a slight decline in the very first year. Imports, in terms of foreign exchange, witnessed a fall of 11·4 per cent in the first eleven months of 1966-67. Imports amounted to Rs. 1601 crores ($ 2308 million) between April 1966 and February 1967 as compared to Rs. 1236·2 crores ($ 2597 million) in the corresponding period of the preceding year.** The pattern of imports during

**Figures in rupees reflect the prevailing exchange rate.

1965-66 and 1966-67 mirrors the strain imposed on the overall economy by the two successive droughts. There was a substantial shift in composition in favour of emergency food imports, at the expense of intermediate and capital goods. Nevertheless, despite acute pressures and competing claims, Government placed high priority on imports of chemical fertilisers with the object of strengthening the agricultural base.

156. After increasing by more than 10 per cent in 1964-65, total imports rose only moderately in the following year* (*See* Table 12). Preliminary data for the first eight months of 1966-67 show that imports were running more than 13 per cent below the level of the previous year. The reduced import bill reflected the stringency of quantitative restrictions on most non-food items in the latter half of 1965-66. The liberalisation of licensing policy, following devaluation (*see* paras 58—61) has not yet been reflected in import statistics. However, there are indications of an appreciable upward movement in import figures for the last few months of 1966-67. Import authorisations during the second half of calendar 1966 were considerably higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year and there was evidence that a large proportion of these licences have already been translated into firm orders abroad.

157. Given the sharp fall in domestic foodgrains output, it was imperative to raise the volume of purchases abroad so as to avoid a drastic decline in the level of *per capita* consumption. Cereal imports in 1964-65 were already high (6·7 million tonnes) compared to the level of the early 1960s (3·49 million tonnes). In 1965-66, imports increased to 8 million tonnes. The share of foodgrains in total imports increased from around 10 per cent in the early 1960s to over 20 per cent in the final year of the Third Plan. Food imports continued to increase sharply in 1966-67. A substantial proportion of external aid took the form of food shipments. In addition, there was a sizeable increase in free foreign exchange expenditures on commercial purchases and freight on food shipments. These went up from about Rs. 66 crores ($ 138 million) in 1965-66 to Rs. 114 crores (pre-devaluation) or $ 239 million in 1966-67.

*These figures are derived from D.G.C.I. & S. data. Balance of payments data show that imports declined in 1965-66. See table 10 and para 134.

TABLE 12

Changes in Imports

Category	Composition of imports	Per cent changes in commodity imports	
	Per cent of total imports 1965-66	1964-65 to 1965-66	April-November 1965 to April-Nov. 1966
Total	*100·0*	*3·0**	*—13·4*
Consumer Goods	*22·7*	8·1	*26·3*
Cereals	22·2	9·5	25·3
Intermediate Goods	*22·7*	*2·3*	*—7·9*
Fertiliser	2·3	55·1	57·5
Petroleum	4·9	—0·4	—45·5
Industrial inputs†	15·5	—1·2	—13·4
Capital Goods and Related Items	*48·2*	2·1	*—32·9*
Iron and Steel	7·0	—6·9	—45·6
Non-ferrous metals	4·9	—17·4	—51·3
Metal Manufacturers	0·9	6·6	—41·6
Machinery	30·0	3·8	—19·5
Transport equipment	5·0	—4·8	—50·7
Non-Metallic Minerals	0·5	—8·7	17·5
*Others***	6·4	*0·2*	*—11·7*

*Balance of payments data shows a slight decline. See Table 10.

†Tobacco, crude materials, vegetable oils and fats, chemicals, paper, miscellaneous manufactured articles and art silk yarn and thread.

**Consists of animal oils & fats, vegetable oils, miscellaneous textile products, photographic supplies and other miscellaneous items.

Source : DGCI&S.

158. The total food bill pre-empted a large and rising proportion of the overall capacity to import during the period under review. The burden of adjustment fell, to a considerable extent, on intermediate goods imports destined for the industrial sector (*See* Table 12). The imports of this category diminished noticeably and this contraction was partly responsible for the slow down in industrial production. By contrast, liberal foreign exchange allocations were made for fertiliser in the context of the new agricultural policy introduced recently (*see* paras 36—41). These allocations increased from $ 98 million two years ago to $ 270 million in 1966-67.

159. The flow of investment goods imports, defined broadly to include metals as well as finished capital goods, increased slightly in 1965-66 before registering a substantial fall during the first eight months of the following year (*See* Table 12). The decline in imports of capital goods in 1966-67 interrupts an upward trend going back as far as 1958-59. While a part of this reflects an increase in the domestic production of capital goods, it is clear, as noted earlier, that the Indian economy has suffered a temporary set-back in the rate of capital formation.

160. Import licensing procedures were simplified further in the second half of 1966, as discussed earlier (see paras 58—61). The availability of non project assistance made it possible to alleviate greatly the stringency of allocations for maintenance imports. At the same time, devaluation raised the cost of imports despite the lowering of tariff duties. The increase in rupee costs of imports (as a result of devaluation and the change in import duties) amounted to 38·5 per cent for machinery imports, 33·8 per cent for primary raw materials 39 per cent for manufactured intermediate goods and 50 per cent for finished consumer goods. The upward adjustment of the cost of imports was meant to reduce the pressure on the control system and generate a powerful incentive for import substitution. At their new level, import costs reflect more accurately than before the scarcity value of foreign exchange to the Indian economy and this adjustment in the price structure should improve the efficiency of resource allocation.

External Assistance and the Debt Burden

161. External aid played a more important role in the Indian economy during the Third Plan than during the preceding five years. India's foreign exchange reserves were drawn down substantially during the Second Plan whereas there was no scope for such reduction during the Third Plan. The main burden of meeting the foreign exchange gap during the 1960s fell, therefore, on foreign aid. The net inflow of foreign assistance financed a larger share of capital formation and commodity imports during the early 1960s than during the Second Plan period. Even so, the level of net aid, on a *per capita* basis, remained rather low compared to many other developing countries. Looking ahead, the prospect for obtaining increased net foreign aid was clouded by the rising tempo of debt service payments.

162. Disbursements of grants and loans as well as PL-480 arrivals increased from about Rs. 338 crores ($ 711 million) in the initial year of the Third Plan to about Rs. 772 crores ($ 1·6 billion) in 1965-66 (*See* Table 13). Gross inflow of foreign assistance (including food aid) during the Third Plan was double that during the preceding five years. Net external aid financed 37 per cent of commodity imports during the Third Plan compared to 27 per cent during the preceding plan period. The proportion of public sector plan outlay covered by net budgetary receipts from foreign aid rose from about 20 per cent in the Second Plan to about 29 per cent in the Third Plan. On a *per capita* basis, the net aid inflow increased from Rs. 6·33 ($ 1·33) to Rs. 9·71 ($ 2·04) a figure which is still strikingly low compared to that for many developing countries.

TABLE 13

Inflow of Foreign Assistance—Gross and Net
(Million dollars equivalent)

Item	61-62	62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66	April-Dec. 1965	April-Dec. 1966	Total Plan period Second	Total Plan period Third
1. Gross Aid Disbursement	711	914	1235	1506	1621	1211	1006	3014	6049
2. Amortization . .	121	101	113	145	177	115	164	116	656
3. Interest . . .	70	81	96	110	139	121	107	135	496
4. Total Debt Service (2+3)	190	182	209	255	316	236	270	250	1152
5. Net Aid Inflow (1—4)	521	732	1026	1251	1305	975	736	2764	4897

@Includes an amount of $62 million for which complete year-wise details are not available.

NOTES : 1. Gross Aid includes loans repayable in foreign currency, loans repayable in Rupees Grants and P-L-480 assistance.

2. Debt service payments relate to those involving foreign exchange.

3. Figures may not add due to rounding.

4. Transactions with Kuwait and Bahrain are excluded.

163. The composition of external assistance, according to financial terms on which it was made available, changed significantly during the past decade. Two major changes were noticeable. On the one hand, there was a substantial rise in the share of loans repayable in foreign exchange in the total foreign assistance and a corresponding fall in the relative importance of grants, PL-480 shipments and loans repayable in local currency (*See* Table 14). On the other hand, there was a noticeable softening in financial terms of loans which had to be serviced in foreign exchange. Conventional loans which typically carry an interest rate of more than 5 per cent and a maturity of 10—20 years, diminished in relative importance. The softening of financial terms was reflected in a fall in the average effective interest rate and a lengthening of average effective maturities of India's external debt. Actual interest payments as a proportion of debt outstanding declined from 4·4 per cent to 3·4 per cent during the Third Plan. Similarly, the average effective maturity increased from about 13—23 years during the same period.

164. Notwithstanding these improvements in one segment of external assistance, namely loans repayable in foreign exchange, the overall picture was not favourable. The return flow of interest and

TABLE 14

Composition of Utilised External Aid

Category	Second Plan	Third Plan	1965-66
1. *Total Assistance Annual Average* (Rs. crores)	*287·6*	*576·1*	*772·0*
2. Grants (per cent of item 1) . . .	11·2	3·7	4·4
3. PL 480 etc. (per cent of item 1) . . .	37·9	29·6	31·0
4. Loans repayable in Rs. (per cent of item 1) .	8·1	5·4	1·6
5. Loans repayable in foreign exchange (per cent of tem 1)	42·5	61·2	63·0
6. *Item 5 in Rs. crores—annual average* . .	122·2	352·7	*486·1
7. Relatively soft loans (per cent of item 6) .	..	44·6	35·2
8. East European type credits (per cent of item 6) .	12·0	13·7	10·9
9. Conventional loans (per cent of item 6) . .	74·1	32·8	26·3
10. Suppliers' credits (per cent of item 6) . .	1·4	4·6	4·9
11. Unclassified (per cent of item 6) . . .	12·5	4·3	2·7

NOTES:

Relatively soft loans : . . Interest rate upto 2·5 per cent and maturity of more than 20 years. Includes IDA credits as well as U.S. AID loans both of which are on specially soft terms. Includes British credits which originally carried an interest rate of 5 ·5 per cent to 6·0 per cent, a grace period of 7 years and a maturity of 25 years. Subsequently, the U.K. waived interest payments for 7 years (and more recently made the loans interest free).

East European type credits: . Typically these credits carry an interest rate of 2·5 per cent and a maturity of 12 years.

Conventional loans: . . Interest rate of more than 5 per cent and maturity of 10-20 years. Includes Canadian wheat loans of 1958 which carried interest at 4·25 per cent. In 1966, the remaining debt was written off. Also includes some Netherland credits with a maturity of 25 years.

Suppliers, credits: . . . With a maturity of more than 1 and less than 10 years. Coverage is not complete for suppliers' credits outside of Consortium aid. Also includes suppliers' credits (France and Belgium) with a relatively longer maturity.

Unclassified: . . . Includes those West German loans which carried interest rates of less than 5 percent, but with the maturity of not more than 20 years. Also includes Second Plan Rourkela finance and refinance credits with 3 to 4 years maturity.

amortization absorbed nearly 19 per cent of gross official assistance during the Third Plan, compared to 8 per cent during the preceding five years. The ratio of debt service payments on loans from official sources only to foreign exchange earnings on current account rose from less than 3 per cent during the Second Plan to nearly 11 per cent in the next quinquanium. In 1965-66, this ratio stood at 14 per cent. If the return flow of profit and dividend remittances on private foreign capital is also included in the numerator, then the present debt service ratio is above 20 per cent (see para 137).

165. The high level of the debt service ratio is one measure of the pressure on India's balance of payments imposed by the fulfilment of contractual obligations. However, there is another aspect of the debt burden which is not conveyed adequately by this ratio. The fact is that whereas a very large proportion of external aid received by India is tied to creditor currencies or projects and is subject to numerous restrictions, debt service payments (except those to East European creditors) have to be made in free foreign exchange. Under present circumstances, the scarcity value of untied aid and export earnings in convertible currencies is very high. Debt servicing obligations are the more onerous because they pre-empt a substantial proportion of this limited resource and seriously reduce India's flexibility in managing her balance of payments.

166. Debt servicing difficulties are accentuated by discontinuities in the inflow of gross external assistance. A sudden drop in the tempo of authorizations for new loans and credits signals a setback in the flow of total external receipts; meanwhile the growing volume of interest and amortization payments on outstanding debt must be honoured. Such a situation developed during 1965, after hostilities with Pakistan, when there was a partial break-down in the aid mechanism. The value of authorizations in 1965-66 fell by more than 14·5 per cent, compared to the previous year. The impact of this hiatus was reflected in the immediate tightening of import restrictions and the resulting slow-down in industrial production. The inflow of gross aid during April—December, 1966 fell by 17 per cent compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. After allowing for debt service, net inflow dropped by 24·5 per cent in this period.

167. Fortunately, the suspension of aid commitments by some members of the Aid India Consortium proved to be shortlived. The embargo was lifted early in 1966 and by the middle of the calendar year, the Consortium pledged Rs. 675 crores (($ 900 million) for financing maintenance imports on a liberalised basis (*See* para 15). Almost the entire amount (Rs. 670 crores or $ 892 million) of these pledges has been converted into loan agreements. The delay in

entering formal agreements is no more than a technicality and in practice the full amount of Rs. 675 crores ($ 900 million) has been available as backing for our import programme. Meeting again in April 1967, the Consortium indicated a target figure of Rs. 975 crores ($ 1300 million) for new aid in non-project form, including food assistance valued at Rs. 285 crores or $ 380 million during 1967-68. These figures imply that foreign aid for maintenance imports will be at roughly the same level as last year.*

168. Till recently, India secured food aid mainly in the form of PL-480 shipments from the USA. Last year, when there was a serious crop failure, many foreign governments besides the USA (Canada, Australia, USSR, Japan and several European Governments), international institutions such as the World Food Programme and private institutions provided assistance. Altogether, these offers added up to a sizeable quantity of foodstuffs and related articles valued at $ 161 million (Rs. 77 crores). The recurrence of drought conditions this year has made it necessary to secure further international assistance on a substantial scale (See para. 77).

169. Although, the Consortium did not formally pledge specific amounts for project aid during 1966-67, many members signed loan agreements against past outstanding pledges of project assistance. Altogether, such commitments added upto about $ 234 million, which include IDA loan for Railways, Canadian loan for Rajasthan atomic power stage II, IBRD loan for a private sector steel plant and W. German loan for Rourkela. In addition, $ 56 million were committed for the Beas project. Also, agreements amounting to the equivalent of about $ 447 million were signed with the Soviet Union (300 million rouble credit), Yugoslavia and Hungary covering the requirements of the Fourth Plan. Most of these authorizations provided finance for specific projects. The recent meeting of the Consortium did not mention any figure for project aid. Nevertheless it is expected that bilateral negotiations will proceed as specific projects reach an advanced stage of preparation.

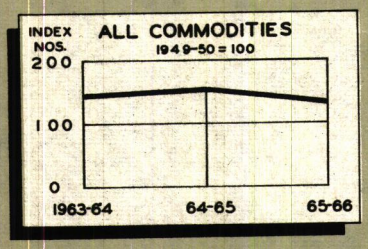
170. Last year, the Economic Survey reported that the question of rescheduling India's external debt had been raised in international forums. Since then, this subject has been discussed in various meetings. The need for debt relief as an integral part of our developmental requirements has been increasingly recognised. Most creditor countries are aware of the urgency of the present situation. In fact, as already noted Canada, the U.K. and to a limited extent Japan and Austria provided a measure of debt relief during 1966-67. Discussions are under way aimed at additional steps to deal with this problem. It is recognised that India will require foreign aid for some time more. If the terms of foreign assistance remain as they are now, the burden of debt service will increase very rapidly. This long-term problem has also received increasing recognition and the precise techniques of coordinated international action for dealing with this issue are presently being formulated.

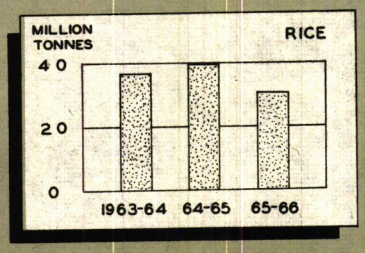
*Figures in rupees reflect the prevailing exchange rate.

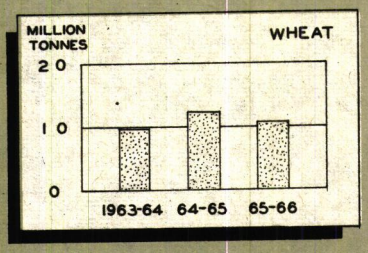
APPENDIX

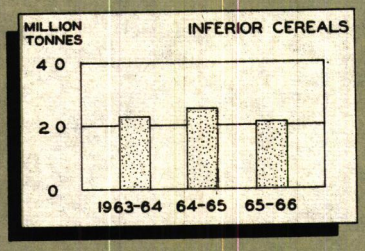
STATISTICAL TABLES

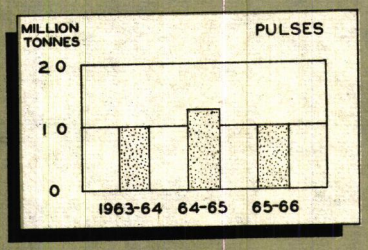
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

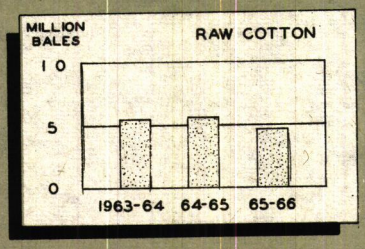


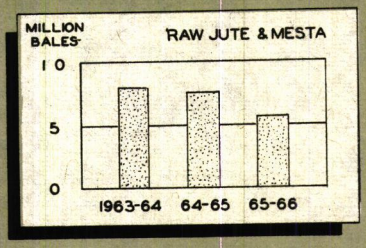


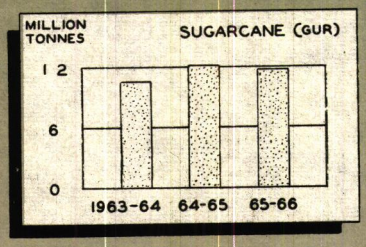


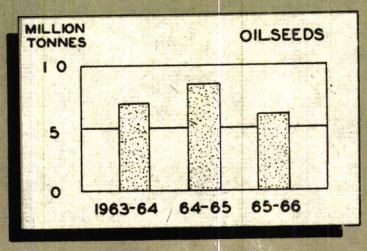












MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

WHOLESALE PRICES

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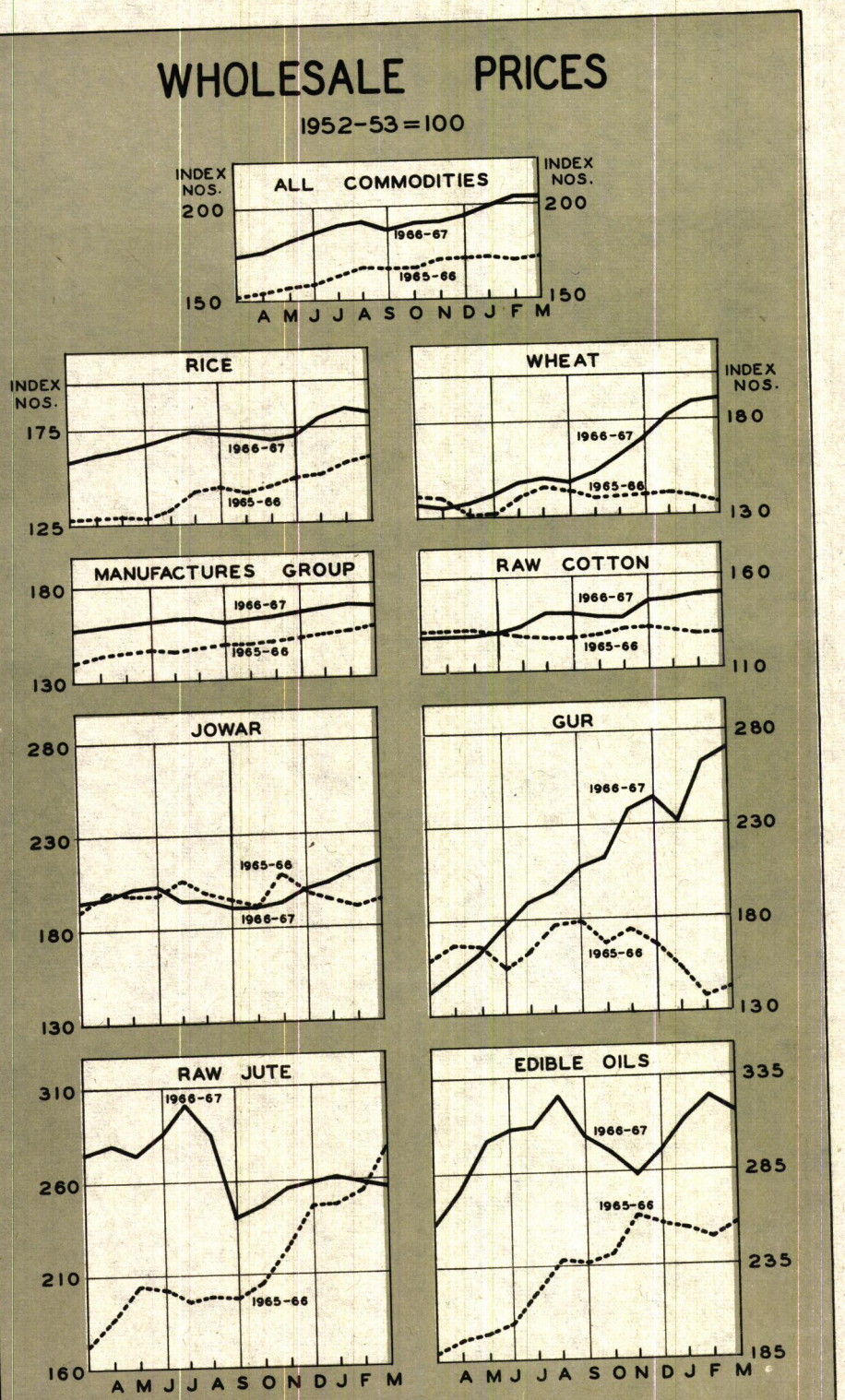

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

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1·1 : NATIONAL INCOME

Year	National Income (Rs. crores)		Per Capita Income (Rs.)		Index Number of National Income (1948-49=100)		Index Number of Per Capita Income (1948-49=100)	
	At Current Prices	At 1948-49 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1948-49 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1948-49 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1948-49 Prices
1948-49	8,650	8,650	249.6	249.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949-50	9,010	8,820	256.0	250.6	104.2	102.0	102.6	100.4
1950-51	9,530	8,500	266.5	247.5	110.2	102.3	106.8	99.2
1951-52	9,970	9,100	274.2	250.3	115.3	105.2	109.9	100.3
1952-53	9,820	9,460	265.4	255.7	113.5	109.4	106.3	102.4
1953-54	10,480	10,030	278.1	266.2	121.2	116.0	111.4	106.7
1954-55	9,610	10,280	250.3	267.8	111.1	118.8	100.3	107.3
1955-56	9,980	10,480	255.0	267.8	115.4	121.2	102.2	107.3
1956-57	11,310	11,000	283.3	275.6	130.8	127.2	113.5	110.4
1957-58	11,390	10,890	279.6	267.3	131.7	125.9	112.0	107.1
1958-59	12,600	11,650	303.0	280.1	145.7	134.7	121.4	112.2
1959-60	12,950	11,860	304.8	279.2	149.7	137.1	122.1	111.9
1960-61	14,140	12,730	325.7	293.2	163.5	147.2	130.5	117.5
1961-62	14,800	13,060	333.6	294.3	171.1	151.0	133.7	117.9
1962-63	15,400	13,310	339.4	293.4	178.0	153.9	136.0	117.5
1963-64*	17,210	13,970	370.9	301.1	199.0	161.5	148.6	120.6
1964-65*	20,010	15,050	421.5	317.0	231.3	174.0	168.9	127.0
1965-66**	..	14,490	..	298.3	N.A.	167.5	N.A.	119.5
		Percentage Change						
First Plan	+4.7	+18.4	—4.3	+8.2				
Second Plan	+41.7	+21.5£	+27.7	+9.5£				
Third Plan**	..	+13.8	..	+1.7				

*Preliminary Estimates. **Quick Estimates.

£The estimates of production of foodgrains from 1959-60 and those of sugarcane from 1960-61 are not strictly comparable with those for the earlier years. Adjusted for such statistical changes, the increase in total national income and in per capita income during Second Plan period works out to 20.4 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively.

—The per capita estimates are based on the rate of growth of population as revealed by the 1941,1951 and 1961 census figures.

1·2 : INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(Crop year ending June 1950=100)

Groups/Commodities	Weights	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64*	1964-65*	1965-66*
A. *Foodgrains*	**66·9**	**90·5**	**115·3**	**120·8**	**109·2**	**130·6**	**127·9**	**137·1**	**140·3**	**130·4**	**135·9**	**150·2**	**121·4**
(*a*) Cereals	58·3	90·3	114·9	120·5	110·1	129·8	128·9	138·3	143·1	132·4	140·8	153·7	124·4
Rice	35·3	87·9	114·2	120·4	105·7	127·6	126·2	137·7	142·4	127·4	146·6	155·1	121·6
Wheat	8·5	101·1	131·3	140·7	118·5	147·4	152·8	163·8	178·8	160·4	146·1	182·1	158·8
Inferior Cereals	14·5	89·8	107·0	108·9	115·9	124·8	121·5	125·4	123·9	128·2	123·6	133·6	110·9
(*b*) Pulses	8·6	91·7	118·4	122·9	103·0	126·0	120·8	129·0	121·5	116·9	102·8	126·5	101·0
of which :													
Gram	3·7	98·0	138·9	150·8	125·8	180·3	144·2	160·4	148·5	137·2	115·5	148·5	114·0
B. *Non-Foodgrains*	**33·1**	**105·9**	**119·9**	**131·5**	**129·5**	**139·4**	**135·0**	**152·6**	**153·9**	**151·5**	**155·6**	**174·9**	**152·4**
(*a*) Oilseeds	9·9	98·5	108·6	120·3	119·0	136·8	125·3	134·0	140·0	137·7	132·8	104·9	121·0
of which :													
Groundnuts	5·7	101·4	112·4	127·2	137·5	149·0	134·7	142·1	147·5	142·4	153·9	178·3	121·8
Rapeseed and Mustard	2·0	94·6	105·8	128·3	114·3	128·3	130·8	165·7	165·6	159·2	111·1	180·5	156·1
(*b*) Fibres	4·5	108·6	149·7	170·7	164·4	175·8	136·6	176·0	187·5	193·6	207·0	206·5	166·1
Cotton	2·8	110·7	153·9	181·2	178·8	175·8	132·4	202·1	174·9	201·7	209·3	215·7	179·3
Jute	1·4	106·3	135·8	138·7	128·8	158·7	137·4	125·3	192·7	165·1	187·4	182·4	135·9
Mesta	0·3	100·0	174·7	221·5	196·2	255·9	172·2	168·8	280·8	250·4	276·5	233·6	183·6
(*c*) Plantation Crops	3·6	104·0	113·2	123·0	122·7	127·3	131·3	129·2	140·1	138·6	140·1	150·3	150·3
Tea	3·3	103·8	107·2	117·2	115·7	119·4	122·7	120·9	133·4	130·5	130·2	140·1†	140·1†
Coffee	0·2	112·3	196·1	204·1	229·8	240·8	259·6	246·4	230·4	237·7	250·3	250·3†	250·3†
Rubber	0·1	93·8	146·1	152·9	140·1	160·2	157·6	167·0	180·0	209·4	239·0	286·0†	286·0†
(*d*) Miscellaneous	15·1	110·3	120·1	129·2	127·5	133·1	141·8	163·4	156·3	151·1	158·9	177·9	169·5
of which :													
Sugarcane	8·7	113·7	119·8	137·2	138·1	141·5	153·3	183·9	173·5	156·8	173·9	200·4	197·0
Tobacco	1·9	97·3	112·9	113·7	89·4	118·2	108·7	114·3	126·2	132·2	129·5	123·2†	97·8†
C. *All Commodities*	**100·0**	**95·6**	**116·8**	**124·3**	**115·9**	**133·5**	**130·3**	**142·2**	**144·8**	**137·4**	**142·4**	**158·4**	**131·7**

*Provisional.

†Based on provisional estimates.

1.3 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, AREA AND YIELD INDEX NUMBERS*

(Base shifted to 1950-51=100)

Crop year	Index Numbers of		
	Area	Yield per acre	Production
1950-51	100.0	100.0	100.0
1951-52	101.8	99.0	100.7
1952-53	105.6	101.3	107.1
1953-54	109.1	104.2	113.7
1954-55	112.2	105.9	118.7
1955-56	113.8	107.3	122.2
1956-57	114.6	106.3	121.8
1957-58	116.1	109.8	127.5
1958-59	117.7	110.0	129.6
1959-60	119.7	115.7	138.5
1960-61	121.2	117.5	142.4
1961-62	121.3	118.9	144.8
1962-63	122.5	118.3	144.8
1963-64	122.7	121.8	149.5
1964-65	121.5	121.4	147.6

*Three-year moving averages.

1.4 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63*	1963-64*	1964-65*	1965-66**
A. *Foodgrains*	million tonnes	**60·65**	**54·92**	**69·22**	**72·34**	**66·50**	**78·69**	**76·70**	**82·02**	**82·71**	**78·45**	**80·24**	**89·00**	**72·26**
(*a*) Cereals	"	50·63	15·74	57·53	60·20	56·41	65·49	64·88	69·31	70·95	67·01	70·19	76·56	62·25
Rice	"	25·11	22·07	28·67	30·23	26·54	32·04	31·69	34·57	35·66	31·91	36·89	39·03	30·61
Wheat	"	6·76	6·83	8·87	9·50	8·00	9·96	10·32	11·00	12·07	10·83	9·86	12·29	10·72
Jowar	"	6·96	6·25	6·73	7·32	8·63	9·03	8·58	9·81	8·03	9·62	9·13	9·75	7·49
Bajra	"	3·19	2·67	3·46	2·88	3·62	3·87	3·49	3·28	3·64	3·89	3·73	4·45	3·60
Other cereals	"	8·61	7·92	9·80	10·27	9·62	10·59	10·80	10·65	11·55	10·76	10·58	11·04	9·83
(*b*) Pulses	"	10·02	9·18	11·69	12·13	10·10	13·20	11·82	12·70	11·76	11·44	10·06	12·44	10·02
Gram	"	3·90	3·82	5·41	6·23	4·90	7·02	5·62	6·25	5·78	5·34	4·50	5·79	4·44
B. *Non-Foodgrains*														
(*a*) Oilseeds	"	5·16	5·09	5·63	6·26	6·28	7·14	6·56	6·98	7·28	7·11	7·04	8·46	6·10
Groundnuts	"	3·39	3·43	3·81	4·31	4·66	5·05	4·56	4·81	4·09	4·82	5·22	5·89	4·02
Rapeseed and Mustard	"	0·81	0·77	0·86	1·04	0·93	1·04	1·06	1·35	1·35	1·29	0·90	1·47	1·27
(*b*) Sugarcane (in terms of Gur)‡	"	6·09	6·92	7·29	8·35	8·41	8·62	9·33	11·20	10·56	9·54	10·60	12·03	11·83
(*c*) Cotton million bales†		2·62	2·90	4·03	4·75	4·68	4·60	3·47	5·29	4·58	5·31	5·49	5·66	4·71
(*d*) Jute million bales†		3·30	3·51	4·48	4·58	4·25	5·24	4·53	4·13	6·36	5·45	6·18	6·02	4·48
(*e*) Mesta million bales†		0·67	0·67	1·17	1·48	1·31	1·71	1·15	1·13	1·88	1·70	1·87	1·58	1·24

*Partially Revised Estimates.

**Final Estimates.

‡Adjusted on the basis of 1961-62 (Fully revised data).

†Bale = 180 Kgs.

NOTE :—Figures for 1949-50 to 1959-60 are adjusted while those for 1960-61 are fully revised estimates.

1.5 : NET AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS AND PULSES

Year	Population (millions)	Cereals: Production (million tonnes) Gross	Cereals: Production (million tonnes) Net	Cereals: Net imports (million tonnes)	Cereals: Withdrawals (—)from Government stocks (million tonnes)	Cereals: Net availability (million tonnes)	Pulses: Net availability (million tonnes)	Per capita net availability: Cereals (gms.)	Per capita net availability: Cereals (ozs.)	Per capita net availability: Pulses (gms.)	Per capita net availability: Pulses (ozs.)	Per capita net availability: Total (ozs.)
1951 . .	363.4	45.74	40.02	4.80	(+)0.59	44.23	8.03	334.5	11.8	59.5	2.1	13.9
1952 . .	369.6	46.40	40.60	3.93	(+)0.62	43.91	7.97	326.0	11.5	59.5	2.1	13.6
1953 . .	376.1	51.35	45.37	2.04	(—)0.48	47.89	8.59	348.7	12.3	52.4	2.2	14.5
1954 . .	382.9	61.08	53.44	0.83	(+)0.20	54.07	9.72	385.6	13.6	70.9	2.5	16.1
1955 . .	390.2	58.97	51.60	0.60	(—)0.75	52.95	10.10	371.4	13.1	70.9	2.5	15.6
1956 . .	397.8	57.53	50.34	1.40	(—)0.60	52.34	10.21	360.0	12.7	70.9	2.5	14.9
1957 . .	405.8	60.20	52.68	3.63	(+)0.86	55.45	10.61	374.2	13.2	70.9	2.5	15.7
1958 . .	414.3	56.41	49.36	3.22	(—)0.27	52.85	8.82	348.7	12.3	59.5	2.1	14.4
1959 . .	423.3	65.49	57.30	3.86	(+)0.49	60.67	11.54	391.2	13.8	73.7	2.6	16.4
1960 . .	432.7	64.88	56.77	5.13	(+)1.40	60.50	10.32	382.7	13.5	65.2	2.3	15.8
1961 . .	442.7	69.31	60.65	3.49	(—)0.17	64.31	11.11	396.9	14.0	68.0	2.4	16.4
1962 . .	453.5	70.95	62.08	3.64	(—)0.36	66.08	10.28	399.7	14.1	62.4	2.2	16.3
1963* . .	464.3	67.01	58.63	4.55	(—)0.02	63.20	9.99	371.4	13.1	59.5	2.1	15.2
1964* . .	475.5	70.19	61.41	6.26	(—)1.24	68.91	8.79	396.9	14.0	51.0	1.8	15.8
1965* . .	487.0	76.56	66.99	7.45	(+)1.06	73.38	10.88	413.9	14.6	62.4	2.2	16.8
1966* . .	498.9	62.25	54.47	10.34	(+)0.14	64.67	8.76	354.3	12.5	48.2	1.7	14.2

NOTES :—1. *Provisional Population figures relate to mid-year revised estimates. These estimates have been prepared by the office of the Registrar General of India.

2. Production figures relate to agricultural year July-June; 1951 figure corresponds to the production of 1950-51, and so on for subsequent years. These estimates upto the year 1959-60 are adjusted with 1960-61 revised production index as the base. Figures for 1960-61 and 1961-62 are based on Revised Estimates for 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 on Partially Revised Estimate and for 1965-66 on Final Estimates of production.

3. Net production has been taken as 87.5% of the gross production, 12·5% being provided for food, seed requirements and wastages.

4. Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers over a year are not known. The estimates of net availability given above should not, therefore, be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.

5. Net availability = Net production + net imports + decline in Government stocks.

1.6 : PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF EDIBLE OILS

(Kgs. per year)

Year	Ground-nut oil	Rape and Mustard oil	Coconut oil	Sesamum oil	Total
1960-61	2·44	0·92	0·49	0·22	4·07
1961-62	2·60	0·90	0·45	0·26	4·21
1962-63	2·34	0·84	0·50	0·31	3·99
1963-64	2·40	0·57	0·45	0·29	3·71
1964-65	2·87	0·91	0·41	0·31	4·50
1965-66*	1·94	0·77	0·39	0·25	3·35

*Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

1·7: PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND TOTAL AVAILABILITY OF NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER

('000 tonnes of N)

Year	Production	Imports	Total availability
1951-52	11*	29	40
1952-53	46*	43	89
1953-54	67*	17	84
1954-55	71*	21	92
1955-56	82*	54	136
1956-57	82*	56	138
1957-58	80	111	191
1958-59	82	99	181
1959-60	84	164	248
1960-61	101	119	220
1961-62	152	142	294
1962-63	183	252	435
1963-64	222	226	448
1964-65	237	214	451
1965-66	232	331	563
1966-67	308	642	950

*Figures relate to calendar years.

1·8: INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(1956=100)

	Weights	1951	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966*	Percent change in 1966 over 1965
GENERAL INDEX	**100.00**	**73.5**	**91.9**	**130.1**	**141.0**	**153.3**	**165.8**	**177.4**	**186.9**	**191.5**	**+2.5**
Mining and quarrying	7.47	87.0	97.1	137.2	147.3	161.5	176.1	169.1	184.3	190.4	+3.3
Food Manuacturing	13.99	79.6	93.3	117.4	129.3	127.4	122.7	135.6	144.4	147.8	+2.4
Cigarettes	1.49	81.6	86.6	140.6	150.0	156.3	152.3	175.7	205.8	222.5	+8.1
Cotton textiles	32.10	80.1	95.4	103.0	108.5	109.4	115.6	123.3	123.3	119.9	—2.8
Woollen textiles	1.10	70.7	82.1	101.3	107.3	138.5	165.6	128.1	110.1	102.0	—7.4
Synthetic fibres	2.94	64.8	77.2	135.1	144.9	153.9	169.8	211.3	217.9	212.6	—2.4
Jute Manufactures	5.62	78.8	93.5	99.3	89.6	110.4	117.2	121.0	125.7	105.3	—16.2
Footwear (leather)	0.28	91.5	86.3	144.0	166.0	180.4	214.4	212.2	246.1	265.9	+8.0
Wood and cork, except furniture	0.24	55.3	87.7	147.8	150.2	169.0	200.2	202.6	236.1	226.7	—4.0
paper and paper products	1.39	66.5	95.9	173.4	181.9	190.9	226.8	237.8	255.4	282.3	+10.5
Leather and fur Products, except footwear and other wearing apparels	0.18	109.5	93.1	115.3	115.6	125.2	149.0	138.4	140.2	136.0	—3.0
Rubber products	3.04	75.4	92.0	141.3	157.4	169.5	187.0	198.1	218.0	217.9	no change
Chemicals and chemical products	3.56	72.9	96.3	147.7	170.5	184.2	204.1	223.5	235.3	244.9	+4.1
Petroleum products	3.79	6.4	77.7	147.7	156.5	169.2	196.6	217.2	231.0	285.9	+23.8
Non-metallic mineral products	2.47	64.4	87.5	168.1	180.8	220.2	204.7	216.0	232.5	230.1	—1.0
Basic metals	9.25	83.5	96.6	183.1	210.7	255.0	292.5	290.2	298.8	315.9	+5·7
Metal products	0.99	54.4	96.5	105.9	152.3	179.1	201.0	225.8	239.8	221.4	—7.7
Machinery, except electrical machinery	1.1[illegible]	45.2	83.3	236.7	268.7	293.2	367.2	411.1	489.7	531.0	+8.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	2.41	43.6	71.9	175.9	183.2	211.1	239.1	282.4	313.2	341.6	+9.1
Transport equipment	2.86	46.1	73.1	119.4	130.8	151.4	151.2	192.5	207.8	188.4	—9.3
Electricity	3.68	60.9	88.1	171.0	198.8	223.4	297.9	297.2	326.5	355.3	+8.8

*Provisional.

1·9 : PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN INDEX NUMBERS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Branch/Sectors	Weights	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
A. Consumer Goods	**51·90**	**+6·9**	**+1·3**	**+3·4**	**+3·5**	**+2·5**	**—0·7**
Food	13·99	+10·1	—1·5	—3·7	+10·5	+6·5	+2·4
Cigarettes	1·49	+6·7	+4·2	—2·6	+15·4	+17·1	+8·1
Cotton Textiles	32·10	+5·3	+0·8	+5·7	+6·7	no change	—2·8
Woollen textiles	1·10	+5·9	+29·1	+19·1	—22·6	—14·1	—7·4
Synthetic textiles	2·94	+7·3	+6·2	+10·3	+24·4	+3·1	—2·1
Footwear (Leather)	0·28	+15·3	+8·7	+18·8	—1·0	+16·0	+8·0
B. Intermediate Goods	**17·82**	**+5·1**	**+10·8**	**+11·9**	**+7·0**	**+6·5**	**+4·6**
Jute Textiles	5·62	—9·8	—23·2	+6·2	+3·2	+3·9	—16·2
Paper & Paper products	1·30	+4·9	+4·9	+18·8	+4·9	+7·4	+10·5
Rubber Products	3·04	+11·4	+7·7	+10·3	+5·9	+10·0	no change
Chemicals	3·56	+15·4	+8·0	+10·8	+9·5	+5·3	+4·0
Petroleum Products	3·79	+6·0	+8·1	+16·2	+10·5	+6·4	+23·8
Leather & Fur Products	0·18	+0·3	+8·3	+19·0	—7·1	+1·3	—3·0
Wood and cork	0·24	+1·6	+12·5	+18·5	+1·2	+16·5	—4·2
C. Capital Goods	**19·08**	**+12·9**	**+18·8**	**+11·0**	**+6·3**	**+6·6**	**+3·5**
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2·47	+7·6	+21·8	—7·0	+5·5	+7·6	—1·0
Basic Metals	9·25	+15·1	+21·0	+14·7	—0·8	+3·0	+5·7
Metal Products	0·99	+43·8	+17·6	+12·2	+12·3	+6·2	—7·7
Non-Electrical Machinery	1·10	+13·5	+9·1	+25·2	+12·0	+19·1	+8·4
Electrical Machinery	2·41	+4·2	+15·2	+13·3	+18·1	+10·9	+8·5
Transport Equipment	2·86	+9·5	+15·7	+0·1	+27·3	+7·9	—9·3

NOTE :—This table is based on the Index of Industrial Production (1956=100) published by the Central Statistical Organisation. Since the indices of industrial production are not readily available for all the individual products, the classification of manufacturing industries in this table among consumer goods, intermediate goods and capital goods sectors has had to be very broad rather than precise, only the indices for "groups" of industries having been taken into account and allocated to the appropriate sectors according to the major use of the products concerned.

1·10(i) : PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
I. *MINING*									
1. Coal	million tonnes	32·8	39·0	55·5	55·2	63·8	66·3	64·4	70·3
2. Iron ore****	million tonnes	3·0	4·3	11·0	13·0	13·5	14·8	15·2	18·0
II. *METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES*									
3. Pig-iron	million tonnes	1·69	1·95	4·31	5·05	6·13	6·53	6·67	7·09
4. Steel ingots	million tonnes	1·47	1·74	3·48	4·33	5·44	5·95	6·14	6·53
5. Finished steel	million tonnes	1·04	1·30	2·39	2·92	3·81	4·30	4·43	4·51
6. Steel castings	'000 tonnes	..	15	34	40	44	51	55	57
7. Aluminium (virgin metal)	'000 tonnes	4·0	7·4	18·3	19·9	42·6	55·8	55·1	60·5
8. Copper (virgin metal)	'000 tonnes	7·1	7·6	8·5	9·2	9·7	9·6	9·4	9·4
III. *MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES*									
9. Machine tools		3	8	70	93	126	199	258	293
10. Cotton textile machinery	million rupees	n.a.	40	104	125	130	195	216	216
11. Sugar mill machinery	million rupees	..	2	44	49	64	61	89	76
12. Cement machinery		..	4	6	9	7	10	21	32
	million rupees	..	..	neg.	4	9	13	15	15
14. Railway wagons†	'000 nos.	2·9	15·3**	8·2	12·5	17·6	20·5	23·7	23·5
15. *Automobiles (total)*	'000 nos.	*16·5*	*25·3*	*55·0*	*54·6*	*54·7*	*56·7*	*70·9*	*70·7*
(i) Commercial vehicles	'000 nos.	8·6	9·9	28·4	25·4	26·4	29·5	36·9	35·3
(ii) Passenger cars, etc.	'000 nos.	7·9	15·4	26·6	29·2	28·3	27·2	34·0	35·4
16. Motor cycles and scooters	'000 nos.	..	0·9	19·4	23·5	24·2	24·9	37·4	40·6
17. Power driven pumps	'000 nos.	35	37	109	131	133	163	188	240
18. Diesel engines (stationary)	'000 nos.	5·5	10·4	44·7	43·4	45·2	58·4	74·1	93·4
19. Diesel engines (vehicular)	'000 nos.	..	..	10·8	9·5	8·0	9·4	8·2	8·1
20. Bicylces	'000 nos.	99	513	1071	1043	1102	1236	1422	1582
21. Sewing machines	'000 nos.	33	111	303	323	347	279	338	430
V. *ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES*									
22. Power transformer	'000 k.v.a.	179	625	1413	1955	2420	2747	3593	4460
23. Electric motors	'000 h.p.	99	272	728	873	1043	1186	1430	1756

24. Electric Fans	'000 nos.	199	287	1059	1069	1178	1007	1272	1358
25. Electric lamps	million nos.	14·0	25·0	43·5	48·8	61·5	71·8	68·0	72·2
26. Radio receiver	'000 nos.	54	102	282	343	358	410	511	606
27. *Electric cables and wires*									
(i) Aluminium conductors	'000 tonnes	1·7	9·4	23·6	22·6	32·1	34·1	48·8	40·6
(ii) Bare copper conductors	'000 tonnes	5·0	8·7	10·1	7·1	4·2	5·2	5·3	3·1
V. *CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES*									
28. Nitrogenous fertilisers	'000 tonnes of N	9	80	99	145	178	219	234	227
29. Phosphatic fertilisers	'000 tonnes of P_2O_5	9	12	53	66	81	108	132	121
30. Sulphuric acid	'000 tonnes	101	167	368	430	485	692	695	655
31. Soda ash	'000 tonnes	45	82	152	188	236	275	287	331
32. Caustic soda	'000 tonnes	12	36	101	123	130	163	192	218
33. Paper and paperboard	'000 tonnes	116	190	350	367	401	478	493	558
34. *Rubber tyres & tubes* :									
(i) Automobile tyres	million nos.	n.a.	0·90	1·44	1·60	1·76	1·98	2·16	2·31
(ii) Automobile tubes	million nos.	n.a.	0·80	1·35	1·48	1·77	2·14	2·19	2·27
(iii) Bicycle tyres	million nos.	n.a.	5·80	11·15	11·33	12·43	14·84	16·45	17·46
(iv) Bicycle tubes	million nos.	n.a.	5·69	13·27	12·12	12·07	13·51	16·06	18·62
35. Cement	million tonnes	2·73	4·67	7·97	8·28	8·85	9·43	9·78	10·82
36. Refractories	'000 tonnes	237	293	567	631	679	663	702	695
37. Refined petroleum products	million tonnes	0·2	3·4	5·8	6·2	6·9	8·0	8·5	9·4
VI. *TEXTILE INDUSTRIES*									
38. Jute textiles	'000 tonnes	837	1071	1071	1001	1202	1248	1292	1302
39. Cotton yarn	million kgs.	534	744	801	873	857	916	968	907
40. *Cotton cloth (total)*	million metres	*4215*	*6260*	*6738*	*7115*	*7004*	*7410*	*7744*	*7436*
(i) Mill sector	million metres	3401	4665	4649	4686	4498	4484	4675	4400
(ii) Decentralised sector	million metres	814	1595	2089	2429	2506	2926	3069	3036
41. Rayon yarn £	'000 tonnes	2·1	13·5	43·8	52.1	62	67.9	71.8	76.6
42. Art silk fabrics	million metres	287‡	331**	544**	570**	617	691	839	880
43. *Woollen manufactures*									
(i) Woollen/worsted yarn	million kgs.	4·7	4·5	4·0	3·8	4·1	4·2	4·5	
(ii) Woollen/worsted fabric (wearable)	million metres	2·4	2·8	2·3	1·7	1·8	3·0	2·8	
VII. *FOOD INDUSTRIES*									
44. Sugar***	'000 tonnes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
45. Tea	million kgs.	92	163	96	22	92	164	86	
46. Coffee	'000 tonnes	24·1	9·1	4·2	24·7	32·0	7·4	4·9	
47. Vanaspati	'000 tonnes	104	97	104	93	89	80	95	
VIII. *ELECTRICITY (GENERATED)* @	billion kwh.	7·8	8·0	8·2	8·0	8·3	8·8	9·0	

*Provisional.
**Relates to calendar year.
£Includes viscose yarn, staple fibre and acetate yarn.
‡Relate to 1951.
***Relate to sugar season November to October.
****Excludes output in Goa.
†Excludes output in Railway Workshops.
@Relates to public utilities only.

1·10(i): PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES—(*contd.*)

	Unit	1965-66				1966-67*		
		1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.
I. *MINING*								
1. Coal	million tonnes	17.5	17.2	17.7	17.9	17.5	17.1	18.0
2. Iron ore ****	million tonnes	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7
II. *METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES*								
3. Pig-iron	million tonnes	1·61	1·83	1·83	1·82	1·73	1·69	1·80
4. Steel ingots	million tonnes	1·49	1·65	1·68	1·71	1·60	1·60	n.a.
5. Finished steel	million tonnes	1·05	1·14	1·14	1·18	1·11	1·08	1·11
6. Steel castings	'000 tonnes	15	14	15	13	12	14	13
7. Aluminium (virgin metal)	'000 tonnes	14·8	15·5	15·7	14·5	13·8	16·5	18·6
8. Copper (virgin metal)	'000 tonnes	2·5	2·5	2·3	2·1	2·4	2·4	2·5
III. *MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES*								
9. Machine tools	million rupees	65	68	73	87	85	81	89
10. Cotton textile machinery	million rupees	62	51	52	51	43	39	n.a.
11. Sugar mill machinery	million rupees	16	20	21	19	16	27	24
12. Cement machinery	million rupees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Paper mill machinery	million rupees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Railway wagons †	'000 nos.	6·1	5·9	6·5	5·0	3·7	4·0	4·0
15. *Automobiles (total)*	'000 nos.	16·8	16·8	17·8	19·3	15·9	18·2	18·9
(i) Commercial vehicle	'000 nos.	9·5	8·0	8·4	9·4	8·1	8·9	8·5
(ii) Passenger cars, etc.	'000 nos.	7·3	8·8	9·4	9·9	7·8	9·3	10·4
16. Motor cycles and scooters	'000 nos.	11·1	10·0	10·6	8·9	10·5	12·5	13·4
17. Power driven pumps	'000 nos.	51	57	63	69	76	74	75
18. Diesel engines (stationary)	'000 nos.	20·2	22·2	25·5	25·5	25·8	26·6	29·1
19. Diesel engines (vehicular)	'000 nos.	2·1	2·0	2·1	1·9	1·7	1·6	1·8
20. Bicycles	'000 nos.	400	373	394	415	401	403	451
21. Sewing machines	'000 nos.	106	110	105	109	115	105	81
IV. *ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES*								
22. Power transformers	'000 k. v. a.	983	1048	1207	1222	1141	1154	1277

23. Electric motors	'000 h.p	420	424	454	458	495	501	532
24. Electric fans	'000 nos.	370	353	345	290	337	337	329
25. Electric lamps	million nos.	17·4	19·9	17·8	17·1	19·4	20·6	22·1
26. Radio receivers	'000 nos.	129	150	173	154	166	160	233
27. *Electric cables and wires*:								
(i) Aluminium conductors	'000 tonnes	9·4	10·7	9·3	11·2	11·4	12·5	13·2
(ii) Bare copper conductors	'000 tonnes	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·7	0·4	0·5	0·6
V. *CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES*								
28. Nitrogenous fertiliser	'000 tonnes of N	57	60	58	52	59	73	72
29. Phosphatic fertiliser	'000 tonnes of P_2O_5	34	32	28	27	34	40	34
30. Sulphuric acid	'000 tonnes	169	159	174	153	168	188	158
31. Soda ash	'000 tonnes	77	81	86	87	87	84	91
32. Caustic soda	'000 tonnes	53	54	55	56	54	61	60
33. Paper and paperboard	'000 tonnes	126	138	148	146	141	148	149
34. *Rubber tyres & tubes*:								
(i) Automobile tyre	million nos.	0·61	0·62	0·53	0·55	0·49	0·64	0·67
(ii) Automobile tube	million nos.	0·62	0·63	0·52	0·50	0·47	0·59	0·65
(iii) Bicycle tyre	million nos.	4·56	4·92	4·40	4·58	4·34	5·34	5·38
(iv) Bicycle tube	million nos.	4·58	4·91	4·16	4·97	4·34	5.65	5·50
35. Cement	million tonnes	2·60	2·59	2·83	2·80	2·61	2·72	2·92
36. Refractories	'000 tonnes	179	167	171	178	178	183	186
37. Refined petroleum products	million tonnes	2·1	2·4	2·3	2·6	2·7	2·7	3·1
VI. *TEXTILE INDUSTRIES*:								
38. Jute textiles	'000 tonnes	341	340	321	200	265	263	291
39. Cotton yarn	million kg.	238	241	221	207	226	24	227
40. *Cotton cloth (total)*	million metres	1937	1899	1873	1727	1841	1922	1846
(i) Mill sector	million metres	1167	1172	1084	977	1093	1125	
(ii) Decentralised sector	million metres	770	727	789	750	748	797	
41. Rayon yarn£	'000 tonnes	19·2	19·7	19·3	18·4	18·6	20·2	20·4
42. Art silk fabrics	million metres	225	229	205	221	224	208	n.a.
43. *Woollen manufacture*								
(i) Woollen/worsted yarn	million kgs.	8.7	9.8	13.0	15.8	19.6	22.7	21.7	17.0
(ii) Woolllen/worsted fabric (wearable)	million metres	11.1‡	13.4	13.3	14.5	18.9	18.9	11.2	9.2

1.10(ii) : PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES—(*contd.*)

	Unit	1965-66				1966-67*		
		1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.
VII. *FOOD INDUSTRIES*								
44. Sugar***	'000 tonnes	1134	1890	3029	2714	2152	2569	3258	3515*
45. Tea	million kgs.	277	299	320	352	343	342	3	373
46. Coffee	'000 tonnes	21·0	29·0	54·1	66·7	49·0	61·2	63·4	62·1
47. Vanaspati	'000 tonnes	170	280	340	341	366	398	366	398
VIII. *ELECTRICITY (GENERATED)* @	billion kwh.	5·3	8·8	17·0	19·8	22·1	25·8	29·0	32·0

*Provisional.
**Relates to calendar year.
§Includes viscose yarn, staple fibre and acetate yarn.
‡Includes viscose yarn, staple fibre.
‡Relate to 1951.
***Relate to sugar season November to October.
****Excludes output in Goa.
†Excludes output in Railway workshops.
@Relates to public utilities only.

1·11 : STOCKS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

At the end of	Raw Cotton with mills*('000 bales)		Raw Jute with mills ('000 bales)	Cotton cloth (unsold) with mills† (million metres)	Jute textiles with mills ('000 tonnes)	Sugar with mills‡ ('000 tonnes)	Coal ('000 tonnes)	
	Indian	Foreign					At Pit-heed	With Industries
1956 . .	1408	205	1132	372	97	561	2810	1735
1957 . .	1120	224	1220	618	76	470	3331	1467
1958 . .	1136	139	1644	439	111	368	2808	3130
1959 . .	1047	151	1692	187	60	176	2729	2650
1960 . .	961	404	907	311	82	605	3458	2531
1961 . .	1413	397	1240	291	56	1260	3290	2273
1962 . .	1217	242	2245	432	83	1026	3483	2899
1963 . .	1579	212	2321	186	112	176	4720	4418
1964 . .	1616	240	1917	224	105	159	5006	3251
1965 . .	1456	346	1077	293	122	685	4611	4332
1966 . .	1420	221	1241	199	123	956	5426	3931
1965—								
January .	1281	388	1958	197	118	1050	4993	2945
February .	1320	398	1883	218	123	1415	5077	2935
March .	1461	401	1691	254	124	1698	5260	2936
April .	1777	406	1459	263	122	1827	5217	3116
May . .	1882	411	1248	273	120	1702	5226	3227
June . .	1839	407	1000	275	126	1468	5221	3263
July .	1724	387	701	280	129	1271	5015	3256
August .	1456	346	509	291	130	1073	4673	3385
September	1187	343	492	335	123	850	4738	3751
October .	978	293	737	341	111	685	4300	4032
November .	995	253	941	328	110	686	4368	4268
December	986	234	1077	293	122	1051	4611	4332
1966—								
January .	1105	223	1138	253	124	1512	4535	4178
February .	1212	209	1154	209	118	1886	4581	3980
March .	1509	263	1154	206	123	2208	4871	3921
April .	1554	254	992	178	119	2379	4994	3689
May . .	1651	243	936	172	100	2267	5002	3473
June . .	1668	231	692	180	122	2028	4957	3332
July .	1560	240	585	188	124	1755	4962	3530
August .	1420	221	435	194	113	1462	4946	3385
September	1138	199	420	205	117	1193	5014	3539
October .	821	174	637	214	108	956	4903	3698
November .	606	149	885	211	118	852	4948	4078
December	636	142	1241	199	123	1091	5426	3931
1967—								
January .	689	137	1415	184	118	1434	5434	n.a.
February .	n.a.	n.a.	1352	184	122	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
March .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	175	132	n.a.	n.a	n.a.

*Annual figures relate to end of August.

†From January 1965 onwards, figures represent unsold stocks relating to civil consumption in packed form.

‡Annual figures relate to end of October.

1·12 : RATIO OF STOCKS TO PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

		Unit	Monthly Averages				
			Oct.—Dec. 1965	Jan.—March 1966	April—June 1966	July—Sept. 1966	Oct.—Dec. 1966*
Coal	Production	Million tonnes	5·90	5·97	5·83	5·70	6·00
	Stocks	,,	4·61	4·87	4·96	5·01	5·43
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**78**	**82**	**85**	**88**	**91**
Pig-iron	Production	'000 tonnes	610	607	577	563	600
	Stocks	,,	87	85	198	233	n.a.
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**14**	**14**	**34**	**41**	***n.a.***
Finished Steel	Production	'000 tonnes	380	393	370	360	370
	Stocks	,,	148	146	176	193	n.a.
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**39**	**37**	**48**	**54**	***n.a.***
Diesel Trucks	Production	Nos.	1849	2054	1606	1720	2048
	Stocks	,,	1223	717	867	1060	1464
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**66**	**35**	**54**	**62**	**71**
Automobile tyres	Production	'000 Nos	177	183	163	213	223
	Stock	,,	65	80	77	89	75
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**37**	**44**	**47**	**42**	**34**
Automobile tubes	Production	'000 Nos.	173	167	157	197	217
	Stocks	,,	76	89	97	96	96
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**44**	**53**	**62**	**49**	**44**
Bicycle tyres	Production	Million Nos.	1·47	1·53	1·45	1·78	1·79
	Stocks	,,	0·24	0·20	0·18	0·31	0·39
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**16**	**13**	**12**	**17**	**22**
Bicycle tubes	Production	Million Nos.	1·39	1·66	1·45	1·88	1·83
	Stocks	,,	0·23	0·34	0·33	0·71	0·83
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**17**	**20**	**23**	**38**	**45**
Caustic Soda	Production	'000 tonnes	18	19	18	20	20
	Stocks	,,	7	7	7	11	15
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**39**	**37**	**39**	**55**	**75**
Soda Ash	Production	'000 tonnes	29	29	29	28	30
	Stocks	,,	9	9	16	7	14
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**31**	**31**	**55**	**25**	**47**
Razor Blades	Production	Million Nos.	74	68	73	82	80
	Stocks	,,	42	68	57	114	103
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**57**	**100**	**78**	**139**	**129**
Air-Conditioners	Production	Nos.	1010	1269	1661	1327	1664
	Stocks	,,	803	450	483	937	1726
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**80**	**35**	**29**	**71**	**104**
Refrigerators	Production	'000 Nos.	2·5	2·3	3·3	3·4	3·7
	Stocks	,,	6·5	4·7	3·6	5·0	7·7
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**260**	**204**	**109**	**147**	**208**
Radio Receivers	Production	'000 Nos.	58	51	55	53	78
	Stocks	,,	10	12	23	23	35
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**17**	**24**	**42**	**43**	**45**
Bicycles	Production	'000 Nos.	131	138	134	134	150
	Stocks	,,	36	49	78	79	82
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**37**	**36**	**58**	**59**	**55**
Clocks	Production	Nos.	5215	5140	5023	6011	6225
	Stocks	,,	853	1351	1561	1620	1775
	Ratio	**Percentage**	**16**	**27**	**31**	**27**	**29**

*Provisional.

Notes — 1. Production figures are monthly averages of the quarter.
2. Stock figures are for the end of the quarter.
3. Ratios are of stocks to production.

1·13 : GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY—PUBLIC UTILITIES

	1950	1955	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	April-December 1965-66	April-December 1966-67*
1. *Total Generating Capacity@* (million kw.)	**1·7**	**2·7**	**4·7**	**5·2**	**5·8**	**6·2**	**7·3**	**8·9**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
(a) Steam plant	1·0	1·6	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·7	3·6	4·4	n.a.	n.a.
(b) Hydro Plant	0·6	0·9	1·9	2·4	3·0	3·1	3·3	4·1	n.a.	n.a.
(c) Oil plant	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·4	n.a.	n.a.
2. *Total Electricity Generated* (million kwh.)	**5,107**	**8,592**	**16,937**	**19,670**	**22,365**	**25,498**	**27,880**	**31,059**	**23,006**	**26,087**
(a) Steam plant	2,387	4,619	8,732	3,476	10,177	11,186	12,920	15,633	11,030	13,656
(b) Hydro Plant	2,520	3,742	7,837	9,814	11,804	13,957	14,619	15,003	11,650	12,212
(c) Oil plant	200	231	368	380	384	355	341	423	326	219
3. *Total Electricity Sold†* (million kwh.)	**4,157**	**7,111**	**13,953**	**16,448**	**18,679**	**21,407**	**22,881**	**25,531**	**19,153**	**19,952**
(a) Domestic light and small power	525	850	1,492	1,698	1,918	2,062	2,038	2,242	1,670	1,735
(b) Commercial light and small power	309	514	848	934	1,049	1,180	1,278	1,387	1,046	1,043
(c) Industrial power	2,604	4,698	9,697	11,545	13,110	15,705	16,718	18,446	13,911	14,271
(d) Irrigation	162	255	833	991	1,103	1,153	1,386	1,790	1,317	1,449
(e) Other purposes	557	794	1,083	1,280	1,499	1,307	1,461	1,666	1,209	1,454

*Provisional.

@At the end of the period.

†Includes purchases from non-public utilities.

2·1 : BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

(Rs. crores)

	1965-66 (*Accts*)	1966-67 (*B.E.*)	1966-67 (*R.E.*)	1967-68 (*B.E.*)
I. *Total outlay*	**5572**	**5529**	**6404**	**6278**
(*a*) Development*	**3488**	**3381**	**3651**	**3655**
1. Plan	2374†	2081	2212	1711‡
2. Non-Plan	1114	1300	1439	1944***
(*b*) Non-development**	**2084**	**2148**	**2753**	**2623**
1. Defence (net)	885	918	942	969
2. Interest on public debt	422	484	539	596
3. Tax collection charges	101	102	113	121
4. Police	187	202	205	220
5. Others	489	442	954†‡	717
II. *Current Revenue*	**3777**	**4233**	**4118**	**4593**
(*a*) Tax Revenue	**2917**	**3251**	**3206**	**3504**
1. Income & Corporation tax	577	666	625	640
2. Customs	539	560	596	654
3. Union Excise duties	898	1020	1030	1116
4. Sales Tax	378	426	447	500
5. Others	525	579	508	594
(*b*) Non-tax Revenue	**860**	**982**	**912**	**1089**
(of which contribution to Plan by Public undertakings)£	(182)	(274)	(168)	(252)
III. *Gap (I-II)*	**1795**	**1296**	**2286**	**1685**
Financed by :				
IV. *Capital Receipts (net)*	**1455**	**1244**	**1961**	**1616**
(*a*) *Internal*	**793**	**667**	**1062**	**644**
1. Market loans (net)££	241	188	207	181
2. Small Savings, Prize Bonds, Premium Prize Bonds and Gold Bonds (net)	138	137	128	128
3. Provident Fund and Compulsory Deposits/ Income-tax Annuity Deposits (net)	119	122	101	107
4. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net)	295	220	626@	228
(*b*) *External (net)*	**662**	**577**	**899**	**972**
1. Loans, net (excl. PL 480)	402	339	474	640
Gross	482	460	642	835
Less Repayments	80	121	168	195
2. Grants (excl. PL 480)@@	8	8	102	47
3. PL 480 assistance$	252	230	323	285
V. *Overall Budgetary Deficit*	**340**	**52**	**325**	**69**

(Contd.)

*Includes plan expenditure of Railways and non-departmental undertakings out of their own resources as well as loans by the Central and State Governments to local bodies, non-departmental commercial undertakings (including Electricity Boards) and other parties.

**Excludes transfers to Special Development Fund and other Funds.

***Includes plan outlay to be met from States' own resources.

£Includes contribution of Railways, P & T and other non-departmental commercial undertakings for the plan.

££Includes borrowings by the State Electricity Boards.

§Includes loans and grants from counterpart funds and net increase in the U.S. holdings of special securities. Excludes transfers of PL 480 funds from the State Bank of India which are taken as internal receipts under Miscellanous Capital Receipa

@Includes Rs. 349 crores on account of securities issued to IMF, IBRD and IDA, following devaluation.

@@Includes special food gifts from Canada, U.S.S.R. and Australia.

‡Includes only plan provision at the Centre including Central assistance to States.

†Provisional.

§ Includes Rs. 207 crores on account of additional rupee subscription to IMF etc. following devaluation.

2·2 : TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	1950-51	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan*	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 (RE)	1966-67 (BE)
1. *Final Outlays*	**314·8**	**1853·6**	**3406·0**	**6751·0**	**740·4**	**820·9**	**1092·3**	**1554·6**	**1603·8**	**1679·4**	**1732·6**
(*a*) Government Consumption Expenditures	234·7	1241·3	1961·5	4247·4	433·0	477·8	660·2	1002·8	1006·1	1100·5	1184·5
(*b*) Gross Capital Formation	80·1	612·3	1444·5	2503·6	307·4	343·1	432·1	551·8	597·7	578·9	548·1
2. *Transfer payments to the rest of the economy*	**116·9**	**931·9**	**1816·4**	**3486·6**	**495·2**	**531·1**	**623·6**	**664·7**	**778·7**	**888·5**	**989·5**
(*a*) Current transfers	110·9	809·2	1567·1	2998·5	426·5	457·1	532·9	567·7	671·4	769·4	874·1
(*b*) Capital transfers	6·0	122·7	249·3	488·1	68·7	74·0	90·7	97·0	107·3	119·1	115·4
3. *Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy (Gross)*	**72·0**	**965·7**	**2600·2**	**5035·6**	**570·0**	**687·2**	**816·6**	**987·3**	**1106·4**	**1438·1**	**1142·7**
4. TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**503·7**	**3751·2**	**7822·6**	**15273·2**	**1805·6**	**2039·2**	**2532·5**	**3206·6**	**3488·9**	**4006·0**	**3864·8**

*Includes Revised Estimates for 1965-66.

NOTE : Unlike in earlier Economic Survey, the total expenditure includes loans (item 3) on a gross basis.

2·3 : GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION OUT OF THE BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	1950-51	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan*	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 (Revised)	1966-67 (Budget)
A. *Gross Capital Formation by the Central Government*											
(a) Fixed Assets	79·5	593·9	1362·3	2391·0	302·0	331·4	424·9	498·7	551·3	584·7	557·6
(b) Works Stores	9·9	9·8	8·3	89·7	—38·4	—0·7	26·9	43·3	28·8	—8·6	—0·8
(c) Increase in stocks of foodgrains	—9·3	8·6	73·9	22·9	43·8	12·4	—19·7	9·8	17·6	2·8	—8·7
TOTAL	80·1	612·3	1444·5	2503·6	307·4	343·1	432·1	551·8	597·7	578·9	548·1
B. *Gross financial assistance for Capital Formation*											
(a) To State Governments	41·1	815·7	1373·2	2928·9	319·3	374·4	447·6	604·4	671·6	830·9	670·1
(b) To Non-Departmental Commercial Undertakings†	5·2	81·1	932·4	1607·6	210·7	208·6	258·8	334·6	364·2	441·4	376·7
(c) To others‡	2·4	95·9	154·7	212·5	24·6	36·3	38·4	33·8	48·9	55·1	47·7
TOTAL	48·7	992·7	2460·3	4749·0	554·6	619·3	744·8	972·8	1084·7	1327·4	1094·5
C. *Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary resources of Central Government (A+B)*	128·8	1605·0	3904·8	7252·6	862·0	962·4	1176·9	1524·6	1682·4	1906·3	1642·6

* Includes Revised Estimates for 1965-66.

† Public undertakings operated by autonomous corporations or companies.

‡ Include loans and grants to local authorities for capital formation.

2·4 : THIRD PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT—CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. 'akhs)

	1960-61	Percent	1961-62	Percent	1962-63	Percent	1963-64	Percent	1964-65	Percent	1965-66 †	Percent	Third Plan Total	Percent
1. Agricultural Programmes	9381	8·39	8370	7·42	10112	7·30	13336	7·80	18498	9·11	23186	9·75	73502	8·52
2. Cooperation			938	0·83	1354	0·98	1851	1·08	1752	0·86	1769	0·75	7664	0·89
3. Community Development & Panchayats	5905	5·28	5500	4·88	5885	4·24	5584	3·27	5929	2·92	6251	2·63	29149	3·38
4. Irrigation & flood control	10355	9·26	10600	9·40	11454	8·27	12049	7·05	14919	7·35	16716	7·03	65738	7·62
5. Power	10623	9·50	13948	12·37	18241	13·16	25705	15·04	30565	15·05	37780	15·89	126239	14·62
6. Large & medium Industries	16177	14·47	19298	17·11	25413	18·34	34068	19·93	40385	19·89	53068	22·32	172232	19·95
7. Mineral Development	4132	3·70	194	0·17	180	0·13	234	0·14	245	0·12	371	0·16	1224	0·14
8. Village & small Industries	4670	4·18	3759	3·33	3976	2·87	4315	2·52	4894	2·41	5503	2·31	22447	2·60
9. Railways			17564	15·57	24901	17·97	30190	17·66	31424	15·47	28249	11·88	132328	15·33
10. Other Transport & Communications	24856	22·23												
11. Education			12086	10·72	12555	9·06	15783	9·23	19197	9·45	19621	8·26	79242	9·18
12. Health	9110	8·15	7771	6·89	10019	7·23	12300	7·20	16352	8·05	20644	8·68	67086	7·77
13. Other Social services	6954	6·22	5443	4·83	6490	4·68	6397	3·74	7694	3·79	9682	4·07	35706	4·14
14. Miscellaneous	7665	6·86	5959	5·28	6541	4·72	7083	4·15	8564	4·22	11294	4·76	39441	4·57
15. *Grand Total*	1971	1·76	1363	1·20	1459	1·05	2031	1·19	2659	1·31	3592	1·51	11104	1·29
	111799	*100·00*	*112793*	*100·00*	*138580*	*100·00*	*170926*	*100·00*	*203077*	*100·00*	*237726*	*100·00*	*863102*	*100·00*

† Likely actuals.

NOTE: The Third Plan figures have been worked out on the basis of the actuals for the first four years of the plan and likely expenditures for 1965-66. However, it is expected that the total expenditure will be lower than Rs. 8631 crores.

3·1 : EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

	Employment Exchange at the end of the period	Registrations during the period ('000)	Vacancies notified during the period ('000)	Placements during the period ('000)	Applications on Live Register at the end of the period ('000)
1950 . . .	123	1,210	419	331	33[illegible]
1955 . . .	136	1,584	281	170	692
1960 . . .	296	2,733	520	306	1,606
1961 . . .	325	3,230	708	404	1,833
1962 . . .	342	3,845	790	458	2,380
1963 . . .	353	4,152	909	536	2,518
1964 . . .	365	3,832	917	545	2,493
1965 . . .	376	3,958	945	572	2,585
1966 . . .	396	3,872	853	509	2,622
1965					
January . .	365	295	71	46	2,460
February .	366	263	68	44	2,426
March . .	368	287	82	45	2.396
April . .	368	320	75	43	2,410
May . .	369	326	86	47	2,441
June . .	376	382	86	48	2,500
July . .	376	428	78	49	2,601
August . .	376	363	80	48	2,651
September .	376	334	83	49	2,653
October . .	376	270	77	47	2,600
November .	376	346	81	52	2,601
December .	376	344	78	54	2,585
1966					
January . .	376	265	66	43	2,548
February .	376	286	66	45	2,526
March . .	377	279	74	46	2,469
April . .	377	294	66	38	2,486
May . .	384*	316	75	40	2,507
June . .	386	402	76	39	2,601
July . .	386	434	75	41	2,718
August . .	395†	369	77	44	2,771
September .	396	330	72	45	2,748
October . .	396	277	70	42	2,684
November .	396	292	66	40	2,637
December .	396	328	70	46	2,622
1967					
January .	396	279	56	37	2,609
February .	396	231	49	31	2,574

*Increase in the number of employment exchanges was due to reclassification of certain Employment Exchanges in Delhi.

†Includes Professional and Executive Offices also.

3·2 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

	At the end of							
	March 1956	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	June 1966
A. By Branch of the Public Sector :								
1. Central Government	18·58	20·89	21·86	23·29	24·34	25·68	26·32	26·64
2. State Government	22·65	30·14	30·87	31·98	34·33	35·85	37·27	37·15
3. Quasi Government	3·68	7·73	8·79	9·95	10·97	12·06	13·16	13·23
4. Local Bodies	7·43	11·73	12·65	14·31	14·90	15·98	16·89	16·90
TOTAL	52·34	70·49	74·17	79·53	84·54	89·57	93·64	93·92
B. By Industrial Classification								
1. Agriculture, livestocks, forestry and fishing	0·14	1·80*	1·74	1·82	2·03	2·09	2·29	2·20
2. Mining and quarrying	0·54	1·29	1·45	1·60	1·57	1·61	1·59	1·61
3. Manufacturing	2·05	3·69	4·21	5·09	5·81	6·35	6·67	6·67
4. Construction	4·16	6·02	6·41	6·62	7·15	7·40	7·75	7·87
5. Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0·77	2·24	2·34	2·44	2·64	2·91	3·06	3·06
6. Trade and commerce	0·43	0·94	1·09	1·20	1·33	1·43	1·54	1·58
7. Transport, storage and communication	13·92	17·24	17·97	18·86	19·37	20·44	20·98	21·07
8. Services	30·33	37·27	38·96	41·90	44·64	47·34	49·76	49·86
TOTAL	52·34	70·49	74·17	79·53	84·54	89·57	93·64	93·92

*The bulk of the increase is due to the reclassification of certain categories from "services" division to this head.

4.1 : MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC AND RELATED MONETARY DATA

(Rs. crores)

	Outstanding on		Variations during				
	March 31, 1967	March 31, 1966	1966-67, March 31 to March 31	1965-66 March 31 to March 31	1964-65 March 31 to March 31	1963-64 March 31 to March 31	1962-63 March 31 to March 31
I. MONEY SUPPLY*							
1. Currency with the public	3194.88	3053.10	+141.78	+276.98	+162.83	+226.08	+180.02
2. Demand deposits of banks	1670.45	1515.09	+155.36	+199.80	+168.11	+240.23	+74.42
3. "Other deposits"† with the R.B.I.	47.42	17.42	+30.00	—18.69	+4.45	+9.18	+5.32
4. Money supply with the Public (1+2+3)	4912.75	4585.61	+327.14	+458.09	+335.39	+475.49	+259.76
II. ALED DATA							
A. Reserve Bank of India :							
1. Deposits of Central Government	116.90	136.26	—19.36	+43.49	—8.12	—3.93	—33.70
2. Deposits of State Governments	38.90	27.17	+11.73	—0.33	—8.61	—5.62	+3.06
3. Deposits of Banks	134.29	110.34	+23.95	+20.64	+7.93	+6.78	+2.01
4. Foreign Assets	234.63	109.99	+124.64**	+17.71	—29.43	+6.18	—12.61
5. Rupee Securities	2923.05	2801.74	+121.31	+361.08	+80.10	+162.80	+227.58
6. Loans and advances to Governments	70.66	196.73	—126.07	+111.30	+4.13	+31.50	—35.82
7. Other loans and advances	317.41	245.60	+71.81	—74.73	+76.42	+35.94	+31.61
8. Bills purchased and discounted	228.13	116.00	+112.13	—3.08	+42.45	+13.80	+9.25
*B. Scheduled Commercial Banks**							
9. Demand deposits	1608.24	1448.30	+159.94	+183.18	+161.50	+237.54	+72.22
10. Time deposits	1781.29	1540.43	+240.86	+201.58	+139.98	+11.56	+50.10
11. Total deposits	3389.53	2988.73	+400.80	+384.76	+301.48	+249.10	+122.32
12. Borrowings from the R.B.I.	140.00	75.97	+64.03	—91.40	+60.69	+34.71	+19.68
13. Cash in India	86.56	72.93	+13.63	+6.35	+4.69	+12.17	+1.84
14. Balances with the R.B.I.	127.12	110.00	+17.12	+17.62	+9.96	+2.25	+8.42
15. (13)+(14) as per cent of (11)	6.30	6.12	..	..	..	..	..
16. Investment in Government Sceurities	892.78	806.46	+86.32	+89.61	+78.85	+35.16	+1.72
17. (16) as per cent of (11)	26.34	26.98	..	..	..	..	..
18. Bank Credit††	2676.56	2334.62	+341.94	+258.35	+228.22	+250.05	+187.22
19. (18) as per cent of (11)	78.97	78.11	..	..	..	..	..

*Provisional data for 1966-67.
††Exclusive of advances 'due' from Banks.
**Includes appreciation booked on revaluation of foreign assets consequent on devaluation of the rupee on 6th June 1966.
†Excluding balances held on IMF account No. I and some extraordinary items.

4.2 : ANALYSIS OF MONEY SUPPLY VARIATIONS†

(Rs. crores)

	Variations during				
	1962-63 March 31 to March 31	1963-64 March 31 to March 31	1964-65 March 31 to March 31	1965-66 March 31 to March 31	1966-67 March 31 to March 31
A. Money supply with the public (1+2)	+260	+475	+335	+458	+327
1. Currency with the public	+180	+226	+163	+277	+142
2. Deposit money	+80	+249	+172	+181	+185
Factors Affecting Money Supply Variations (1+2+3+4—5—6)					
1. Net Bank credit to Government (a+b)	+205	+249	+229*	+497**	+278£
(a) Reserve Bank's net credit to Govt. (i+ii)	+(272)	+(288)	(+290*)	(+518**)	
(i) To Central Govt.	+200	+213	+149*	+404**	+195£
(ii) To State Govts.	+267	+175	+136*	+292**	+333£
(b) Banks' holdings of Govt. Securities	—67	+38	+13	+112	—138
2. Net bank credit to private sector (a—b)	+5	+36	+80	+93	+83
(a) Banks' advances and holdings of private securities	(+72)	(+75)	(+141)	(+114)	
(b) Banks' time deposits	+169	+249	+96	+81	+176
3. Net foreign exchange assets of the R.B.I.	(+102)	(+210)	(+35)	(+60)	
4. Govt.'s net currency liabilities to the public	+222	+264	+239	+290	+427
5. Net non-monetary liabilities of the R.B.I.	+53	+15	+143	+209	+251
6. Net non-monetary liabilities of banks (including some errors & omissions)	(+120)	(+54)	(+204)	+(230)	
	—27	+27	—34*	—16**	+23£
	+9	+20	+18	+13	+20
	+28	+39	+30	+31	+52
	+68	+31	—56	+86	+72

†Provisional.

£ Adjusted for the revaluation of Reserve Bank's assets after the change in the par value of the rupee.

* Adjusted for sale of gold by the Government to R.B.I.

** Adjusted for purchase of gold by the Government from the R.B.I.

NOTE :—(i) Figures in brackets of commercial banks' holding of Govt. securities and time deposits are adjusted for transfer of U.S. rupee funds from State Bank to the Reserve Bank.

(ii) Figures of factors affecting money supply variations may not add up to totals due to rounding.

4·3 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS—SEASONAL FLOW OF FUNDS

(Rs. crores)

	1965 Slack season	1965-66 Busy season	1966 Slack season	1966-67 Busy season
I. Deposit Expansion—				
Demand Deposit	+80	+121	+85	+107
Time Deposit	+98	+93 (+114)	+180	+54
Total	+178	+214 (+235)	+265	+161
II. Credit (Decline+, Increase —) .	+93	—310	+86	—427
III. Net flow of Funds (I+II) . .	+271	—96 (—75)	+351	+266
IV. Borrowings from RBI (Decline +, Increase —)	+123	—28	+30	—41
V. Investments in Govt. Securities .	+ 139	—27 (—6)	+298	—198
VI. Other Sources/Avenues . . .	+ 9	—41	+23	—27

NOTE :—Figures in the brackets are exclusive of changes in U.S. Funds with the State Bank.

4·4 : SECURED ADVANCES OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Rs. crores)

Nature of Security	Outstanding as on 27th January 1967	Variations during					
		1966-67 Busy season Oct. 28-Jan. 27	1965-66 Busy season Oct. 29-Jan. 28	1966 Slack Season Apr. 29-Oct. 28	1965-66 Busy Season Oct. 29-Apr. 28	1965 Slack Season Apr. 30-Oct. 29	1964-65 Busy Season Oct. 30 to April 30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. *Food Articles*	*146·39*	*+19·45*	*+25·50*	*—102·32*	*+121·35*	*—55·94*	*+124·64*
1. Paddy and rice	16·28	—3·14	—0·06	—30·55	+35·21	— 5·32	+15·94
2. Wheat	10·14	—1·83	—1·22	+3·03	—4·72	+11·49	+0·17
3. Other grains and pulses	18·02	+3·44	—0·07	—5·10	+5·13	+1·48	+5·97
4. Sugar and gur	81·38	+10·74	+23·79	—64·88	+83·50	—58·34	+90·79
5. Vegetable oils (including vanaspati)	20·57	+10·24	+3·06	—4·82	+2·23	—5·25	+11·77
II. *Industrial Raw Materials*	*189·37*	*+87·64*	*+53·30*	*—104·49*	*+88·86*	*—97·70*	*+105·18*
1. Groundnuts	29·02	+27·39	+15·43	—12·99	+11·89	—11·01	+12·72
2. Other oil seeds	16·74	+7·82	+2·94	—15·43	+15·60	—10·56	+13·78
3. Cotton and kapas	101·75	+34·05	+27·51	—70·46	+52·07	—60·51	+71·22
4. Raw jute	41·86	+18·38	+7·42	—5·61	+9·30	—15·62	+7·46
III. *Plantation Products*	*68·05*	*—13·15*	*—8·06*	*+2·89*	*+7·16*	*+3·92*	*+4·79*
1. Pepper and Other spices	9·61	+1·03	+0·29	—2·47	+5·13	—0·12	+1·34
2. Cashewnuts	9·09	—0·31	—0·58	—1·60	+2·79	—1·95	+3·69
3. Tea	42·96	—13·03	—8·48	+8·37	—4·68	+8·63	—3·49
4. Coffee	6·39	—0·84	+0·71	—1·41	+3·92	—2·64	+3·25
IV. *Manufactures and Minerals*	*1001·55*	*+72·27*	*+12·43*	*+97·88*	*—10·65*	*+82·75*	*+63·71*
1. Cotton textiles	180·55	+0·70	—5·59	+9·17	—16·57	+10·40	+24·89
2. Jute textiles	56·24	+4·97	—0·71	+8·39	—0·49	+5·75	—2·28
3. Other textiles (silk, art-silk woollen, etc.)	43·73	—2·51	—6·42	+7·77	—3·55	+3·17	—5·28
4. Iron, steel & engineering products	399·27	+25·83	+14·92	+54·23	+11·96	+44·54	+29·42
5. Other metals and metal products	39·40	+2·39	+0·04	—2·03	—2·65	+6·95	+0·97
6. Coal, manganese, mica & other minerals and mineral oils	45·24	+3·27	+0·46	+1·55	—4·64	—1·37	+11·01

4·4 : SECURED ADVANCES OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS—*contd.*

(crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Chemicals, dyes, paints, drugs & pharmaceuticals	82·43	+13·64	+3·82	+0·96	+5·27	+0·69	+6·58
8. Electrical goods	61·77	+10·11	+1·75	+9·64	—0·73	+5·49	+5·94
9. Other manufactured goods	92·92	+13·87	+4·16	+8·20	+0·75	+7·13	—7·54
V. *Other Securities*	*723·39*	*+64·48*	*+22·39*	*—7·94*	*+63·51*	*+13·32*	*+70·75*
1. Real Estate	50·12	+4·05	+0·09	—3·01	+3·70	+3·74	+0·90
2. Gold and silver bullion and ornaments	25·22	+2·27	—0·35	+3·22	—1·15	+0·50	—0·15
3. Fixed deposits	56·88	+6·93	+3·99	+3·80	+5·37	+6·01	+4·30
4. Governmentand other trustee securities	25·40	—1·48	—2·64	+4·66	—4·84	—0·14	—9·26
5. Shares and debentures of joint stock companies	114·76	+5·75	+2·96	—8·79	+5·76	—7·73	+4·67
6. Assets of industrial concerns fixed or floating (other than those specified under above categories)	168·93	+7·21	+4·20	—3·61	+8·04	+13·47	+28·78
7. Other secured advances not mentioned above	234·19	+27·21	+10·39	+0·29	+42·74	—4·01	+40·75
8. Composite advances	47·89	+12·54	+3·75	—4·50	+3·89	+1·48	+0·76
VI. *Total secured Advances* (I+II+III+IV+V)	*2128·75*	*+230·69*	*+105.56*	*—113·98*	*+270·23*	*—53·65*	*+369·07*
VII. *Clean Advances*	*374·93*	*+29·67*	*+19·28*	*+27·08*	*+41·45*	*—30·46*	*+20·08*
VIII. *Total Bank Credit* (VI+VII)	*2503·68*	*+260·36*	*+124·84*	*—86·90*	*+311·68*	*—84·11*	*+389·15*

5·1 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(1952-53 = 100)

	Food Articles		Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	Industrial Raw Materials				Manufactures	All Commodities
	Total	Food-grains			Total	Raw Cotton	Raw Jute	Oil seeds		
Weights	50·4	23·5	2·1	3·0	15·5	3·2	2·3	6·0	29·0	100·0
Last Week of										
1955-56	94·6	86·1	78·4	97·1	110·6	109·0	116·0	111·0	102·9	99·2
1956-57	101·7	96·2	87·8	106·5	116·8	113·0	133·0	117·0	105·8	105·1
1957-58	103·4	90·7	94·4	114·4	112·9	103·0	122·0	116·0	107·3	106·1
1958-59	112·7	102·1	98·9	115·9	115·9	99·6	114·1	127·7	109·5	112·1
1959-60	116·5	100·2	97·1	117·8	132·0	113·0	141·0	140·4	117·0	118·7
1960-61	118·1	98·8	114·6	121·0	158·5	110·9	267·4	160·0	128·8	127·5
1961-62	118·4	99·8	98·8	122·4	134·7	112·6	143·2	147·6	126·3	122·9
1962-63	123·5	102·2	117·0	137·6	135·3	117·6	149·8	142·5	129·5	127·4
1963-64	141·0	123·6	119·4	140·4	146·1	120·0	151·2	166·0	132·8	138·9
1964-65	153·7	142·4	138·4	148·2	163·3	131·6	171·9	194·2	141·2	151·0
1965-66	175·3	156·1	127·5	160·3	210·0	128·4	278·1	263·8	157·3	174·0
1966-67	217·6	200·9	127·7	172·9	236·1	149·6	252·2	315·0	167·5	202·7
Average of Weeks										
1955-56	86·6	73·1	81·0	95·2	99·0	96·9	117·1	85·4	99·7	92·5
1956-57	102·3	93·5	84·3	104·2	116·0	110·6	125·5	120·0	106·3	105·3
1957-58	106·5	97·5	94·0	113·4	116·5	106·1	132·8	120·3	108·1	108·4
1958-59	115·2	106·3	95·4	115·4	115·5	99·2	117·5	127·0	108·4	112·9
1959-60	119·0	102·3	99·5	116·5	123·7	105·8	124·5	134·5	111·7	117·1
1960-61	120·0	102·3	109·9	120·0	145·4	111·8	210·2	149·9	123·9	124·9
1961-62	120·1	100·4	100·3	122·1	142·6	108·6	178·0	156·4	126·6	125·1
1962-63	126·1	105·5	100·9	124·4	136·5	112·7	146·7	151·4	128·8	127·9
1963-64	136·8	116·1	199·6	139·4	139·5	118·6	147·5	154·1	131·1	135·3
1964-65	159·9	144·0	131·2	144·9	162·7	125·9	164·4	200·3	137·3	152·7
1965-66	168·8	150·5	136·6	153·0	189·1	129·2	219·1	240·5	149·2	165·1
1966-67	199·8	178·4	130·3	169·7	228·6	139·3	266·3	300·3	163·0	191·2
Last Week of										
1963—										
January	124·4	103·2	99·4	125·1	133·6	109·1	147·8	144·7	128·4	126.5
February	123·2	101·8	98·9	123·5	133·7	114·3	150·7	141·1	129·3	126·1
March	123·5	102·2	117·0	137·6	135·3	117·6	149·8	142·5	129·5	127·4
April	130·3	108·3	118·0	138·1	136·4	119·4	149·5	145·6	130·1	131·2
May	132·7	109·7	118·7	139·1	138·2	119·8	148·0	150·6	130·7	132·9
June	136·9	113·1	120·1	139·9	139·0	117·7	148·3	153·5	130·3	135·0
July	138·1	113·9	119·0	138·7	137·5	118·6	137·7	154·1	130·7	135·5
August	139·3	114·7	118·2	139·0	141·7	120·8	145·6	160·4	131·0	136·8
September	138·7	116·9	118·7	139·1	140·1	114·8	146·3	161·3	131·1	136·3
October	138·8	117·6	119·9	139·1	136·9	114·1	149·5	151·4	131·0	135·9
November	134·5	117·5	118·6	139·4	136·6	116·5	147·0	147·8	130·7	133·5
December	137·7	119·1	122·4	140.0	140·0	119·4	147·7	153·0	131·1	135·9

1964—										
January	138·7	119·6	122·7	139·5	141·5	120·3	149·4	153·5	132·0	136·9
February	141·8	125·4	121·7	140·6	144·3	121·0	150·1	161·3	132·1	138·9
March	141·0	123·6	119·4	140·4	146·1	120·0	151·2	166·0	132·8	138·9
April	144·4	125·5	120·2	142·5	148·4	121·8	149·9	172·3	132·7	141·1
May	149·5	130·2	118·6	141·7	150·3	122·4	148·9	177·6	133·4	144·1
June	155·1	135·9	127·7	143·0	154·9	121·9	145·0	192·1	133·5	147·7
July	161·7	142·6	128·4	143·5	160·9	124·0	147·7	204·6	133·9	152·3
August	166·0	149·1	130·0	143·8	170·8	123·8	199·6	209·9	136·7	156·8
September	171·4	158·5	131·1	143·6	170·8	124·1	166·4	220·9	137·2	159·7
October	165·8	152·6	133·5	145·3	161·9	126·0	171·0	196·0	138·1	155·9
November	163·1	148·3	135·8	144·9	166·5	131·9	164·8	206·3	139·9	155·8
December	167·2	153·6	135·3	146·0	174·0	129·4	160·7	229·0	141·3	159·5
1965—										
January	163·9	151·3	138·8	147·8	166·5	127·9	175·5	202·8	140·6	156·6
February	159·4	148·4	138·8	148·4	169·8	131·5	172.7	210·2	140·9	154·9
March	153·7	142·4	138·4	148·2	163·3	131·6	171·9	194·2	141·2	151·1
April	157·3	141·3	139·0	146·3	173·8	130·7	196·8	211·2	144·6	155·5
May	159·9	139·9	138·0	147·0	174·7	130·8	203·9	211·3	144·7	157·0
June	161·3	140·5	138·9	147·3	177·9	130·0	200·4	220·1	145·0	158·3
July	173·4	152·7	138·6	148·2	186·3	126·1	190·8	248·4	145·8	165·9
August	174·8	155·9	136·9	149·2	186·8	127·0	191·4	249·0	147·3	167·1
September	170·5	152·9	137·9	149·5	185·8	125·8	199·0	243·1	147·8	165·0
October	170·8	150·9	136·1	153·0	192·2	128·5	211·4	253·8	148·8	166·5
November	174·7	157·0	136·4	152·8	196·2	131·4	231·2	253·8	150·5	169·6
December	171·9	154·5	136·4	155·1	199·2	131·3	253·0	250·1	152·0	169·1
1966—										
January	170·9	155·8	135·4	156·8	200·0	129·4	244·6	254·5	154·1	169·4
February	171·3	154·6	130·4	157·5	200·3	129·0	259·3	248·2	155·0	169·6
March	175·3	156·1	127·5	160·3	210·0	128·4	278·1	263·8	157·3	174·0
April	182·0	160·1	127·5	163·6	216·9	127·6	279·9	279·2	159·1	178·9
May	187·7	164·0	129·1	164·7	220·5	131·1	269·3	287·8	158·6	182·3
June	192·7	167·9	128·0	166·7	229·6	129·9	290·3	300·1	162·0	187·2
July	197·1	172·7	128·1	167·6	236·7	140·7	296·8	311·0	162·0	190·6
August	198·0	172·3	128·1	170·9	231·4	140·4	259·6	311·1	160·0	189·6
September	196·0	171·3	129·4	170·1	222·8	145·6	244·9	294·9	160·4	187·4
October	201·1	175·8	129·8	171·3	211·5	139·0	253·7	286·7	163·0	190·5
November	202·7	182·0	131·2	172·1	220·3	141·6	252·4	282·0	163·2	191·5
December	206·3	187·6	130·5	173·4	232·3	148·3	265·2	301·7	165·7	195·9
1967—										
January	210·8	197·5	131·2	174·9	238·8	147·7	255·9	321·0	167·5	199·5
February	218·2	203·1	131·8	174·2	241·2	149·5	254·4	325·6	167·4	203·6
March	217·6	200·9	128·0	172·9	236·1	149·6	252·2	315·0	167·5	202·7

5·2 : WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(1949=100)

Monthly average or Months	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Calcutta	Madras	Kanpur	Delhi	Gauhati	All India	
								All items	Food
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Financial Years :									
1955-56	110	89	93	100	79	100	87	96	94
1956-57	116	101	102	113	91	112	99	107	108
1957-58	122	104	105	117	93	112	104	112	111
1958-59	130	115	109	126	101	117	101	118	121
1959-60	136	124	112	135	97	119	99	123	126
1960-61	137	120	113	146	100	121	104	124	125
1961-62	142	121	115	149	103	128	107	127	126
1962-63	145	121	121	150	106	130	112	131	131
1963-64	150	129	..	153	..	137	112	137	138
1964-65	172	158	..	177	..	153	128	157	162
1965-66	187	164	..	192	..	165	135	169	174
Calendar Years :									
1955	110	87	92	99	78	99	87	96	92
1956	115	98	98	111	89	109	96	105	105
1957	120	104	105	116	94	114	103	111	112
1958	129	110	110	124	98	113	103	116	118
1959	134	125	110	133	98	120	98	121	125
1960	137	120	113	143	99	120	103	124	126
1961	140	121	114	148	102	127	106	126	126
1962	145	122	120	150	107	130	112	130	130
1963	146	121	..	151	109	134	111	134	135
1964	168	154	..	160	..	149	124	152	155
1965	182	164	..	190	..	160	134	166	172
1966	207	180	..	203	..	187	151	184	190
1964—									
January	158	142	..	157	..	140	115	140	140
February	159	147	..	157	..	145	113	142	141
March	162	148	..	158	..	145	119	143	143
April	162	150	..	159	..	146	121	144	145
May	163	151	..	163	..	144	121	147	147
June	166	152	..	169	..	145	119	150	152
July	171	156	..	174	..	149	126	154	158
August	172	155	..	174	..	151	128	156	161
September	173	158	..	174	..	153	129	159	165
October	175	161	..	177	..	155	130	163	170
November	177	162	..	182	..	157	133	163	170
December	177	166	..	186	..	161	137	164	171

1965—									
January	177	166	..	189	..	161	132	165	172
February	175	162	..	188	..	159	133	162	167
March	173	160	..	187	..	155	133	159	162
April	175	160	..	187	..	157	131	160	163
May	176	164	..	187	..	156	131	161	164
June	179	163	..	187	..	158	134	163	168
July	181	164	..	189	..	161	134	168	173
August	185	167	..	189	..	164	138	170	177
September	188	167	..	191	..	164	135	172	178
October	188	166	..	191	..	161	137	172	178
November	191	167	..	195	..	164	135	173	181
December	194	168	..	198	..	165	135	173	179
1966—									
January	197	167	..	198	..	176	136	173	178
February	198	166	..	195	..	176	137	174	177
March	201	167	..	194	..	178	137	174	177
April	204	173	..	195	..	181	140	175	178
May	204	174	..	198	..	185	145	181	187
June	205	178	..	202	..	191	148	185	191
July	210	181	..	204	..	192	155	188	190
August	213	183	..	205	..	192	168	190	197
September	211	185	..	205	..	192	160	191	198
October	213	189	..	208	..	193	157	192	199
November	214	193	..	212	..	196	165	194	202
December	215	198	..	216	..	197	168	197	206
1967—									
January	218	202	..	214	..	200	163	197	206
February	N.A.	N.A.	..	214	..	202	164	198	206

NOTE—(*i*) The upward revision of the index in Ahmedabad from November 1963, in Bombay from December 1963 and in Delhi from January 1966 was due to the acceptance of the Expert Committee recommendations by the Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Delhi Administration respectively.

(*ii*) For Calcutta and Kanpur, the old series with 1949 as base has been discontinued. According to the new series (Base 1960=100), the indices since 1961 are as follows :

	Calcutta	Kanpur
1961	101	101
1962	107	105
1963	112	109
1964	121	131
1965	128	145
1966	144	150
1964—		
July	119	130
August	125	137
September	129	143
October	132	141

	Calcutta	Kanpur
1965—		
January	122	148
February	123	143
March	124	138
April	124	136
May	124	134
June	127	142
July	130	148
August	130	150
September	132	152
October	134	151
November	131	149
December	131	149

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
								Calcutta	Kanpur
November	130	140	1966—						
December	127	144							
			January					131	151
			February					136	146
			March					141	141
			April					140	142
			May					144	144
			June					146	148
			July					146	152
			August					146	154
			September					148	152
			October					150	154
			November					151	155
			December					153	157
			1967—						
			January					150	157

5·3: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES

(Base : 1960=100)

Monthly average or months	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Calcutta	Madras	Kanpur	Delhi-New Delhi	Gauhati	All India
Calendar Years :								
1961	102	102	101	105	101	104	105	103
1962	106	104	106	110	106	109	109	107
1963	112	108	111	114	110	114	112	112
1964	122	123	116	123	127	123	118	122
1965	130	129	123	131	136	129	123	130
1966	139	140	136	143	142	139	134	142
1966—								
January	133	131	127	137	139	132	125	134
February	133	131	128	136	139	133	124	134
March	134	132	130	137	135	135	125	113
April	136	135	131	138	137	135	126	137
May	138	137	134	140	140	137	130	139
June	142	140	136	143	143	139	138	143
July	142	143	138	144	146	142	142	144
August	143	143	139	144	146	143	142	145
September	142	145	140	145	146	143	139	146
October	143	147	141	146	147	142	138	147
November	143	150	141	151	146	142	137	148
December	143	152	141	154	146	142	140	149

5·4 : INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES—ALL INDIA

Average of weeks ended Saturday	Government and Semi-Government Securities	Debentures of Joint Stock Companies	Preference Shares	Variable Dividend Industrial Securities							
				Cotton Textiles	Jute Textiles	Iron and Steel	Coal	Cement	Sugar	Financial Institutions	Total
				(Base : 1952-53=100)							
1957-58*	98.3	99.6	88.0	119.9	63.4	115.7	89.1	125.2	159.7	150.2	125.4
1958-59	99.9	100.1	87.2	113.6	80.2	145.2	107.1	129.0	163.9	176.2	137.3
1959-60	101.2	101.8	92.2	129.2	96.6	161.1	113.7	136.0	178.6	173.6	155.3
1960-61	101.0	100.8	87.2	151.1	90.3	159.5	120.2	143.5	186.8	175.9	171.7
1961-62	100.9	101.1	83.2	180.1	90.9	164.0	123.4	149.0	157.6	206.7	183.7
1962-63	100.1	99.2	81.3	179.8	100.5	150.8	120.4	155.2	135.3	206.0	159.5
1963-64	99.4	97.6	81.6	167.2	97.0	152.7	107.2	144.2	128.3	187.9	167.1
1964-65	99.5	98.3	81.8	159.1	84.3	163.1	93.7	140.4	129.0	191.1	163.9
				(Base : 1961-62=100)							
1964-65	98.2	95.7	101.5	81.8	90.5	99.4	80.2	92.6	86.9	96.3	86.7
1965-66	94.6	93.9	94.4	69.8	70.6	95.9	71.4	85.6	80.0	95.6	76.1
1966—											
January	93.5	93.6	91.1	65.1	65.0	92.7	66.5	86.2	78.0	94.2	73.5
February	93.6	93.6	90.9	64.5	64.7	92.8	66.6	85.7	76.5	95.3	73.5
March	93.6	93.5	90.9	66.8	64.4	97.0	66.4	88.2	76.8	96.1	75.4
April	93.6	92.7	91.3	69.3	65.2	101.8	68.7	92.6	78.9	98.0	79.2
May	93.7	92.6	91.0	69.7	66.5	103.5	72.6	94.0	78.3	98.1	80.4
June	93.9	91.9	91.0	68.8	63.6	105.6	70.8	95.8	77.7	98.9	80.6
July	94.3	91.2	91.2	68.1	63.8	106.6	69.2	96.2	77.1	99.2	80.6
August	94.5	91.5	90.8	66.4	61.7	105.5	66.0	95.4	76.7	99.6	79.4
September	94.6	91.8	89.8	63.9	60.8	100.4	64.8	94.2	75.4	98.4	77.3
October	94.6	91.7	89.4	64.6	60.1	102.7	65.0	96.4	77.8	98.7	78.6
November	94.6	91.5	89.3	64.1	60.7	102.4	64.6	97.5	77.8	99.1	78.7
December	94.5	91.7	89.2	64.2	60.1	103.5	63.0	99.2	78.4	99.0	79.1
1967—											
January	94.6	91.7	89.1	66.4	59.6	109.6	61.6	102.6	80.3	99.7	82.2
February	94.6	91.8	88.8	67.2	60.4	112.8	61.9	108.1	78.8	100.9	84.2
March	94.6	91.8	88.7	65.6	58.2	110.4	60.9	105.9	75.4	101.3	82.5

*of 40 weeks.

6·1 : INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES AND TRANSACTION WITH THE IMF

(Rs. crores)

End of	Reserves			Transactions with IMF	
	Gold*	Foreign exchange**	Total	Drawings	Repurchases
1950-51	40·0	911·4	951·4	..	..
1955-56	40·0	784·6	824·6	..	7·1
1956-57	117·8	563·3	681·1	60·7	6·0
1957-58	117·8	303·4	421·2	34·5	..
1958-59	117·8	261·1	378·9	..	..
1959-60	117·8	245·1	362·9	..	23·8
1960-61	117·8	185·8	303·6	..	10·7
1961-62	117·8	179·5	297·3	119·1	60·7
1962-63	117·8	177·3	295·1	11·9	..
1963-64	117·8	188·0	305·8	..	23·8
1964-65	133·8	115·9	249·7	47·6	47·6
1965-66	115·9	182·1	298·0	65·5	35·7
1965-66 :					
April—June	115·9	131·4 (275·96)	247·3 (519·33)	23·8 (50·00)	..
July—September	115·9	125·2 (263·02)	241·1 (506·39)	11·9 (25·00)	..
October—December	115·9	169·5 (356·05)	389·1 (599·42)	11·9 (25·00)	..
January—March	115·9	182·1 (382·39)	498·0 (625·76)	17·8 (37·50)	35·7 (75·0)
1966-67 :					
April—June	115·9	398·6 (531·53)	514·5 (774·90)	89·3 (187·51)	..
July—September	115·9	310·2 (413·56)	426·1 (656·93)	..	37·5 (50·0)
October—December	115·9	273·2 (364·27)	389·1 (607·64)	..	..
January 1967	115·9	262·6 (350·13)	378·5 (593·50)	..	..
February 1967	115·9	283·8 (378·36)	399·7 (621·73)	..	..
March 1967	115·9	296·1 (394·8)	412·0 (638·2)	..	5·6 (7·50)

NOTE :—Figures in brackets indicate value in million U.S. dollars.

*Include (*a*) 7·1 million ounces of gold till January 7, 1965, 7·4 million ounces till January 21, 1965, 7·7 million ounces till February 18, 1965, 8·0 million ounces till February 27, 1966 and 7·0 million ounces thereafter. Gold was valued at Rs. 21·24 per tola upto October 5 1956 and thereafter at Rs. 62·50 per tola or Rs. 53·58 per 10 grams.

** Include foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India and Government balances held abroad.

P—Provisional.

6·2 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED) 1960-61 TO 1965-66

(Rupees crores)

	1960-61 (*Final*)	1961-62 (*Final*)	1962-63 (*Final*)	1963-64 (*Revised*)	1964-65 (*Preliminary*)	1965-66 (*Preliminary*)
1. Imports—c.i.f[1]	1081·5	996·3	1079·0	1215·0	1362·9	1335·3
(a) P.L. 480 Title I	185·1	86·3	121·4	167·4	229·4	250·2
(b) Others	896·4	910·0	957·6	1047·6	1133·5	1085·1
2. Exports—f.o.b.	630·5	668·3	680·9	801·7	802·7	781·8
3. *Trade Balance* (2—1)	—451·0	—328·0	—398·1	—413·3	—560·2	—553·5
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	..	..	..	..	+16·0	..
5. Invisibles—						
(i) Receipts[2]	176·4	173·5	173·6	188·3	167·1	201·3
(ii) Payments	177·1	203·0	222·2	231·1	255·7	270·5
of which Interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits	33·8	46·0	58·6	65·8	74·3	88·1
(iii) Net	—0·7	—29·5	—48·6	—42·8	—88·6	—69·2
6. *Current account (net)*	—451·7	—357·5	—446·7	—456·1	—632·8	—622·7
7. *Capital transactions*						
(a) Private[3]						
(i) Receipts	51·5	30·4	40·7	41·4	21·4	21·8
(ii) Payments	35·0	36·4	45·7	40·3	24·5	40·0
(iii) Net	+16·5	—6·0	—5·0	+1·1	—3·1	+18·2
(b) Government[4]						
(i) Receipts	36·4	108·4	57·4	66·1	86·8	177·0
(ii) Payments	32·1	96·7	33·0	28·9	39·8	166·0
(iii) Net	+4·3	+11·7	+24·4	+37·2	+47·0	+11·0
(c) Amortization payments (Gross)	—37·6	—60·3	—53·2	—57·8	—75·7	—82·0
(d) Repurchase of rupees from IMF	—10·7	—60·7	..	—23·8	—47·6	—35·7
(e) Banking capital[5] (net)	+9·7	—2·5	+9·9	+0·4	—7·0	—12·5
8. *Errors and Omissions*	—6·3	+7·8	+5·9	—54·9	—71·2	+24·0
9. *Total Deficit (6 to 8)*	—475·8	—467·5	—464·7	—553·9	—790·4	—736·1
Financed by :						
10. *External Assistance*						
(a) Loans (excluding PL 480 PL 665 loans)	+198·0	+225·3	+306·3	+376·5	+435·3	+434·3
(b) Grants (excluding PL 480 PL 665 grants)	+33·4	+30·5	+22·8	+20·8	+21·9	+34·4
(c) PL 480 (gross)	+185·1	+86·3	+121·4	+167·4	+229·4	+250·2
TOTAL (a+b+c)	+416·5	+342·1	+450·5	+564·7	+686·6	+718·9

11. Drawings from the IMF (Gross)	..	+119·1	+11·9	..	+47·6	+65·5
12. Decline in reserves (+)/Increase(—)	+59·3	+6·3	+2·3	—10·8	+56·2	—48·3
TOTAL (10 to 12)	+475·8	+467·5	+464·7	+553·9	+790·4	+736·1

NOTE :—Figures shown in this table for some items do not correspond with the similar statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India. The difference is due to adjustments made in the above table in receipts and payments in respect of PL 480 assistance which have been grouped together under External Assistance and Imports respectively, and excluded from other heads of account. The presentation of balance of payment statistics in the table above also differs from adjusted balance of payments tables in earlier issues of the Economic Survey. In the table above, interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits (unlike in earlier issues) are inclusive of payments in respect of loans repayable in Rupees.

1. Exclude freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. authorities.
2. Exclude receipts on account of freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. authorities, these also exclude all grants under Colombo Plan and PL 480 Titles I, II and III, U.S. Embassy expenditure out of PL 480 Title I funds and miscellaneous receipts out of PL 665.
3. Receipts by way of drawings on loans extended to private sector under the external assistance programme including loans out of Cooley funds and corresponding amortization payments are excluded from items 7a(i) and 7a(ii) and are included under items 10(a) and 7(c) respectively.
4. Include all official capital transactions not enumerated separately but exclude changes in PL 480/665 balances.
5. The net movement shown here has been adjusted to exclude changes in Cooley Fund account balances arising out of disbursement by way of loans and transfers from and to other accounts.

6.2(i): INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED) DURING APRIL—SEPTEMBER 1965 AND 1966

Rs. Crores
Figures in brackets in million U.S. dollars

		1965			1966		
		April-June	July-Sept.	Total Apr.-Sept.	April-June	July Sept.	Total Apr.-Sept
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Imports—c.i.f.[1]	357.9 (751.6)	358.7 (753.2)	*716.6* (1504.9)	400.1 (714.0)	480.7 (640.9)	*880.8* (1354.9)
	(a) P.L 480 Title I	66.9 (140.5)	77.4 (162.5)	*144.3* (303.0)	70.7 (129.8)	80.4 (107.2)	*151.1* (237.0)
	(b) Others	291.0 (611.1)	281.3 (590.7)	*572.3* (1201.8)	329.4 (584.2)	400.3 (533.7)	*729.7* (1117.9)
2.	Exports—f.o.b.	207.7 (436.2)	206.1 (432.8)	*413.8* (869.1)	200.0 (362.9)	276.0 (368.0)	*476.0* (730.9
3.	*Trade Balance (2—1)*	—150.2 (—315.4)	—152.6 —320.5)	—302.8 (—635.9)	—200.1 (—351.1)	—204.7 (—272.9)	—404.8 (—624.0)
4.	Non-monetary gold movement (net)	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Invisibles	41.5	40.1	81.6	55.4	58.0	*113.4*
	(i) Receipts[2]	(87.1)	(84.2)	(171.4)	(97.9)	(77.3)	(175.2)
	(ii) Payments	63.2 (132.7)	62.8 (131.9)	*126.0* (264.6)	78.1 (138.8)	92.2 (122.9)	*170.3* (261.7)
	of which Interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits	19.7 (41.4)	22.8 (47.9)	*42.5* (89.3)	27.7 (50.8)	36.6 (48.8)	*64.3* (99.6)
	(iii) Net	—21.7 (—45.6)	—22.7 (—47.7)	—44.4 (—93.2)	—22.7 (41.0)—	—34.2 (—45.6)	—56.9 (—86.6)
6.	*Current account (net)*	—171.9 (—361.0)	—175.3 (—368.1)	—347.2 (—729.1)	—222.8 (—392.1)	—238.9 (—318.5)	—461.7 (—710.6)
7.	*Capital transactions*						
	(a) Private[3]	3.0	4.4	7.4	4.4	3.9	8.3
	(i) Receipts	(6.3)	(9.2)	(15.5)	(7.6)	(5.2)	(12.8)
	(ii) Payments	12.9 (27.1)	10.2 (21.4)	*23.1* (48.5)	8.5 (16.2)	11.3 (15.1)	*19.8* (31.3)
	(iii) Net	—9.9 (—20.8)	—5.8 (—12.2)	—15.7 (—33.0)	—4.1 —8 .6)	—7.4 (—9.9)	—11.5 (—18.5)
	(b) Government[4]	15.8	18.0	*33.8*	24.7	33.1	*57.8*
	(i) Receipts	(33.2)	(37.8)	(71.0)	(44.9)	(44.1)	(89.0)
	(ii) Payments	25.5 (53.6)	25.8 (54.2)	*51.3* (107.8)	13.4 (23.5)	29.1 (38.8)	*42.5* (62.3)
	(iii) Net	—9.7 (—20.4)	—7.8 (—16.4)	—17.5 (—36.8)	+11.3 (+21.4)	+4.0 (+5.3)	+15.3 (+26.7)
	(c) Amortization payments (Gross)	—14.9 (—31.3)	—23.3 (—48.9)	—38.2 (—80.2)	—25.4 (—43.7)	—43.7 (—58.3)	—69.1 (—102.0)
	(d) Repurchase of rupees from IMF	..	..	..	..	—37.5 (—50.0)	—37.5 (—50.0)
	(e) Banking capital[5] (net)	—2.5 (—5.3)	+1.0 —2.1	—1.5 (—3.2)	—11.9 (—21.0)	+2.5 (+3.3)	—9.4 (—17.7)
8.	*Errors and Omissions*	—10.0 (—21.0)	—8.0 (—16.8)	—18.00 (—37.8)	—42.3 (—72.9)	+15.9 (+21.2)	+58.2 (+94.1)
9	**Total Deficit** *(6 to 8)*	—218.7 (—459.7)	—219.2 (—460.3)	—438.1 (—920.0)	—210.6 (—371.1)	—305.1 (—406.8)	—515.7 (—777.9)

Financed by :						
10. **External Assistance**						
(a) Loans (excluding PL 480 PL 665 loans)	+118.3 (+248.4)	+115.0 (+241.5)	+233.3 (+489.9)	+103.4 (+180.1)	+123.7 (+164.9)	+227.1 (+345.1)
(b) Grants (excluding PL 480 PL 665 grants)	+7.5 (+15.8)	+8.8 (+18.5)	+16.3 (+34.3)	+13.5 (+24.7)	+12.5 (+16.7)	+26.0 (+41.4)
(c) PL 480 (gross)	+66.9 (+140.5)	+77.4 +(162.5)	+144.3 (+303.0)	+70.7 (+129.6)	+80.4 (+107.2)	+151.1 (+236.8)
Total (a+b+c)	+192.7 (404.7)	+201.2 (+422.5)	+393.9 (+827.2)	+187.6 (+334.4)	+216.6 (+288.8)	+404.2 (+623.2)
11. Drawings from the IMF (Gross)	+23.8 (+50.0)	+11.9 (+25.0)	+35.7 (+75.0)	+89.3 (+187.5)	..	+89.3 (+187.5)
12. Decline in reserves (+)/ Increase(—)	+2.4 (+5.0)	+6.1 (+12.8)	+8.5 (+17.8)	—66.3 (—150.8)	+88.5 (+118.0)	+22.2 (—32.8)
Total (*10 to 12*)	+218.9 (+459.7)	+219.2 (+460.3)	+438.1 (+920.0)	+210.6 (+371.1)	+305.1 (+406.8)	+515.7 (+777.9)

For foot-notes see table no. 6·2.

6·3 : INDIA'S IMPORTS—1960-61 TO 1965-66

(Rs. crores)

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1. Cereals	214·3	118·1	167·3	199·4	301·6	291·2£
2. Fruits, nuts and vegetables	17·1	12·9	13·4	14·3	18·7	8·5
3. Milk, fish and spices	5·5	5·6	8·5	6·7	10·3	9·2
4. Vegetable oils	..	4·4	3·7	3·9	4·1	12·
5. Copra	9·7	6·8	8·5	8·0	4·1	2·9
6. Rubber	31·1	12·3	11·5	10·5	6·5	5·1
7. Pulp, newsprint, paper and paper-board	16·1	15·0	15·7	13·1	15·7	10·1
8. Textile yarn	15·6	11·6	12·5	11·1	13·9	6·8
9. Raw cotton	81·1	62·9	55·9	46·3	50·9	38·4
10. Raw Jute	5·4	6·5	2·6	2·3	6·8	8·2
11. Raw wool and wool tops	10·5	29·2	11·9	13·2	8·0	6·2
12. Fertilizers (Manufactured)	6·5	15·2	15·1	13·2	15·2	26·6
13. Drugs and medicines	8·9	8·4	6·6	5·1	5·4	4·8
14. Dyes and colours	12·1	11·4	10·3	8·7	9·2	6·7
15. Other chemicals	26·7	37·1	41·3	34·9	36·2	37·2
16. Fuels and lubricants	87·4	87·9	82·7	97·7	86·2	75·9
17. Iron and Steel	80·8	90·0	77·1	70·7	73·8	70·7
18. Non-ferrous metals	43·3	46·2	54·5	48·0	55·9	64·3
19. Machinary	216·3	240·6	279·9	394·7	416·6	379·4
(a) Private	116·6	139·2	142·0	161·4	138·3	121·0
(b) Government	99·7	101·4	137·9	233·3	278·3	258·4
20. Transport and Communication equipment and stores	80·1	73·6	73·4	86·5	82·1	69·2
21. Electrical goods	17·4	20·4	19·9	20·6	17·8	14·6
Total (including other private and Government imports)	*1105·7*	*1006·0*	*1096·9*	*1243·4*	*1396·0*	*1335·3*

Based on Balance of Payments data.

£Freight reimbursements on PL 480 imports are, unlike the previous years, not included from April 1, 1965.

6·3(i) : INDIA'S IMPORTS DURING APRIL—SEPTEMBER 1965 AND 1966

(Figures in brackets in million U.S. dollars)

	1965			1966		
	April-June	July-Sept.	Total Apr.-Sept.	April-June	July-Sept.	Total Apr.-Sept.
1. Cereals	75·0 (157·5)	69·7 (146·4)	144·7 (303·9)	116·8 (209·7)	124·8 (166·4)	241·6 (376·1)
2. Fruits, nuts and vegetables	2·0 (6·3)	3·6 (7·6)	6·6 (13·9	4·1 (7·6)	4·2 (5·6)	8·3 (13·2)
3. Milk, fish and spices	4·1 (8·6)					
4. Vegetable oils	3·0 (6.3)	3·0 (6·3)	7·1 (14·9)	3·3 (5·8)	3·4 (4·5)	6·7 (10·3)
5. Copra	2·8 (5·9)	8·9 (18·7)	11·7 (24·6)	1·5 (2·8)	1·6 (2·1)	3·2 (4·9)
6. Rubber	0·6 (1·3)	0·6 (1·3)	1·2 (2·6)	0·6 (1·0)	0·4 (0·5)	1·0 (1·5)
7. Pulp, newsprint, paper and paper-board	2·0 (4.2)	1·6 (3.4)	3·6 (7.6)	0·8 (1.5)	0·9 (1.2)	1·7 (2.7)
8. Textile yarn	3·0 (6·3)	2·8 (5·9)	5·8 (12·2)	2·3 (4·1)	2·7 (3·6)	5·0 (7·7)
9. Raw cotton	2·6 (5·5)	1·8 (3·8)	4·4 (9·3)	1·4 (2·6)	1·3 (1·7)	2·7 (4·3)
10. Raw Jute	14·0 (29·4)	18·2 (38·2)	32·2 (67·6)	16·3 (32·5)	15·6 (20·8)	31·8 (53·3)
11. Raw wool and wooltops	3·4 (7·1)	2·1 (4·4)	5·5 (11·5)	11·6 (18·3)	12·4 (16·5)	24·0 (34·8)
12. Fertilisers (Manufactured)	1·9 (4·0)	1·4 (2·9)	3·3 (6·9)	1·5 (2·7)	1·8 (2·4)	3·3 (5·1)
13. Drugs and medicines	5·4 (11·3)	7·2 (15·2)	12·6 (26·5)	20·1 (33·5)	36·3 (48·4)	56·4 (81·9)
14. Dyes and colours	1·3 (2·7)	1·7 (3·6)	3·0 (6·3)	0·9 (1·7)	1·6 (2·1)	2·4 (3·8)
15. Other Chemicals	1·9 (4·0)	1·9 (4·0)	3·8 (8·0)	1·6 (3·1)	1·9 (2·5)	3·5 (5·6)
16. Fuels and lubricants	10·4 (21·8)	10·3 (21·6)	20·7 (43·4)	8·8 (16·3)	10·2 (13·6)	19·1 (29·9)
17. Iron and Steel	20·3 (42·6)	20·2 (42·4)	40·5 (85·0)	17·9 (33·3)	31·0 (41·3)	48·9 (74·6)
18. Non-ferrous metals	20·3 (42·6)	18·4 (38·6)	38·7 (81·2)	12·9 (23·0)	19·0 (25·3)	31·8 (48·3)
19. Machinery	22·4 (47·0)	20·1 (42·2)	42·5 (89·2)	10·2 (18·7)	22·0 (29·3)	32·2 (48·0)
(a) Private	96·2 (202·0)	96·2 (202·0)	192·5 (404·0)	99·7 (175·4)	109·9 (146·5)	209·5 (321·9)
(b) Government	31·2 (65·5)	33·9 (71·2)	65·2 (136·7)	31·8 (56·6)	42·6 (56·8)	74·4 (113·4)
20. Transport and Communication equipment and stores	65·0 (136·5)	62·3 (130·8)	127·3 (267·3)	67·9 (118·8)	67·3 (89·7)	135·1 (208·5)
21. Electrical goods	21·7 (45·6)	22·8 (47·9)	44·5 (93·5)	20·8 (38·7)	20·9 (27·9)	41·7 (66·6)
TOTAL (including other private and Government imports)[1]	4·0 (8·4)	4·4 (9·2)	8·4 (17·6)	3·3 (6·0)	3·5 (4·7)	6·8 (10·7)
	357·8 (751·4)	358·6 (753·1)	716·4 (1504·5)	400·2 (714·3)	480·7 (640·9)	880·9 (1355·2)

Based on Balance of Payments data (preliminary).

6.3(ii): INDIA'S PRINCIPAL IMPORTS DURING THE THREE PLAN PERIODS

(Rs. crores)

	Annual Averages		
	1st Plan	2nd Plan	3rd Plan
Foodgrains	120	160	216
Fertilisers	3	11	17
Cotton	77	45	51
Jute	25	5	5
Mineral Oils	73	80	86
Chemicals, drugs & medicines	34	53	53
Metals other than iron and steel	20	35	54
Iron & Steel	34	96	77
Electrical goods & apparatus	16	19	19
Machinery and locomotives	116	265	365
Others	212	311	273
TOTAL	730	1080	1216

Based on Balance of Payments Data.

6.3(iii): INDIA'S IMPORTS

(Rs. crores)

Commodities	1964-65	1965-66	April—December	
			1965-66	1966-67
1. Cereals and Cereal preparations	282.1 (592.7)	309.1 (649.4)	208.5 (438.1)	380.4 (557.6)
2. Mineral Fuels	68.7 (144.3)	68.4 (143.6)	51.5 (108.2)	47.4 (68.5)
3. Raw Cotton	58.1 (122.0)	46.2 (97.1)	32.3 (67.9)	28.2 (42.4)
4. Raw Jute	7.3 (15.4)	5.6 (11.8)	8.8 (18.5)	19.9 (26.6)
5. Wool Tops	2.1 (4.3)	0.3 (0.1)	10.6 (22.2)	13.6 (22.7)
6. Art Silk Yarn and Thread	2.7 (5.7)	5.7 (12.0)	1.8 (3.7)	0.5 (0.8)
7. Chemicals	34.0 (71.4)	35.8 (75.2)	48.5 (101.9)	60.8 (84.6)
8. Dyeing and Tanning Materials	9.2 (19.4)	6.6 (11.8)	5.3 (11.2)	5.4 (7.0)
9. Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	8.2 (17.3)	8.8 (18.4)	7.1 (15.0)	10.3 (14.9)
10. Fertilisers Manufactured	28.9 (60.8)	38.9 (81.7)	30.5 (64.1)	66.6 (95.0)
11. Copra	6.4 (13.5)	6.3 (13.2)	5.3 (11.0)	2.8 (4.2)
12. Paper, Paper Board, etc.	13.1 (27.6)	13.4 (28.1)	9.7 (20.3)	13.3 (17.9)
13. Scientific Equipments, etc.	10.3 (21.5)	8.8 (18.4)	6.8 (14.2)	5.9 (8.9)
14. Iron and Steel	105.0 (220.5)	97.8 (205.4)	79.0 (166.0)	60.6 (89.8)
15. Non-ferrous Metals	58.5 (122.9)	68.7 (144.2)	59.2 (124.4)	50.0 (71.8)
16. Metals Manufacture	16.9 (35.7)	18.1 (38.1)	13.8 (29.0)	10.4 (15.5)
17. Machinery	404.3 (849.3)	419.6 (881.2)	321.8 (676.1)	335.4 (497.7)
18. Transport Equipment	73.5 (154.4)	69.9 (146.9)	54.8 (115.2)	35.9 (52.4)
TOTAL (Including others)	1349.0 (2834.1)	1394.1 (2928.7)	1046.9 (2199.5)	1300.9 (1908.9)

NOTE : The figures in brackets are in million U.S. dollars.

Source : D.G.C.I. & S.

6·4 : EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Value in Rs. crores)

Commodities	Unit of Quantity	1964-65		1965-66		Apr.-Dec. 1965		Apr.-Dec. 1966	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Tea	million kgs.	212	124·6 (261·8)	197	114·8 (241·2)	156	91·7 (192·6)	137	114·2 (158·7)
Coffee	,,	31	13·4 (28·2)	26	12·9 (27·2)	22	10·3 (21·7)	20	11·4 (17·1)
Tobacco	,,	79	24·3 (51·0)	57	19·6 (41·1)	51	17·6 (37·0)	30	14·8 (23·8)
Black pepper	,,	17	6·8 (14·3)	26	11·1 (23·3)	15	6·5 (13·7)	14	7·8 (11·7)
Raw cotton and waste	'000 tonnes	81	14·1 (29·6)	63	12·3 (25·8)	49	10·4 (22·0)	45	10·4 (15·5)
Jute manufactures	,,	960	168·2 (353·3)	900	182·8 (384·0)	698	139·2 (292·7)	550	172·6 (251·0)
Oil cakes	,,	975	39·8 (83·5)	829	34·6 (72·7)	573	23·8 (50·1)	582	32·1 (47·7)
Hides and skins undressed	million kgs.	12	8·2 (17·3)	11	9·0 (20·6)	81	6·2 (9·5)	68	8·2 (11·8)
Leather & leather mfrs.	Value	..	23·2 (48·7)	..	23·1 (48·6)	..	18·0 (37·8)	..	39·3 (57·1)
Iron ore	Million tonnes	10	37·4 (78·5)	12	42·1 (88·4)	8	27·2 (57·1)	9	43·8 (64·9)
Manganese ore	'000 tonnes	1552	13·1 (27·6)	1352	11·0 (23·2)	872	7·5 (15·7)	869	9·4 (14·1)
Sugar	'000 tonnes	271	21·2 (44·5)	311	11·3 (23·8)	192	18·1 (17·0)	328	12·5 (20·2)
Cashew kernels	million kgs.	56	29·0 (61·0)	51	27·4 (57·5)	40	21·2 (44·7)	36	31·5 (46·3)
Vegetable oils (non-essential and essential)	million kgs.	46	10·3 (21·7)	25	6·4 (13·5)	21	5·3 (11·1)	11	4·4 (6·5)
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	Value	..	12·2 (25·7)	..	9·3 (19·6)	..	6·4 (13·4)	..	8·1 (12·0)

Footwear	'000 pairs	7600	4·2 (8·8)	9600	5·2 (11·0)	4600	2·6 (5·4)	6400	5·5 (7·7)
Art silk fabrics	million metres	57	6·5 (13·7)	45	4·9 (10·3)	29	3·3 (6·9)	25	2·9 (4·6)
Cotton fabrics	"	523	57·6 (121·0)	553	55·2 (116·0)	412	41·5 (87·1)	317	41·2 (61·4)
TOTAL (including others)	..	..	816·3 (1714·2)	..	809·6 (1700·1)	..	601·1 (1262·8)	..	790·5 (1152·0)

NOTE : Figures in brackets are in million U. S. dollars

Source : D.G.C.I. & S.

6·5 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: CURRENT ACCOUNT INVISIBLES

(Rs. crores)

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64†	1964-65††	1965-66†† April-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan-March	Total	1966-67 April-June	July-Sept.	Total April-Sept.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. *Foreign Travel*													
Receipts	15·3	15·0	15·6	13·0	2·3*	0·4*	0·4*	0·3*	0·3*	1·4*	0·3*	0·5*	0·8*
Payments	12·1	11·4	11·7	10·5	10·2	4·0	2·5	2·3	1·8	10·6	3·9	3·6	7·5
Net	+3·2	+3·6	+3·9	+2·5	—7·9	—3·6	—2·1	—2·0	—1·5	—9·2	—3·6	—3·1	—6·7
2. *Transportation*													
Receipts	44·6	47·6	49·3	57·4	56·4	14·0	13·5	12·5	13·5	53·5	15·8	20·2	36·0
Payments	24·6	26·5	27·8	29·0	32·6	6·4	6·4	8·3	6·7	27·8	7·2	11·4	18·6
Net	+20·0	+21·1	+21·5	+28·4	+23·8	+7·6	+7·1	+4·2	+6·8	+25·7	+8·6	+8·8	+17·4
3. *Insurance*													
Receipts	8·1	7·4	7·6	8·1	7·2	1·9	1·7	2·1	6·0	11·7	2·0	2·3	4·3
Payments	5·8	5·6	4·9	5·5	4·9	1·1	2·0	2·3	0·9	6·3	1·0	1·5	2·5
Net	+2·3	+1·8	+2·7	+2·6	+2·3	+0·8	—0·3	—0·2	+5·1	+5·4	+1·0	+0·8	+1·8
4. *Investment Income*													
Receipts	14·2	12·2	10·8	10·9	11·2	2·8	3·0	1·9	3·2	10·9	3·5	5·2	8·7
Payments	61·9	80·4	94·4	101·9	118·6	31·7	31·1	35·3	32·5	130·6	42·3	48·1	90·4
Net	—47·7	—68·2	—83·6	—91·0	107·4	—28·9	28·1	33·4	29·3	119·7	38·8	42·9	—81·7
5. *Government not included elsewhere* §													
Receipts	51·0	29·5	50·1	69·5	96·0	7·8	8·1	18·4	31·2	65·5	26·4	34·2	60·6
Payments	21·3@	24·2@	25·2@	24·2@	14·5@	3·8	3·6	4·3	3·8	15·5	4·7	6·3	11·0
Net	+29·7	+5·3	+24·9	+45·3	+81·5	+4·0	+4·5	+14·1	+27·4	+50·0	+21·7	+27·9	+49·6
6. *Miscellaneous*													
Receipts	36·6	35·5	33·4	36·4	37·2*	9·5*	8·3*	10·6*	13·5*	41·9*	8·6*	11·6*	20·2*
Payments	34·6	38·7	44·2	46·8	48·1	11·7	12·6	15·7	12·6	52·6	13·2	15·7	28·9
Net	+2·0	—3·2	—10·8	—10·4	—10·9	—2·2	—4·3	—5·1	+0·9	—10·7	—4·6	—4·1	—8·7
7. *Transfer Payments*													
(a) *Official*													
Receipts £	45·2@@	45·9	77·2	83·6	134·0	2·9	4·0	8·8	62·5	78·2	4·0	3·2	7·2
Payments	..	..	..	..	10·2@	0·1	0·7	8·7@	1·9	11·4	0·1	0·8	0·9
Net	+45·2	+45·9	+77·2	+83·6	+123·8	+2·8	+3·3	+0·1	+60·6	+66·8	+3·9	+2·4	+6·3
(b) *Private*													
Receipts £	44·9	41·2	40·1	47·4	52·0	15·0	15·7	13·6	43·3	87·6	30·9	25·6	56·5
Payments	16·8	16·2	14·0	13·3	16·6	4·4	3·9	3·8	3·6	15·7	5·7	4·8	10·5
Net	+28·1	+25·0	+26·1	+34·1	+35·4	+10·6	+11·8	+9·8	+39·7	+71·9	+25·2	+20·8	+46·0

8. *TOTAL*

Receipts	259·9	234·3	284·1	326·2	396·4	54·3	54·7	68·2	173·5	350·7	91·5	102·8	194·3
Payments	177·1	203·0	222·2	231·1	255·9	63·2	62·8	80·7	63·8	270·5	78·1	92·2	170·3
Net	+82·8	+31·3	+61·9	+95·1	+140·5	—8·9	—8·1	—12·5	+109·7	+80·2	+13·4	+10·6	+24·0

@Includes Rs. 8·3 crores paid to the I.B.R.D. as our contribution to the Indus Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty signed on September 19, 1960. These payments (shown under G.N.I.E. prior to 1964-65) are included under official transfer payments from 1964-65

@@Includes Rs. 8·4 crores earmarked by the U.S. authorities to finance export of goods and servicesto Nepal under their economic aid programme to that country.

*Incomplete allocation as between "foreign travel" and "miscellaneous".

£P.L. 480 titles II and III grants shown as receipts under 'Official transfer payments' till 1963-64 are included as receipts under 'Private transfer payments' thereafter. If such grants are excluded, receipts under 'Private Transfer Payments in 1964-65 are lower than those in 1963-64.

†Revised.

††Preliminary.

§Exclud from 1965-66 U.S. reimbursements of freight initially borne by India on P.L. 480 imports. Data for the other period include such reimbursements.

Data for the first half of 1966-67 are not comparable with the corresponding period of 1965-66 because of devaluation on June 6, 1966.

6·6 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(Rs. crores)

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64*	1964-65†	1965-66† April-June	1965-66† July-Sept.	1965-66† Oct.-Dec.	1965-66† Jan.-March	1965-66† Total	1966-67† April-June	1966-67† July-Sept.	1966-67† Total April-Sept.
I.—*Private—Non-Banking*													
Receipts	51.5	32.8	45.1	45.7	45.7	7.7	10.3	9.8	14.5	42.3	15.1	13.4	28.5
Payments	35.0	36.4	45.8	40.9	33.9	15.5	11.4	8.6	13.9	49.4	12.0	15.9	27.9
Net	+16.5	—3.6	—0.7	+4.8	+11.8	—7.8	—1.1	+1.2	+0.6	—7.1	+3.1	—2.5	+0.6
(*a*) *Long-term*													
Receipts	46.0	28.7	36.0	40.9	42.5	6.1	8.6	8.3	10.3	33.3	13.8	12.0	25.8
Payments	26.6	28.6	39.2	35.5	27.0	12.4	10.8	7.2	12.6	43.0	7.3	15.2	22.5
Net	+19.4	+0.1	—3.2	+5.4	+15.5	—6.3	—2.2	+1.1	—2.3	—9.7	+6.5	—3.2	+3.3
(*b*) *Short-term*													
Receipts	5.5	4.1	9.1	4.8	3.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	4.2	9.0	1.3	1.4	2.7
Payments	8.4	7.8	6.7	5.4	6.9	3.1	0.6	1.4	1.3	6.4	4.7	0.7	5.4
Net	—2.9	—3.7	+2.4	—0.6	—3.7	—1.5	+1.1	+0.1	+2.9	+2.6	—3.4	+0.7	—2.7
II.—*Banking (excluding RBI)*													
Receipts	44.1	42.6	47.2	55.4	38.4	7.0	19.0	6.5	4.4	36.9	12.5	10.2	22.7
Payments	34.4	46.8	39.1	53.9	48.7	9.9	7.5	11.7	14.4	43.5	28.3	8.2	36.5
Net	+9.7	—4.2	+8.1	+1.5	—10.3	—2.9	+11.5	—5.2	—10.0	—6.6	—15.8	+2.0	—13.8
III.—*Official (including RBI)*													
Receipts	486.2	626.5	535.4	569.7	865.9	232.0	208.7	206.5	255.6	902.8	259.0	308.0	567.0
Payments	113.7	320.1	194.5	174.7	359.5	52.2	50.4	89.0	248.2	439.8	101.9	129.3	231.2
Net	+372.5	+306.4	+340.9	+395.0	+506.4	+179.8	+158.3	+117.5	+7.4	+463.0	+157.1	+178.7	+335.8
(*a*) *Loans*													
Receipts	256.5	393.2	407.5	442.7	636.7	166.3	123.3	151.6	126.3	567.5	187.1	118.2	305.3
Payments	15.7	60.7	..	23.8	47.6	..	..	..	35.7	35.7	..	37.5	37.5
Net	+240.9	+332.5	+407.5	+418.9	+589.1	+166.3	+123.3	+151.6	+90.6	+531.8	+187.1	+80.7	+267.8
(*b*) *Amortisation*													
Receipts	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	4.5	0.8	..	0.8	..	1.6	0.8	..	0.8
Payments	37.6	60.3	53.0	57.2	66.4	12.3	22.1	18.3	19.9	72.6	21.9	39.1	61.0
Net	—34.7	—58.2	—51.0	—55.3	—61.9	—11.5	—22.1	—17.5	—19.9	—71.0	—21.1	—39.1	—60.2
(*c*) *Miscellaneous*													
Receipts	144.1	139.8	59.6	78.4	142.2	48.8	77.5	53.1	89.3	268.7	71.1	77.9	149.0
Payments	37.0	114.0	77.6	36.1	219.2	26.2	26.5	25.4	140.1	218.2	13.7	29.3	43.0
Net	+107.1	+25.8	—18.0	+42.3	—77.0	+22.6	+51.0	+27.7	—50.8	+50.5	+57.4	+48.6	+106.0
(*d*) *Foreign Exchange Reserves*													
Receipts	82.6	91.4	66.2	46.8	82.5	16.1	7.9	1.0	40.0	65.0	..	111.9	111.9
Payments	23.4	85.1	63.9	57.5	26.3	13.7	1.8	45.3	52.5	113.3	66.3	23.4	89.7
Net	+59.2	+6.3	+2.3	—10.7	+56.2	+2.4	+6.1	—44.3	—12.5	—48.3	—66.3	+88.5	+22.2

IV.—*Total Capital and Monetary Gold*

Receipts	581.8	701.9	627.6	670.9	950.0	246.7	238.0	222.8	274.5	982.0	286.6	331.6	618.2
Payments	183.1	403.3	279.5	269.5	442.1	77.6	69.3	109.3	276.5	532.7	142.2	153.4	295.6
Net	+398.7	+298.6	+348.1	+401.4	+507.9	+169.1	+168.7	+113.5	—2.0	+449.3	+144.4	+178.2	+322.6

NOTE :—Since April 1, 1964, drawings on and repayments of, loans from the IBRD and AID/DLF to the private sector, which were classified under the official sector until 1963-64, have been included under 'private-non-banking sector"

* Revised.

†Preliminary.

Data for the first half of 1966-67 are not comparable with the corresponding period of 1965-66 because of devaluation on June 6, 1966.

6·7 : REGIONAL PATTERN OF INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CURRENT ACCOUNT)

(Rs. crores)

Period	Sterling Area		Dollar Area		OECD Countries @		Rest of non-Sterling Area		International Institutions	Total (Current account with the World)
	Total	of which : U.K.	Total	of which : U.S.A.	Total	of which : West Germany	Total	of which : Japan		
1951-52	+98.9	—0.8	—151.00	—192.3	—34.8	—18.2	—75.7	—5.0	..	—162.6
1952-53	+98.9	—62.6	—26.9	—26.3	—20.3	—12.1	+8.5	+16.0	..	+60.2
1953-54	+64.2	—32.5	+27.2	+20.4	—57.5	—18.7	+13.5	+17.3	..	+47.4
1954-55	+52.9	—23.5	+14.9	+1.0	—75.7	—34.6	+13.9	—1.2	..	+6.0
1955-56	+43.2	—74.5	+34.8	+27.7	—84.7	—45.6	+13.4	—1.2	..	+6.7
1956-57	—38.7	—120.9	—41.8	—61.3	—200.2	—104.2	—30.2	—17.2	—1.9	—312.8
1957-58	—74.2	—170.4	—120.3*	—133.5*	—255.7	—148.0	—52.0	—29.0	—3.6	—505.8*
1958-59	—13.6	—118.4	—78.2	—85.1	—165.1	—99.3	—62.6	—8.2	—7.5	—327.0
1959-60	—41.2	—111.0	—61.5‡	—79.5	—104.6	—71.0	+26.6	+2.4	—10.8	—191.5‡
1960-61	—24.7	—86.5	—192.4	—215.7	—141.4	—84.6	—12.8	—12.1	—21.1	—392.4
1961-62	+18.2	—26.7	—78.1	—95.2	—147.2	—86.5	—72.7	+0.3	—26.6	—306.4
1962-63†	+10·0	—23.8	—142·1	—158.5	—123.8	—80.1	—73·3	—5.8	—24.7	—354.0
1963-64**	+66·1	—32.7	—198·1	—220.4	—110.5	—81.2	—80.8	+10.9	—23.2	—346.5
1964-65	+15.9	—24.1	—166.3	—173.1	—160.2	—109.4	—115.1	—9.9	—27.0	—452.7£
1965-66										
1st Quarter	—14.2	—20.6	—85.0	—89.9	—42.2	—28.2	—13.6	—8.2	—4.1	—159.1
2nd Quarter	+8.1	—4.4	—100.6	—101.3	—37.8	—20.9	—25.0	—12.0	—5.4	—160.7
3rd Quarter	+0.7	n.a.	—69.1	n.a.	—43.6	n.a.	—45.3	n.a.	—12.3	—169.7
4th Quarter	+37.6	n.a.	+17.7	n.a.	—26.9	n.a.	—4.2	n.a.	—8.2	+16.2

Net Credit (+) Net Debit (—)

*Excludes silver despatched to the USA under Lend-lease Programme.

@ Being the countries hitherto shown as OEEC countries.

† Revised.

‡Excludes non-monetary gold movement of Rs. 5.9 crores.

£Excludes non-monetary gold movement of Rs. 16 crores in 1964-65.

**Preliminary data.

6.8 SHARE OF IMPORTS IN TOTAL ESTIMATED SUPPLIES

	Commodity	Unit of Account	1950-51		1955-56		1965-66	
			Total estimated Supplies (a)	Percentage of Imports to (a) (b)	Total estimated Supplies (a)	Percentage of Imports to (a) (b)	Total estimated Supplies (a)	Percentage of Imports to (a) (b)
1	Foodgrains	Million tonnes	60·6	5·9	71·9	1·7	86·9	7·4
2	Raw Cotton	Lakhs bales of 180 Kgs.	39·9	27·8	49·0	12·2	59·3	10·9
3	Raw Jute	Do.	60·7	35·1	51·8	21·6	60·7	8·4
4	Sugar mill Machinery	Rs. Lakh	100	100·0	419	95·2	762	0·8
5	Textile Machinery	Rs. Lakh	N.A.	N.A.	1233	67·6	5204	54·5
6	Machine Tools (Metal working)	Rs. Lakh	295	89·8	528	84·8	6088	61·8
7	Iron & Steel	'000 Tonnes	1391	25·2	2162	39·9	5415	16·7
8	Aluminium	'000 Tonnes	14·7	72·8	23·5	68·1	80·8	25·1
9	Soda Ash	'000 Tonnes	75	40·0	154	46·7	365·6	9.7
10	Casutic Soda	'000 Tonnes	34	64·7	96·0	62·5	292·2	25·4
11	Bleaching Powder	'000 Tonnes	9·4	61·7	8·2	61·0	9·2	20·6
12	Bicycles	'000 Nos.	264	62·5	661	22·4	1582	Nil.
13	Sewing Machines	'000 Nos	56	41·1	125	11·2	431	0·7
14	Newsprint	'000 Tonnes	76·3	100·0	84	95·2	115	73·9
15	Paper & Paper Boards etc.	'000 Tonnes	151	23·2	260	26·9	583	4·1

NOTES : (1) In the case of raw cotton and raw jute, the total estimated supply is for crop/agricultural years. In the case of foodgrains, production is for agricultural year & imports for the financial year.

(2) In the case of goodgrains, raw cotton & raw Jute, figures under 1950-51 refer to the average of three years 1949-50, 1950-51 & 1951-52 Figures for 1955-56 refer to the average of three years 1954-55, 1955-56 & 1956-57. For production adjusted Figures have been taken Figures for 1965-66 refer to the average of 1963-64, 1964-65 & 1965-66.

(3) Textile machinery includes machinery for cotton, rayon, silk & woollen industries.

7.1 EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE—AUTHORIZATIONS AND UTILIZATIONS (SUMMARY)

(Rs. crores)

	Loans and credits repayable in		Grants	Total	Assistance under US PL 480/-665 etc.	Grand Total
	Foreign currency	Rupees				
A. Authorisations—						
1. Upto the end of First Plan . .	212·26	14·63	137·96	364·85	16·92	381·77
2. During Second Plan .	1064·73	230·15	125·47	1420·35	1130·73	2551·08
3. *During Third Plan* . of which in	**2301·74**	**49·55**	**137·87**	**2489·16**	**450·63**	**2939·79**
1961-62 . .	343·85	48·52	23·44	415·81	..	415·81
1962-63 . .	602·14	..	14·74	616·88	43·33	660·21
1963-64 . .	451·98	1·03	14·72	467·73	4·91	472·64
1964-65 . .	491·92	..	25·66	517·58	225·19	742·7
1965-66 . .	411·95	..	59·31	471·26	177·20	648·46
Total upto the end of Third Plan	**3578·73**	**294·35**	**401·30**	**4274·36**	**1598·28**	**5872·64**
B. *Utilisations*						
1. Upto the end of First Plan . .	124 13	2·29	70·18	196·60	5·07	201·67
2. During Second Plan	610·85	115·92	160·64	887·41	544·81	1433·22
3. *During Third Plan* . of which in	1763·56@	156·39	107·15	2027·10	853·22	2880·32@
1961-62 . .	190·41	38·51	21·74	250·66	88·01	338·67
1962-63 . .	238·74	58·83	14·85	312·42	122·72	435·14
1963-64 . .	357·02	29·41	16·32	402·75	185·19	5 7·94
1964-65 . .	461·84	17·07	20·02	498·93	218·12	717·05
1965-66 . .	486·05	12·57	34·22	532·84	239·18	772·02
Total upto the end of Third Plan . . .	**2498·54**	**275·50**	**337·97**	**3112·01**	**1403·10**	**4515·11**
C. *Balance available for use in Fourth Plan*(A—B)	**1080·19**	**18·83**	**63·33**	**1162·88**	**195·18**	**1357·53**
D. Authorisation . .	1016·72	24·75	3·92	1045·39	282·40	1327·79

@Includes Rs. 20·86 crores from France and Rs. 8·64 crores ad-choc credit from Japan for which yearwise break up of utilization is not available.

1-4-66 to 31-12-66 . .	(1295·72)	(32·99)	(5·23)	(1333·94)	(497·49)	(1831·43)
E. Utilisation . . .	424·24	7·93	11·72	443·89	233·08	676·97
1-4-66 to 31-12-66 . .	(617·32)	(12·06)	(17·97)	(647·35)	(358·39)	(1005·74)
F. *Balance available .	2220·11	45·37	90·19	2355·67	411·74	2767·41
on 1-1-1967 . .	(2948·36)	(60·49)	(120·25)	(3129·50)	(548·98)	(3678·08)

*Rupees figures in this line are at post-devaluation rate.

NOTES.— 1. Figures in brakcets are in million U.S. dollars.

2. Unspent balance of foreign aid has been converted into rupees at the post devaluation rate of exchange.
3. For conversion into rupees of aid authorised or utlised the prevalent rate of exchange have been used.

7.2 : EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE—SOURCEWISE

Rs. crores

		Authorisation				Utilisations				Balance available for Fourth Plan	Authorisation from 1-4-66 to 31-12-66		Utilizations from 1-4-66 to 31 12 66		Balance available as on 1-1-1967	
		Upto the end of First Plan	During Second Plan	During Third Plan	Total at the end of Third Plan	Upto the end of First Plan	During Second Plan	During Third Plan	Total upto the end of Third Plan		Rupees;	$ million	Rupees;	$ million	Rupees;	million
1. Australia*	Grants	11·08	2·20	12·39	25·67	5·20	7·44	7·03	19·67	6·00	...	...	...	...	9·45	12·60
2. Austria*	Loans;	...	...	8·49	8·49	...	...	4·70	4·70	3·79	3·53	4·70	2·40	3·42	6·93	9·23
3. Belgium*	Loans;	...	...	11·42	11·42	...	...	4·89	3·89	6·53	...	...	0·02	0·03	10·28	13·68
4. Britain*	Loans;	...	122·66	241·97	364·63	...	121·85	170·42	292·27	72·36	57·68	99·38	63·06	87·21	123·15	164·12
	Grants	0·39	0·42	0·99	1·80	0·03	0·43	0·80	1·26	0·54	...	...	0·06	0·08	0·79	1·05
	Total	**0·39**	**123·08**	**242·96**	**366·43**	**0·03**	**122·18**	**171·22**	**293·53**	**72·90**	**57·68**	**99·38**	**63·12**	**87·31**	**123·94**	**165·17**
5. Canada*	Loans;	...	15·71	30·97	46·68	...	15·71	11·54	27.25	19·43	5·81	8·48	7·53	10·95	28·78	38·33
	Grants	32·34	57·10	86·31	175·75	19·70	60·30	54·36	134·36	41·39	...	...	7·77	12·71	55·66	74.21
	Total	**32·34**	**72·81**	**117·28**	**222·43**	**19·70**	**76·01**	**65·90**	**161·61**	**60·82**	**5·81**	**8·58**	**15·30**	**23·66**	**84·44**	**112·54**
6. Czechoslovakia	Loans*	...	23·10	40·00	63·10	...	...	12·61	12·61	50·39	...	...	8·50	11·98	70·55	94·04
	Grants	...	...	0·40	0·40	...	...	0·40	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	**23·10**	**40·40**	**63·50**	...	...	**13·01**	**13·01**	**50·49**	...	...	**8·50**	**11·98**	**70·56**	**94·04**
7. Denmark*	Loans repayable in—															
	(*a*) Foreign currency	...	...	1·38	1·38	...	...	...	...	1·38	...	...	0·74	1·17	1·29	1·72
	(*b*) Rupees	...	...	1·03	1·03	...	...	0·60	0·60	0·43	...	...	0·49	0·74	0·13	0·17
	Total	...	...	**2·41**	**2·41**	...	...	**0·60**	**0·60**	**1·81**	...	...	**1·23**	**1·91**	**1·42**	**1·89**
8. Federal Republic of Germany*	Loans;	...	139·28	308·12	447·40	...	122·79	222·02	344·81	102·59	...	...	48·32	68·19	110·38	147·12
	Grants	...	2·09	0·47	2·56	...	0·61	1·91	2·52	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·08
	Total	...	**141·37**	**308·59**	**449·96**	...	**123·40**	**223·93**	**347·33**	**102·63**	...	...	**48·32**	**68·19**	**110·42**	**147·20**
9. France*	Loans;	...		57·13	57·13	...	...	20·95	20·95	36·18	...	...	2·03	2·70	54·97	73.28
10. Hungary*	Loans;	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·00	33·32	...	...	25·00	33·32
11. Italy*	Loans;	...	...	81·32	81·32	...	...	11·65	11·65	69·67	25·50	34·00	0·19	0·40	134·94	179·91
12. Japan*	Loans;	...	35·45	138·08	173·53	...	16·01	96·86	112·87	60·66	33·75	45·00	21·67	33·48	103·19	138.19
	Grants	...	0·35	0·13	0·48	...	0·35	0·13	04·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	35·80	138·21	174·01	...	16·36	96·99	113·35	60·66	33·75	45·00	21·67	33·48	103·19	138·91
13. Netherlands*	Loans	...	...	21·90	21·90	...	...	9·51	9·51	12·39	0·90	1·89	4·38	6·30	16·20	21·59
14. New Zealand*	Grants	1·72	1·71	0·85	4·28	0·33	2·90	0·62	3·85	0·43	...	...	...	...	0·68	0·90
15. Norway*	Grants	0·66	1·87	2·60	5·13	0·66	1·87	2·60	5·13	...	...		...	...		...
16. Poland	Loans*	...	14·30	27·00	41·30	...	...	11·34	11·34	29·96	...	...	0·52	·80	45·59	62·10
17. Sweden;	Loans;	...	...	2·21	2·12	...	...	...	...	2·21	3·48	4·64	0·85	1·13	6·10	8·12
	Grants	...	...	3·65	3·65	...	...	2·58	2·58	1·07	...	...	...		1·69	2·25
	Total	...	...	**5·86**	**5·86**	...	...	**2·58**	**1·28**	**3.28**	**3·48**	**3·48**	**0·85**	**1·13**	**7·80**	**10.40**

18. Switzerland*	Loans;	...	6·54	16·34	22·88	...	...	6·04	6·04	16·84	...	...	4·53	6·88	21·34	28·45
19. U.S.S.R.*	Loans;	64·74	319·07	100·50	484·31	...	74·85	207·23	282·08	202·23	250·00	333·25	24·46	35·96	550·79	721·91
	Grants	...	1·15	3·81	4·96		1·15	3·81	4·96	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Total	**64·74**	**320·22**	**104·31**	**489·27**	...	**76·00**	**211·14**	**287·04**	**202·23**	**250·00**	**333·25**	**24·46**	**35·96**	**550·79**	**721·91**
20. U.S.A.	I. *Loans* of which repayable in;	*104·94*	*338·68*	*837·94*	*1281·56*	*92·60*	*152·76*	*795·89*	*1042·15*	*239·48*	*323·80*	*348·10*	*139·62*	*209·28*	*483·09*	*643·97*
	(i) Foreign currency	90·31	108·53	789·42	988·26	90·31	36·84	640·10	767·25	221·01	299·05	315·11	132·18	197·96	437·85	583·65
	(ii) Rupees	14·63	230·15	48·52	293·30	2·29	115·92	155·79	274·90	18·40	24·75	32·99	7·44	11·32	35·24	60·32
	2. Grants	86·16	44·11	17·01	147·28	42·00	76·17	24·76	142·93	4·35	1·94	2·59	3·89	5·18	4·91	6·55
	3. Commodity Assistance under PL 480/665, etc.	16·92	1130·72	450·63	1598·78	5·07	544·81	853·2	1403·22	195·8	282·40	497·49	233·08	358·39	411·74	548·85
	Total (1+2+3)	**208·02**	**1513·52**	**1305·58**	**3027·12**	**139·67**	**773·74**	**1673·87**	**2588·18**	**439·01**	**608·14**	**848·18**	**376·59**	**572·85**	**899·74**	**1199·25**
21. Yugoslavia*	Loans;	...	19·05	2·38	21·43	...	...	9·71	9·71	11·72	60·00	80·00	4·41	7·49	72·83	97·10
22. I.B.R.D.	Loans;	57·21	261·04	144·56	462·81	33·82	222·80	123·36	379·98	82·84	22·50	30·00	17·56	25·13	134·18	178·86
23. I.D.A.;	Loans;	...	...	278·55	278·55	...	...	200·63	200·63	77·92	229·52	305·95	80·89	116·14	264·17	352·92
24. U.N. Special Fund	Grants	...	4·01	4·48	8·49	...	...	1·83	1·83	6·66	...	...	...	...	10·09	13·99
25. Ford Foundation;	Grants.	5·61	10·46	4·78	20·85	2·26	9·42	6·32	18·00	2·85	1·98	2·65		...	6·46	8·62
Grand Total	Loans repayable in (*a*) Foreign currency	212·26	1064·73	2301·74	3578·73	124·13	610·85	1763·56	2498·54	1080·19	1016·72	497·49	424·42	617·32	2220·11	2948·36
	(*b*) Rupees	14·63	230·15	49·55	294·33	2·29	115·92	156·39	275·50	18·83	24·75	32·99	7·93	12·06	45·37	60·49
	Total Loans	226·89	1286·48	2353·70	3873·06	126·42	726·77	1919·85	2774·04	1099·02	1041·47	1328·71	432·17	629·38	2265·48	3008·85
	Grants	137·96	125·47	137·87	401·30	70·18	160·64	107·15	337·97	63·33	3·92	5·23	11·72	17·97	90·19	120·25
	P.L. Assistance etc.	16·92	1130·73	450·63	1598·28	5·07	544·81	4853·22	1603·10	195·18	282·40	497·49	233·08	358·39	411·74	548·98
	Total	**381·07**	**2551·08**	**2939·79**	**5872·64**	**201·67**	**1432·22**	**2880·32**	**4515·11**	**1357·53**	**1327·79**	**1831·34**	**676·97**	**1005·74**	**2767·41**	**3678·08**

*Also see appendix table 7·4.

7·3(i) : EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

AUTHORISATION AND UTILISATION

(Rs. crores)

	Authorisations			Utilisations				Balance on 1-4-1966
	Upto the end of First Plan	During Second Plan	During Third Plan	Upto the end of First Plan	During Second Plan	During Third Plan	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. *Loans to be repaid in Foreign Currencies*	**212·26**	**1064·73**	**2301·74**	**124·13**	**610.85**	**1763·56**	**2498·54**	**1080·19**
1. *I.B.R.D.*	**57·21**	**261·04**	**144·56**	**33·82**	**222·80**	**123·36**	**379·98**	**82·84**
(a) *Public Sector*	*32·01*	*181·58*	*73·81*	*28·97*	*139·56*	*75·60*	*244·13*	*43·27*
1. Agriculure	3·43	..	..	3·43	..	..	3·43	..
2. Railways I	15·62	..	..	15·62	..	..	15·62	..
3. Railways II	..	42·86	..	..	42·86	..	42·86	..
4. Railways III	..	40·58	..	..	40·48	..	40·48	..
5. Railways IV	..	23·81	..	..	23·81	..	23·81	..
6. Railway V	..	33·33	..	..	6·88	26·45	33·33	..
7. Railways VI	..	..	23·81	..	..	23·81	23·81	..
8. D.V.C. I	7·96	..	..	7·96	..	..	7·96	..
9. D.V.C. II	5·00	..	..	1·96	3·04	..	5·00	..
10 D.V.C. III	..	10·48	..	..	8·67	1·81	10·48	..
11. Koyna	..	8·90	..	..	4·35	4·55	8·90	..
12. Calcutta Port I	..	13·81	..	..	4·81	9·00	13·81	..
13. Power Transmission	..	..	33·33	..	..	..	..	33·33
14· Kathgodam Power Stage II	..	..	6·67	..	..	2·49	2·49	4·18
15. Calcutta Port II	..	..	10·00	..	..	4·72	4·72	5·28
16. Madras Port	..	5·24	..	..	1·99	2·77	4·76	0·48
17. Air India International	..	2·67	..	..	2·67	..	2·67	..
(b) *Private Sector*	**25·21**	**79·46**	**70·75**	**4·85**	**83·24**	**47·76**	**135·85**	**39·37**

1. I.I.S. CO.—I	13·91	..	..	2·76	11·15	..	13·91	..
2. I.I.S. CO.—II	..	9·50	..	..	8·34	1·16	9·50	..
3. I.I.S. CO.—III	..	..	9·29	..	..	2·25	2·25	7·04
4. TISCO—I	..	35·71	..	..	35·71	..	35·71	..
5. TISCO—II	..	15·48	..	..	15·48	..	15·48	..
6. Trombay—I	6·60		..	2·09	4·13	0·35	6·57	0·03
7. Trombay—II	..	4·60	..	..	4·25	0·31	4·56	0·04
8. I.C.I.C.I.—I	4·70	..	..	..	3·74	0·96	4·70	..
9. I.C.I.C.I.—II	..	4·65	..	..	0·44	4·20	4·64	0·01
10. I.C.I.C.I.—III	..	9·52	..	..	..	8·95	8·95	0·57
11. I.C.I.C.I.—IV	..	..	9·52	..	..	7·92	7·92	1·60
12. I.C.I.C.I.—V	..	..	14·29	..	..	7·98	7·98	6·31
13. I.C.I.C.I.—VI	..	..	23·81	..	..	0·21	0·21	23·60
14. Private Collieries	..	..	13·84	..	..	13·47	13·47	0·37
15. I.I.S. CO.—IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. I.D.A.	..	..	278·55	..	..	200·63	200·63	77·92
1. Highway Development	..	..	28·57	..	..	24·61	24·61	3·96
2. U. P. Tubewells	..	..	2·86	..	..	2·86	2·86	..
3. Shetranji Irrigation	..	..	2·14	..	..	1·61	1·61	0·53
4. Salandi Irrigation	..	..	3·81	..	..	0·76	0·76	3·05
5. Punjab Drainage	..	..	4·76	..	..	4·49	4·49	0·27
6. D.V.C. IV	..	..	8·81	..	..	5·71	5·71	3·10
7. Sone Irrigation	..	..	7·14	..	..	5·50	5·50	1·64
8. Koyna II	..	..	8·33	..	..	4·31	4·31	4.02
9. Purna Irrigation	..	..	6·19	..	..	4·48	4·48	1·71
10. Bombay Port	..	..	8·57	..	..	1·63	1·63	6·94
11. P.T.T.	..	..	20·00		..	16·93	16·93	3·07
12. Railways VII	..	..	32·14	..	..	32·14	32·14	..
13. Kathgodoam Power Project	..	..	9·52	..	..	6·41	6·41	3·11
14. Industrial Import II	..	..	42·86	..	..	42·60	42·60	0·26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15. P.T.T. II	..	..	15·71	..	..	9·66	9·66	6·05
16. Railways VIII	..	..	29·52	..	..	29·52	29·52	..
17. Industrial Imports Credit II	..	..	47·62	..	..	7·41	7·41	40·21
18. Beas Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Industrial Import III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Industrial Import IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. *Loans from Foreign Countries*								
1. *U. S. A.*	90.31	108.53	789.42	90.31	36.84	640.10	767.18	291.08
(*i*) Wheat Loans	90.31	..	..	90.31	..	..	90.31	..
(*ii*) *Exim Bank Loans*	..	102.63	90.24	..	30.94	131.32	162.26	30.61
(*a*) First Credit	..	71.43	..	..	28.14	43.29	71.43	..
(*b*) Second Credit	..	23.81	..	..	..	23.81	23.81	..
(*c*) Third Credit	..	..	11.90	..	..	11.90	11.90	..
(*d*) Fourth Credit	..	..	11.90	..	..	3.33	3.33	8.57
(*e*) Credit to AII-I	..	..	2.29	..	..	2.29	2.29	..
(*f*) Credit to AII-II	..	..	4.53	..	..	4.53	4.53	..
(*g*) Sundatta Cotton	..	0.03	..	..	0.03	..	0.03	..
(*h*) National Rayon Corporation	..	0.86	..	..	0.64	0.22	0.86	..
(*i*) Hindustan Aluminium I	..	6.50	..	..	2.13	4.28	6.41	0.09
(*j*) Hindustan Aluminium II	..	..	2.38	..	..	2.30	2.30	0.08
(*k*) Hindustan Aluminium III	..	..	5.24	..	..	1.43	1.43	3.81
(*l*) Orient Paper Mills	..	..	8.81	..	..	8.70	8.70	0.11
(*m*) East India Hostels	..	..	0.34	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.09
(*n*) Union Carbide	..	..	3.64	..	..	3.08	3.08	0.56
(*o*) Diesel Loco Works Varanasi Tranche. I	..	..	9.05	..	..	8.54	8.54	0.51
(*p*) Diesel Loco Works Varanasi Tranche. II	..	..	8.10	..	..	7.26	7.26	0.84
(*q*) Bharat Forge Ltd.	..	..	1.86	..	..	1.52	1.52	0.34
(*r*) Coromondal Fertilizers	..	..	12.86	..	..	3.88	3.88	8.98

(s) Mysore Acetate Chemicals	..	..	1.00	..	..	0.38	0.38	0.62
(t) Chemicals and Plastics Ltd.	..	..	1.50	..	..	0.33	0.33	1.17
(u) Central Pulp Mills	..	..	3.25	..	..	..	..	3.25
(v) Hardilla Chemicals	..	..	1.59	..	..	..	..	1.59
(w) Diesel Loco Works III Varanasi.	..	..	1.59	..	..	..	..	1.59
(iii) *U. S. Bank Loans to A. I. I.*	..	5.90	19.98	..	5.90	10.93	16.83	9.05
(a) First Loan to A.I.I.	..	5.33	..	..	5.33	..	5.33	..
(b) Second Loan to A.I.I.	..	0.57	..	..	0.57	..	0.57	..
(c) Third Loan to A.I.I	..	..	1.14	..	..	1.14	1.14	..
(d) Fourth Loan to A.I.I	..	..	4.63	..	..	4.63	4.63	..
(e) Fifth Loan to A.I.I	..	..	3.99	..	..	3.99	3.99	..
(f) Sixth Loan to A.I.I	..	..	9.05	..	..	..	..	9.05
(g) Boeing Co's Loan to Air India—I.	..	..	0.63	..	..	0.63	0.63	..
(h) Boeing Co's Loan to Air India—II.	..	..	0.54	..	..	0.54	0.54	..
(iv) *Agency for International Development*	..	..	679.20	..	..	497.85	497.78	181.42
1. Cambay Power Project	..	..	16.00	..	..	15.19	15.19	0.81
2. Non-Project Loan I	..	..	95.24	..	..	95.10	95.10	0.14
3. Fourth Railway Loan	..	..	20.48	..	..	20.35	20.35	0.13
4. Bandel Power Project	..	..	18.10	..	..	15.75	15.75	2.35
5. Paterdih Coal Washery	..	..	2.00	..	..	1.71	1.71	0.29
6. Pambakakki Power Project	..	..	9.62	..	..	8.19	8.19	1.43
7. I. F. C. II	..	..	9.52	..	..	2.40	2.40	7.12
8. D.C.M. Rayon Tyre Cord Project.	..	..	4.67	..	..	3.69	3.69	0.98
9. Trombay Thermal Power Station.	..	..	8.52	..	..	7.79	7.79	0.73
10. Premier Automobiles II	..	..	1.38	..	..	1.38	1.38	..
11. Napco Bevelgear of India	..	..	1.09	..	..	1.09	1.09	..
12. Telco Truck Expansion	..	..	6.52	..	..	6.47	6.47	0.05

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
13. Hindustan Motors	..	..	7.44	..	..	6.99	6.99	0.45
14. Delhi C. Thermal Power	..	..	7.62	..	..	2.84	2.84	4.78
15. Non-Project Loan II	..	..	114.29	..	..	113.88	113.88	0.41
16. Satpura Thermal Power	..	..	11.95	..	..	5.48	5.48	6.47
17. Ramagundam Power Project	..	..	4.00	..	..	0.77	0.77	3.23
18. Chandrapura Thermal Electric Power Stage II	..	..	7.62	..	..	3.69	3.69	3.93
19. Railways V	..	..	7.55	..	..	6.48	6.48	1.07
20. Central Ropeways F. Project	..	..	3.67	..	..	3.00	3.00	0.67
21. Dugda Coal Washery	..	..	2.43	..	..	2.13	2.13	0.30
22. Tarapur Nuclear Power Station	..	..	38.09	..	..	14.04	14.04	24.05
23. Non-Project Loan III	..	..	107.14	..	..	94.62	94.62	12.52
24. Trombay Methonal Fertilizers	..	..	3.71	..	..	2.85	2.85	0.86
25. National Engg. Industries	..	..	2.05	..	..	..	..	2.05
26. Railways VI	..	..	3.43	..	..	2.75	2.75	0.68
27. Sharavati Power Stage III	..	..	1·48	..	..	..	..	1·48
28. Commodity Assistance (I Tranche) (Non-project IV)	..	..	23·81	..	..	20·38	20·38	3·43
29. Telco II	..	..	5·62	..	..	1·75	1·75	3·87
30. Consultancy Services	..	..	0·95	..	..	0·08	0·08	0.87
31. I.F.C. III	..	..	4·76	..	..	..	..	4·76
32. Hindustan Motors (Trucks)	..	..	10·95	..	..	..	..	10·95
33. Hindustan Motors (Shovels)	..	..	1·40	..	..	0·13	0·73	1·27
34. Commodity Assistance (II Tranche) (Non-Project V)	..	..	90·48	..	..	34·01	34·01	56·47
35. Railways VII	..	..	1·81	..	..	..	..	1·81
36. Fertilizer Commodity Loan	..	..	23·81	..	..	2·81	2·81	21·00
37. Commodities Assistance Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38. Operation Hard Rock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Dhuvasan Thermal Power II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

40. Durgapur Project II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41. Commodity Assistance 1966.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. *U.S.S.R.*	64·74	319·37	100·50	..	74·85	207·23	282·08	202·23
1. Bhilai Steel Plant	64·74	..	..	..	64·54	0·20	64·74	..
2. Five Industrial Projects	..	59·53	..	..	8·08	36·43	44·51	15·02
3. Drugs Projects	..	9·52	..	..	..	9·46	9·46	0·06
4. Baruni Oil Refinery	..	11·91	..	..	0·43	10·88	11·31	0·60
5. Third Plan Credit I	..	178·58	..	..	1·80	131·76	133·56	45·02
6. Third Plan Credit II	..	59·53	..	..	..	18·50	18·50	41·03
7. Bokaro Steel Plant	..	..	100·50	..	..	..	..	100·50
8. 300 Million Rouble Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. *U.K.*	..	122·66	241·97	..	121·95	170·42	292·37	72·56
1. Lazard Bros. Credit for Durgapur Steel Project	..	15·33	..	..	15·33	..	15·33	..
2. ECGD Credit I Durgapur	..	20·00	..	..	20·00	..	20·00	..
3. Do. II Capital Goods	..	38·00	..	..	38·00	..	38·00	..
4. Do. III Oil Pipeline	..	4·00	..	..	3·19	0·81	4·00	..
5. Do. IV Capital Goods	..	25·33	..	..	25·33	..	25·33	..
6. Do. V Capital Goods	..	13·33	..	..	13·33	..	13·33	..
7. Do. VI Capital Goods	..	6·67	..	..	6·67	..	6·67	..
8. Do. VII Capital Goods	..	..	13·33	..	..	13·33	13·33	..
9. Do. VIII Capital Goods	..	..	40·00	..	..	37·29	37·29	2·71
10. Do. IX Capital Goods	..	..	6·67	..	..	6·67	6·67	..
11. Do. X Capital Goods	..	..	13·33	..	..	10·41	10·41	2·92
12. Do. XI (Expansion of Durgapur Steel)	..	..	29·33	..	..	15·57	15·57	13·76
13. Do. XII (Capital Goods)	..	..	17·33	..	..	9·83	9·83	7·50
14. Do. XIII (Capital Goods)	..	..	6·67	..	..	6·67	6·67	..
15. Do. XIV (Steel)	..	..	4·67	..	..	4·27	4·27	0·40
16. Do. XV (General)	..	..	13·33	..	..	13·33	13·33	..
17. Do. XVI (General) (Kipping loan)	..	..	5·33	..	..	2·19	2·19	
18. Do. XVII (General)	..	..	6·67	..	..	6·67	6·67	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
19. Do. XVIII (Bhopal)	..	..	3·33	..	..	1·34	1·34	1·99
20. Do. XIX (FYP)	..	..	6·67	..	..	1·68	1·68	4·99
21. Do. XX (General)	..	..	13·33	..	..	13·33	13·33	..
22. Do. XXI (FYP)	..	..	2·00	..	..	..	..	2·00
23. Do. XXII (FYP)	..	..	2·03	..	..	..	..	2·03
24. Do. XXIII (FYP)	..	..	1·33	..	..	..	..	1·33
25. Do. XXIV (FYP)	..	..	1·66	..	..	0·40	0·40	1·26
26. Do. XXV (FYP)	..	..	4·30	..	..	..	..	4·30
27. Do. XXVI (Bhopal)	..	..	2·66	..	..	0·17	0·17	2·49
28. Do. XXVII (General)	..	..	5·33	..	..	..	..	5·33
29. Do. XXVIII (General)	..	..	6·67	..	..	6·13	6·18	0·49
30. Do. XXIX (FYP)	..	..	0·67	..	..	0·19	0·19	0·48
31. Do. XXX (General)	..	..	6·67	..	..	6·67	6·67	..
32. Do. XXXI (General)	..	..	13·33	..	..	13·33	13·33	..
33. Do. XXXII (Kipping III)	..	..	5·33	..	..	0·09	0·09	5·24
34. Do. XXXIII (Food Emergency)	..	..	10·00	..	..	..	..	10·00
35. Do. XXXIV (Bhopal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36. ECGD Credit XXXV (General)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37. Do. XXXVI (General)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38. Do. XXXVII (Bhopal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Do. XXXVIII (Kipping IV)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40. Do. XXXIX (Non-project)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. *Federal Republic of Germany*	..	139.82	308.12	..	122.02	222.02	344.81	102.59
1. Rourkela Credit	..	77.79	..	..	61.30	15.56	76.86	0.93
2. DM 168 Million Credit	..	20.00	..	..	20.00	..	20.00	..

3. United DM 125.1 Million Credit I	..	14.89	..	..	14.89	..	14.89
4. United DM 125 Million Credit II	..	14.89	..	..	14.89	..	14.89
5. DM 98.36 Million Credit to Refinance Rourkela Repayments	..	11.71	..	..	11.71	..	11.71
6. DM 230 Million Rourkela Refinance Credit II	..	..	27.38	..		27.38	27.38
7. DM 100 Million Cash Credit 1961	..	..	11.90	..	..	11.90	11.90
8. DM 170 Million Cash Credit	..	..	20.24	..	..	20.24	20.24
9. DM 100 Million General Credit 1962	..	..	11.90	..	..	11.90	11.90
10. *DM 370 Million Credit*—							
(*a*) DM 56 Million for Rourkela Service	..	..	6.67	..	..	4.46	4.46	2.21
(*b*) DM 107 Million for Projects	..	..	12.74	..	..	12.74	12.74	..
(*c*) DM 75 Million of Commodities	..	..	8.93	..	..	8.93	8.93	..
(*d*) DM 20 Million for ICICI	..	..	2.38	..	..	2.33	2.33	0.05
(*e*) DM 25 Million for IFC	..	..	2.97	..	..	1.63	1.63	1.34
(*f*) DM 5 Million for NSIC	..	..	0.60	..	..	0.27	0.27	0.33
(*g*) DM 82 Million for Infra-Structure Project	..	..	9.73	..	..	9.76	9.76	..
11. DM 85 Million Rourkela Refinancing Credit III	..	..	10.12	..	..	10.12	10.12	..
12. DM 400 for Rourkela Extensions	..	..	47.62	..	..	33.13	33.13	14.9
13. DM 6.14 for Rourkela Repayments	..	..	7.31	..	..	7.31	7.31	..
14. *DM 336.6 Million Credit*—								
(*a*) DM 40 Million for Commodities	..	..	4.76	..	..	4.42	4.42	0.34
(*b*) DM 40 Million for Continuing Projects	..	..	4.76	..	..	2.46	2.46	2.30
(*c*) DM 60 Million for Mysore Alloy Steel	..	..	7.14	..	..	1.62	1.62	5.52
(*d*) DM 14 Million for Rourkela Extension	..	..	1.66	..	..	..	..	1.66
(*e*) DM 23.5 Million for Projects Commodities	..	..	2.80	..	..	0.36	0.36	2.44
(*f*) DM 28.1 Million for Down Payments of Ships	..	..	3.35	..	..	3.35	3.35	..
(*g*) DM 116 Million Suppliers Credit for Purchase of Ships	..	..	13.81	..	..	5.39	5.39	8.42

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(*h*) DM 15 million for Institutions	..	..	1.78	..	..	0.29	0.29	1.49
15. DM 90 Million for Rourkela Repayments	..	..	10.71	..	..	10·71	10.71	..
16. DM 55 Million for Commodities	..	..	6.55	..	..	..	..	6.55
17. DM 40 million for Continuing Projects	..	..	4.76	..	..	..	..	4.76
18. DM 15 Million for IFC	..	..	1.78	..	..	0.02	0.02	1.76
19. DM 5 Million for ICICI	..	..	0.59	..	..	..	..	0.59
20. DM 5 Million for NSIC	..	..	0.59	..	..	..	..	0.59
21. Suppliers Credit for Ships	..	..	9.76	..	..	3.23	3.23	6.53
22. DM 28 Million Suppliers Credit for items other than Ships	..	..	3.34	..	..	..	..	3.34
23. DM 13 Million for Electric AVC Furnace	..	..	1.55	..	..	0.12	0.12	1.43
24. DM 10 Million for Neyvelli Mining Scheme	..	..	1.19	..	..	0.76	0.76	0.43
25. DM 6.4 Million for Swang Coal Washery	..	..	0.76	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.66
26. DM 18 Million for Railways	..	..	2.15	..	..	0.39	0.39	1.76
27. DM 7.25 Million for TELCO	..	..	0.86	..	..	..	..	0.86
28. DM 5.35 Million for other Projects	..	..	0.63	..	..	..	..	0.63
29. DM 39.6 Million for Rourkela Repayments	..	..	11.14	..	..	11.14	11.14	..
30. DM 60 Million for Commodities	..	..	7.14	..	..	..	..	7.14
31. DM 48 Million for new Projects	..	..	4.76	..	..	..	..	4.76
32. DM 20 Million for IFC	..	..	2.38	..	..	..	..	2.38
33. DM 20 Million for ICICI	..	..	2.38	..	..	..	..	2.38
34. DM 10 Million for NSIC	..	..	1.19	..	..	..	..	1.19
35. DM 100 Million for Suppliers Credit	..	..	11.90	..	..	..	..	11.90
36. DM 12 Million for Fertilizer Import	..	..	1.43	..	..	..	..	1.43
5. *Canada*	..	15·17	30·97	..	15·71	11·54	27·25	19·43
1. Wheat Loan I	..	11·51	..	..	11·51	..	11·51	..

2. Wheat Loan II	..	4·20	..	..	4·20	..	4·20	..
3. Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro Electric Project	..	..	3·52	..	..	3·19	3·19	0·33
4. Indian Aluminium Expansion	..	..	0·44	..	..	0·44	0·44	..
5. Indian Aluminium Further Expn.	..	..	0·40	..	..	0·24	0·24	0·16
6. Candu Atomic Power Projects	..	..	16·29	..	..	1·71	1·71	14·58
7. Wind Tunnel Project	..	..	1·85	..	..	1·18	1·18	0·67
8. Diesel Loco	..	..	3·39	..	..	3·39	3·39	..
9. Binani Zinc Smelter	..	..	0·70	..	..	0·55	0·55	0·15
10. Amco Furnace for Durgapur Steel Plant	..	..	0·86	..	..	0·42	0·42	0·44
11. Kotah Hydro-electric Project	..	..	3·52	..	..	0·42	0·42	3·10
12. Soft Loan (Diesel Locos)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Diesel Locos for Indian Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. *Japan*	..	35·45	138·08	..	16·01	96·16	112·87	60·66
1. Credit for Capital Goods I	..	23·00	..	..	16·01	6·99	23·00	..
2. Credit for Capital Goods II	..	..	45·23	..	..	45·12	45·12	0·11
3. Credit for Iron Ore Project	..	3·81	..	..	..	2·02	2·02	1·79
4. *Ad hoc* Credit of 1959	..	8·64	..	..	..	8·64	8·64	..
5. Supplier Credit 1962	..	..	4·76	..	..	4·76	4·76	..
6. Third Yen Credit	..	..	30·95	..	..	21·04	21·04	9·91
7. Fourth Yen Credit	..	..	28·57	..	..	6·25	6·25	22·32
8. Fifth Yen Credit	..	..	28·57	..	..	2·04	2·04	26·53
9. Sixth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. *Italy*	..	..	81·32	..	..	11·65	11·65	69·67
1. ENI Credit	..	..	21·43	..	..	7·94	7·94	13·49
2. Montocatani Credit for Capital Equipment	..	..	4·18	..	..	3·71	3·71	0·47
3. Suppliers Credit	..	..	21·43	..	..	..	..	21·43
4. Suppliers Credit I	..	..	17·14	..	..	..	..	17·14
5. Suppliers Credit II	..	..	17·14	..	..	..	..	17·14
6. For Import of Fertilizer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
7. Suppliers Credit III (66-67)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. *Switzerland*	..	..						
1. Credit for Capital Goods	..	6·54	16·34	..	..	6·04	6·04	16·84
9. *France*	..	..	**57·13**	..	..	**20·95**	**20·95**	**36·18**
1. Credit for Capital Goods I	..	..	14·29					
2. Credit for Capital Goods II	..	..	9·52					
3. Credit for Capital Goods III	..	..	9·52	..	..	20·86	20·86	31·51
4. Credit for Capital Goods IV	..	..	9·52					
5. Credit for Capital Goods V	..	..	9·52					
6. Credit for IFC	..	..	4·76	..	..	0·09	0·09	4·57
10. *Austria*	..	..	**8.49**	..	..	**4·70**	**4·70**	**3·79**
1. Credit for Capital Goods I	..	..	2·38	..	..	2·24	2·24	0·14
2. Credit for Capital Goods II	..	..	1·83	..	..	1·39	1·39	0·44
3. Credit for Capital Goods III	..	..	1·90	..	..	1·07	1·07	0·33
4. Credit for Capital Goods IV	..	..	1·90	..	..	..	..	1·90
5. Credit for Capital Goods V	..	..	0·48	..	..	..	..	0·48
6. Credit for III Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. *Hungary*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. *Czechoslovakia*	..	**23·10**	**40·00**	..	..	**12·61**	**12·61**	**50·49**
1. Credit for Capital Goods	..	23·10	..	..	..	12·61	12·61	10·49
2. Credit for Capital Goods II	..	..	40·00	..	..	..	..	40·00
13. *Poland*	..	**14.30**	**27·00**	..	..	**11·34**	**11·34**	**29·96**
1. Credit for Capital Goods	..	14·30	1·00	..	..	10·96	10·96	4·34
2. Credit for Coal and Other Industries	..	..	15·50	..	..	0·38	0·38	15·12
3. Credit for Power Equipment	..	..	10·50	..	..	..	..	10·50
14. *Yogoslavia*	..	**19·05**	**2·38**	..	..	**9·71**	**9·71**	**11·72**
1. Credit for Capital Goods	..	19·05	2·38	..	..	9·71	9·71	11·72
2. Credit for Capital II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. *Belgium*	..	..	**11·42**	..	..	**4·89**	**4·89**	**6·53**
1. Suppliers Credit I	..	..	4·76	..	..	4·76	4·76	..

2. Suppliers Credit II	..	..	4·76	..	..	0·13	0·13	4·63
3. Suppliers Credit III	..	..	1·90	..	..	..	..	1·90
16. *Netherlands*	..	..	21·90	..	..	9·51	9·51	12·39
1. Credit for Capital Goods	..	..	14·54	..	..	9·51	9·51	5·03
2. Financial Export Credit	..	..	7·36	..	..	..	..	7·36
3. Suppliers Credit	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
17. *Sweden*	..	..	2·21	..	..	..	..	2·21
1. For Dairy and Power Schemes	..	..	2.21	..	..	..	..	2.21
2. For Dairy products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. *Denmark*	..	..	*1·38*	..	..	..	..	*1·38*
B. *Loans to be Repaid in Rupees*	14·63	230·15	48·55	2·29	115·92	156·39	275·50	18·83
I. *U.S.A.*	14·63	230·15	48·52	2·29	115·92	155·79	274·90	18·40
1. Development Assistance Loan (Dollar Portion)	14·63	27·59	..	2·29	39·93	..	42·22	..
2. U. S. Presidents Asian Economic Development Assistance (Orissa Iron ore)	..	8·75	..	..	0·02	8·43	8·45	0·30
3. *Development Loan Fund*	..	193·81	48·52	..	76·87	147·36	224·23	18·10
1. Railway Loan I	..	14·28	..	..	12·59	1·69	14·28	..
2. Railway Loan II	..	16·66	..	..	16·66	..	16·66	..
3. Jute, Cement and Automobile Industry	..	16·64	..	..	15·09	1·55	16·64	..
4. Steel Loan I Public Utility Projects)	..	8·53	..	..	7·39	1·14	8·53	..
5. Steel Loan for Industrial Enterprises	..	10·44	..	..	9·23	1·21	10·44	..
6. Loan for Private Industries	..	7·14	..	..	5·08	2.06	7·14	..
7. Loan for Power Project	..	4·76	..	..	4·76	..	4·76	..
8. Steel Loan II	..	9·3[illegible]	..	..	5·67	3·65	9·32	..
9. Chandarpu Power Project	..	14·29	..	..	..	12·55	12·55	1·74
10. Sharawati Power Project	..	4·00	..	..	..	3·04	3·04	0·96
11. Baruni Power Project	..	1·81	..	..	..	1·73	1·73	0·08
12. Durgapur Power Project	..	9·52	..	..	..	7·65	7·65	1·87

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
13. Ahmedabad Electricity	..	1·80	..	..	..	1·80	1·80	..
14. Kanpur Power Project	..	0·73	..	..	..	0·73	0·73	..
15. Road Transport	..	6·82	..	..	0·40	5·82	6·22	..
16. Railway III	..	23·81	..	..	..	22·45	22·45	1·36
17. Loans for Capital Equipment	..	11·90	..	..	..	11·90	11·90	..
18. Steel Loan III	..	11·90	..	..	..	11·90	11·90	..
19. Barapani Power Project	..	1·19	..	..	..	0·85	0·85	0·34
20. Loan for IFC	..	4·58	..	..	..	4·58	4·58	..
21. Trombay Fertilizers	..	14·29	..	..	..	13·63	13·63	0·66
22. ICICI	..	..	2·38	..	..	1·67	1·67	0·71
23. NSIC	..	..	4·76	..	..	4·21	4·21	0·55
24. Premier Automobiles	..	..	3·39	..	..	3·39	3·39	..
25. Talchar Power Project	..	..	15·71	..	..	10·35	10·35	5·36
26. Birsinghpur Power Project	..	..	4·00	..	..	2·45	2·45	1·55
27. Sharawati Power II	..	..	8·76	..	..	5·84	5·84	2·92
28. Non-ferrous Metals	..	..	9·52	..	..	9·52	9·52	..
29. Beas Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. *Denmark*								
Import of Capital Goods	..	..	1·03	..	..	0·60	0·60	0·43
C. *Grants*	**137·96**	**125·47**	**137·87**	**70·18**	**160·64**	**107·15**	**337·97**	**63·33**
I. *U.S.A.*	*91·77*	*54·57*	*21·79*	*44·37*	*85·59*	*31·08*	*160·93*	*7·20*
1. TCA grants	86·16	44·00	17·01	42·11	76·17	24·76	142·93	4·35
2. Ford Foundation	5·61	10·46	4·78	2·26	9·42	6·32	18·00	2·85
II. *Colombo Plan countries*	**45·53**	**61·43**	**100·54**	**25·26**	**71·07**	**62·81**	**159·11**	**48·36**
1. Australia	11·08	2·20	12·39	5·20	7·54	7·03	19·67	6·00
2. Canada	32·34	57·10	86·31	19·70	60·30	54·36	134·35	41·39
3. New Zealand	1·72	1·71	0·85	0·33	2·90	0·62	3·85	0·43
4. U.K.	0·39	0·42	0·99	0·03	0·43	0·80	1·23	0·54
III. Norway	0·66	1·87	2·60	0·66	1·87	2·60	5·13	..
IV. West Germany	..	2·09	0·47	..	0·61	1·91	2·52	0·04
V. Sweden	..	..	3·65	..	..	2·58	2·58	1·07

VI. U.S.S.R.	..	1·15	3·81	..	1·15	3·81	4·96	..
VII. Czechoslovakia	..	..	0·40	..	..	0·40	0·40	..
VIII. Japan	..	0·35	0·13	..	0·35	0·13	0·48	..
IX. U.N. Special Fund	..	4·01	4·48	..	..	1·83	1·83	6·66
D. Other assistance	16·92	1130·73	450·63	5·07	544·81	853·22	1403·10	195·18
1. PL 480	..	1113·00	450·63	..	515·50	852·95	1368·45	195·18
2. PL 665	16·92	14·95	..	5·07	26·80	..	31·87	..
3. Third Country Currency Assistance	..	2·78	..	..	2·51	0·27	2·78	..
Grand Total (*A*+*B*+*C*+*D*)	381·77	2551·08	2939·79	201·67	1432·22	2880·32	4515·11	1357·53

7·3(ii) EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE
AUTHORISATIONS AND UTILIZATIONS

(Rs. crores)

	Annual utilizations						Balance on 1-4-66	Authorisation 1-4-66 to 31-12-66		Utilization 1-4-66 to 31-12-66		Balance on 1-1-1967	
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total Third Plan		Rs.	$.	Rs.	$.	Rs.	$.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
A. Loans to be Repaid in Foreign Currencies	190·41	238·74	357·02	461·84	480·05	1763·56@	1060·70	1016·71	1295·72	424·24	617·31	2220·11	2948·36
I. *I.B.R.D.*	35·21	33·59	14·94	17·52	21.33	123·36	82·84	22·00	30·00	17·56	25·13	134·18	178·86
(*a*) *Public Sector*	32·00	27·61	5·09	5·00	5·90	75·60	43·27	..	..	7·91	9·91	60·71	80·92
1. Agriculture													
2. Railways I													
3. Railways II													
4. Railways III													
5. Railways IV													
6. Railways V	26·45	..	..	..	..	26·45	..	..					
7. Railways VI	1·24	22·57	..	..	..	23·81							
8. D.V.C. I													
9. D.V.C. II													
10. D.V.C. III	0·54	0·24	0·31	0·46	0·26	1·81							
11. Koyna	1·17	1·28	0·94	0·88	0·28	4·55							
12. Calcutta Port I	2·05	2·44	1·62	2·18	0·71	9·00							
13. Power Transmission	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33	..	..	0·81	1·08	51.69	68·90
14. Kathgodam Power Stage II	..	..	..	..	2·49	2·49	4·18	..	..	2·54	3·45	3·99	5·32
15. Calcutta Port II	0·02	0·43	1·46	0·98	1·83	4·72	5·28	..	..	0·50	3·91	4·63	6·17
16. Madras Port	0·53	0·65	0·76	0·50	0·33	2·77	0·48	..	..	0·34	0·47	0·40	0·53
17. Air India International													
(*b*) *Private Sector*	1·91	5·98	9·85	12·50	15·43	47·76	39·57	22·50	30·00	10·37	15·22	73·37	97·24
1. I.I.S. Co. — I													
2. I.I.S. Co. — II	0·52	0·49	0·15	..	..	1·16							

3. I.I.S. Co.—III	..	..	0·62	0·55	1·08	2·25	17·04	..	..	2·29	3·28	8·62	11·49
4. TISCO—I													
5. TISCO—II													
6. Trombay I	0·06	0·14	0·11	0·01	0·03	0·35	0·03	..	..	0·01	0·01	0·04	0·05
7. Trombay II	0·15	0·03	0·01	0·11	0·01	0·31	0·04	..	..	0·06	0·08	0·01	0·01
8. I.C.I.C.I.—I	0·70	0·15	0·11	..	..	0·96	..						
9. I.C.I.C.I.—II	1·50	1·56	0·92	0·15	0·07	4·20	0·01	..	..	0·01	0·02	..	..
10. I.C.I.C.I.—III	0·98	2·86	2·77	1·46	0·88	8·95	0·57	..	..	0·30	0·42	0·59	0·75
11. I.C.I.C.I.—IV	..	0·75	1·58	2·56	3·03	7·92	1·60	..	..	1·11	1·63	1·31	1·75
12. I.C.I.C.I.—V	..	..	0·90	2·33	4·75	7·98	6·31	..	..	4·68	7·02	4·66	6·21
13. I.C.I.C.I.—VI	..	..	..	..	0·21	0·21	23·60	..	..	1·61	2·33	35·42	47·21
14. Private Collieries	..	..	2·68	5·42	5·37	13·47	0·37	..	..	0·30	0·40	0·32	0·43
15. I.I.S. Co.—IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·50	30·00	..	..	22·50	30·00
II. *I.D.A.*	1·23	9·04	41·76	58·26	90·44	200·63	77·92	229·52	305·95	80·89	116·14	264·77	452·92
1. Highways Development	1·23	3·71	9·01	6·53	4·13	24·61	3·96	..	..	2·49	4·39	2·54	3·38
2. U.P. Tubewells	..	0·49	2·00	0·37	..	2·86							
3. Shetranji Irrigation	..	0·30	0·56	0·31	0·44	1·61	0·53	..	..	..	..	0·83	1·11
4. Salandi Irrigation	..	0·40	0·08	0·17	0·11	0·76	3·05	..	..	..	..	4·80	6·40
5. Punjab Drainage	..	1·49	1·65	1·26	0·09	4·49	0·27	..	..	0·42	0·56		
6. D.V.C.—IV	..	..	0·17	1·55	3·99	5·71	3·10	..	..	1·44	2·19	3·25	4·33
7. Sone Irrigation	..	0·29	1·14	1·53	2·54	5·50	1·64	..	..	1·63	2·24	0·91	1·21
8. Koyna II	..	..	1·12	0·54	2·65	4·31	4·02	..	..	1·09	1·45	5·24	6·98
9. Purna Irrigation	..	1·30	0·84	1·43	0·91	4·48	1·71	..	..	1·08	1·45	11·65	2·20
10. Bombay Port	..	1·02	0·28	0·08	0·25	1·63	6·94	..	..	1·98	3·32	8·45	11·16
11. P.T.T. I,	..	0·04	3·53	6·37	6·99	16·93	3·07	..	..	2·75	3·81	1·98	2·64
12. Railways VII	..	..	21·20	10·94	..	32·14							
13. Kathgodam Power Project	..	..	0·18	1·42	4·81	6·41	3·11	..	..	0·22	0·31	4·67	6·22
14. Industrial Import II	..	..	..	13·20	29·40	42·60	0·26	..	..	0·26	0·55		
15. P.T.T. II	..	..	..	3·15	6·51	9·66	6·05	..	..	5·23	7·90	3·60	4·80
16. Railways VIII	..	..	..	9·31	20·21	29·52							
17. Industrial Imports Credit II	..	..	..	..	7·41	7·41	40·21	..	..	41·73	60·55	17·90	23·86

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
18. Beas Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·26	23·01	2·06	2·75	15·20	20·26
19. Railways IX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51·00	67·98	12·92	17·22	38·08	50·76
20. Industrial Import III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112·50	149·96	5·59	7·45	106·91	142·51
21. Industrial Import IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48·76	65·00	..	..	48·76	65·00
III. *Loans from foreign countries*													
1. *U.S.A.*	32·41	107·31	165·40	164·70	170·18	640·10	221·01	299·05	315·11	131.18	197·96	437·85	583.65
(i) Wheat Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) *Exim Bank Loans*	31·31	30·70	25·00	14·21	25·23	131·32	30·61	2·56	12·74	22·29	32·02	33·65	44·65
(a) First Credit	25·18	16·48	1·63	..	..	43·29	..						
(b) Second Credit	..	10·26	10·38	3·17	..	23.81	..						
(c) Third Credit	..	..	5.01	5.05	1·84	11·90	..						
(d) Fourth Credit	..	..	..	..	3 33	3.33	8·57	..	..	4.77	7.16	8.13	10.84
(e) Credit to A.I.I.—I	2·24	0·05	..	..	..	2.29	..						
(f) Credit to A.I.I.—II	2·17	2·22	0·14	..	..	4·53	..						
(g) Sundatta Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
(h) National Rayon Corpn.	0·22	..	..	..	..	0·22	..	..					
(i) Hindustan Aluminium I	1·50	1·50	0·12	0·17	0·99	4·28	0·09						
(j) Hindustan Aluminium II	..	..	..	1·41	0·89	2·30	0·08	..	..	0·13	0·17	..	..
(k) Hindustan Aluminium III	..	..	..	..	1·43	1·43	3·81	..	..	3·66	6·20	1·34	1·79
(l) Orient Paper Mills	..	0·06	7·67	0·77	0·20	8·70	0·11	..	..	0·17	0·23	..	..
(m) East India Hostels	..	..	0·05	0·20	..	0·25	0·09	..	..	0·09	0·19	..	
(n) Union Carbide	..	..	..	1·33	1·75	3·08	0·56	..	..	0·10	0·15	0.78	1·04
(o) Diesel Loco works Varanasi Tranche I	..	..	..	6·85	1·69	8·54	0·51	..	..	0·42	0·63	0·33	0·44
(p) Diesel Loco works Varanasi Tranche II	..	..	..	..	7·26	7·26	0·84	..	..	0·36	0·54	0·91	1·21
(q) Bharat Forge Ltd.	..	..	..	0·26	1·26	1·52	0·34	..	..	0·06	0·08	0·48	0·64
(r) Cormondal Fertilizers	..	..	..	..	3·88	3·88	8·98	..	..	8·10	12·66	4·70	6·26
(s) Mysore Acetate Chemicals	..	..	..	..	0·38	0·38	0·62	..	..	0·30	0·40	0·65	0·87
(t) Chemicals & Plastics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	0·33	0·33	1·17	..	..	1·38	2·07	0·29	0·39

(u) Central Pulp Mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·25	..	..	0·75	1·54	3·96	5·28
(v) Hardilla Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·59	..	..	..	..	2·50	3·33
(w) Diesel Loco Works Varanasi III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.56	12.74	..	..	9.56	12.74
(ii) *U.S. Bank Loans to A.I.I.*	1·14	..	1·19	8·60	..	10·93	9·65	..	..	7·46	10·90	7·90	10·93
(a) First Loan to A.I.I.	..												
(b) Second Loan to A.I.I.													
(c) Third Loan to A.I.I.	1·14	..	..	..	..	1·14	..						
(d) Fourth Loan to A.I.I.	..	..	1·19	3·44	..	4·63	..						
(e) Fifth Loan to A.I.I.	..	..	..	3·99	..	3·99	..						
(f) Sixth Loan to A.I.I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·05	..	..	7·46	10·90	7·90	10·51
(g) Boeing Co. Loans to Air India I	..	..	..	0·63	..	0·63	..						
(h) Boeing Co. Loans to Air India II	..	..	..	0·54	..	0·54	..						
(iv) *Agency for International Development*	..	76·80	139·21	136·89	144·95	497·85	181·42	289.49	302.37	104·43	155·04	396·32	528·29
1. Cambay Power Project	..	10·27	3.71	0·96	0·25	15·19	0·81	..	..	0·01	0·02	1·26	1·68
2. Non-Project Loan I	..	60·34	26.76	7·53	0·47	95·10	0·14	..	..	..	..	0·22	0·29
3. Fourth Railway Loan	..	1·35	17.06	1·81	0·13	20·35	0·13	..	..	0·07	0·10	0·12	0·16
4. Bandel Power Project	..	2·55	10.22	2·22	0·76	15·75	2·35	..	..	0·30	0·48	3·34	4·45
5. Paterdih Coal Washery	..	1·47	0.23	..	0·01	1·71	0·29	..	..	..	..	0·46	0·61
6. Pambakakki Power Project	..	..	1.22	4·86	2·11	8·19	1·43	..	..	0·41	0·60	1·81	2·41
7. I.F.C. II	..	..	..	1·01	1·39	2·40	7·12	..	..	3·28	4·77	7·64	10·18
8. D.C.M. Rayon Cord Project	..	..	1.87	1·56	0·26	3·69	0·98	..	..	0·13	0·18	1·40	1·87
9. Trombay Thermal Power Station	..	0·82	4·71	1·80	0·46	7·79	0·73	..	..	0·43	0·64	0·69	0·92
10. Premier Automobiles II	..	..	0·67	0·71	..	1·38	..						
11. Napco Bevlgear of India	..	..	1·07	0·02	..	1·09	..						
12. Telco Truck Expansion	..	..	4·06	2·06	0·35	6·47	0·05	..	..	0·08	0·12	..	..
13. Hindustan Motors	..	..	2·75	2·76	1·48	6·99	0·45	..	..	0·71	0·95	..	..
14. Delhi C. Thermal Power	..	..	..	1·03	1·81	2·84	4·78	..	..	3·56	5·13	3·68	4·91

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
15. Non Project Loan II	..	..	64·88	41·00	8·00	113·88	0·41	..	..	..	..	0.64	0.85
16. Satpura Thermal Power	..	..	..	1.93	3·55	5·48	6·47	..	..	2·49	4·14	7·09	9·45
17. Ramagundam Power Project	..	..	..	..	0·77	0·77	3·23	..	..	1·48	2·19	3·45	4·60
18. Chanderpura Thermal Electric Power Stage II	..	..	..	0·60	3·09	3·69	3·93	..	..	1·22	1·79	4·85	6·46
19. Railways V	..	..	..	4·86	1·62	6·48	1·07	..	..	0·75	1·01	0·93	1·24
20. Central Ropeways F. Project	..	..	..	0·75	2·25	3·00	0·67	..	..	0·32	0·45	0·72	0·96
21. Dugda Coal washery	..	..	..	1·34	0·79	2·13	0·30	..	..	0·05	0·07	0·43	0·57
22. Tarapur Nuclear Power Station	..	..	..	5·20	8·84	14·04	24·05	..	..	11·71	18·07	24·33	32·48
23. Non-Project Loan III	..	..	..	51·23	43·39	94·62	12·52	..	..	12·68	22·74	2·67	3·56
24. Trombay Methnol Fertilizers	..	..	..	1·65	1.20	2·85	0·86	..	..	0·38	0·48	0·99	1·24
25. National Engg. Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·05	..	..	0·23	0·31	3·00	4·00
26. Railway VI	..	..	..	..	2·75	2·75	0·68	..	..	0·60	0·94	0·37	0·49
27. Sharavati Power Stage III	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·48	..	..	0·15	0·20	2·18	2·91
28. Commodity Assistance (I Tranche) (Non-Project IV)	..	..	..	..	20·38	20·38	3·43	..	..	0·68	1·03	4·64	6·18
29. Telco II	..	..	..	..	1·75	1·75	3·87	..	..	2·14	3·52	3·46	4·61
30. Consultancy services	..	..	..	..	0·08	0·08	0·87	..	..	..	..	1·37	1·83
31. I.F.C. III	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·76	..	..	..	..	7·50	10·00
32. Hindustan Motors (Trucks)	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·95	..	..	2·21	2·97	15·03	20·03
33. Hindustan Motors (Shovels)	..	..	..	..	0·13	0·13	1·27	..	..	0·15	0·22	1·84	2·45
34. Commodity Assistance (II Tranche) (Non-Project V)	..	..	..	..	34·07	34·07	56·47	..	..	20·51	29·03	67·15	89·57
35. Railways VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·81	..	..	..	..	2·85	3·80
36. Fertilizer Commodity Loan	..	..	..	..	2·81	2·81	21·00	..	..	24·47	35·29	6·67	8·81
37. Commodities Assistance Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47·62	100·00	13·19	17·60	61·81	82·40
38. Operation Hard Rock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·70	3·57	..	..	2·68	3·57
39. Dhuvaran Thermal Power II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·38	32·30	..	..	24·23	32·30

40. Durgapur Project II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·86	16·50	..	..	12·38	16·50
41. Commodity Assistance 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112·50	150·00	..	..	112·50	150·00
2. *U.S.S.R.*													
1. Bhilai Steel Plant	0·20	..	..	..	..	0·20							
2. Five Industrial Projects	13·43	0·76	6·85	12·88	2·51	36·43	15·02	..	..	0·50	0·73	23·10	30·81
3. Drugs Projects	0·37	0·78	5·14	2·87	0·30	9·46	0·06	..	..	..	..	0·09	0·13
4. Barauni Oil Refinery	0·70	7·31	2·02	0·28	0·57	10·88	0·60	..	..	0·34	0·49	0·57	0·77
5. Third Plan Credit I	9·87	14·03	30·51	48·27	29·08	131·76	45·02	..	..	9·40	14·69	59·89	79·85
6. Third Plan Credit II	..	0·55	2·77	9·67	5·51	18·50	41·03	..	..	11·35	16·23	52·44	69·93
7. Bokaro Steel Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·50	..	..	2·87	3·82	163·80	207·17
8. 300 Million Rouble Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250·00	333·25	..	..	250·00	333·25
3. *U.K.*	22·98	29·82	34·68	39·96	42·98	170·42	72·36	57·68	99·38	63·06	87·21	123·15	164·12
1. Lazard Bros. Credit for Durgapur Steel Project	..												
2. ECGD Credit I Durgapur	..												
3. Do. II Capital Goods													
4. Do III Oil pipeline	0·75	0·03	0·03	..	..	0·81							
5. Do. IV Capital Goods													
6. Do. V Capital Goods													
7. Do. VI Capital Goods													
8. ECGD Credit VII Capital Goods	13·33	..	..	..	..	13·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Do. VIII Capital Goods	2·23	16·06	11·67	4·95	2·38	37·29	2·71	..	..	1·89	3·00	2·02	2·69
10. Do. IX Capital Goods	..	6·67	..	..	..	6·67	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Do. X Capital Goods	..	6·67	..	0·06	3·68	10·41	2·92	..	..	1·78	2·60	2·65	3·53
12. Do. XI (Expansion of Durgapur Steel)	..	0·06	3·35	8·62	3·54	15·57	13·76	..	..	3·29	5·02	17·91	23·87
13. Do. XII (Capital Goods)	..	0·33	0·68	1·24	7·58	9·83	7·50	..	..	1·58	2·40	10·02	13·36

(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
14.	Do.	XIII (Capital Goods) .	..	6·67	..	..	..	6·67	..						
15.	Do.	XIV (Steel) .	..	..	3·10	0·81	0·36	4·27	0·40	..	..	0·06	0·08	0·57	0·76
16.	Do.	XV (General)	..	..	13·33	..	..	13·33							
17.	Do.	XVI (General) (Kipping Loan) .	..	..	..	0·08	2·11	2·19	3·14	..	..	0·38	0·65	4·47	5·96
18.	Do.	XVII (General)	..	..	2·52	4·15	..	6·67							
19.	Do.	XVIII (Bhopal) . .	..	..	..	0·41	0·93	1·34	1·99	..	..	1·92	2·84	1·01	1·35
20.	ECGD Credit	XIX (FYP) .	..	..	..	0·39	1·29	1·68	4·99	..	..	1·72	2·43	6·04	8·05
21.	Do.	XX (General)	..	..	..	13·33	..	13·33							
22.	Do.	XXI (FYP) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·00	..	..	0·65	0·87	2·50	3·33
23.	Do.	XXII (FYP) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·03	..	..	0·24	0·32	2·96	3·94
24.	Do.	XXIII (FYP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·33	..	..	0·39	0·52	1·71	2·28
25.	Do.	XXIV (FYP)	..	..	..	..	0·40	0·40	1·26	..	..	0·54	0·75	1·42	1·89
26.	Do.	XXV (FYP) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·30	..	..	0·92	1·23	5·85	7·80
27.	Do.	XXVI (Bhopal) . .	..	..	..	..	0·17	0·17	2·49	..	..	1·41	2·07	2·38	3·17
28.	Do.	XXVII (General) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·33	..	..	0·96	1·43	7·32	9·76
29.	Do.	XXVIII (General) .	..	..	..	5·92	0·26	6·18	0·49	..	..	0·30	0·40	0·47	0·63
30.	Do.	XXIX (FYP)	..	..	..	..	0·19	0·19	0·48	..	..	..	..	0·75	1·00
31.	Do.	XXX (General) . .	..	..	..	..	6·67	6·67							
32.	Do.	XXXI (General) .	..	..	..	..	13·33	13·33	..						
33.	Do.	XXXII (Kipping III .	..	..	..	..	0·09	0·09	5·24	..	..	1·27	1·77	6·93	9·24
34.	Do.	XXXIII (Food Emergency)	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·00	..	..	5·21	7·45	10·16	13·54
35.	Do.	XXXIV Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.44	13.52	..	..	10.15	13.52
36.	Do.	XXXV (General)	..	..	..	..		..	..	0.23	0.48	..	..	0.36	0.48

37. ECGD Credit XXXVI (General)	..	..	..	..		..	..	13.33	28.00	21.00	28.00	..	..
38. Do. XXXVII (Bhopal)	..	..	..	..				4.00	8.40	..	..	6.30	8.40
39. Do. XXXVIII (Kipping IV)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.53	11.19	..	..	8.40	11.19
40. Do. XXXIX (Non-Project)	..	..	..	..				28.35	37.79	17.55	23.39	10.80	14.40
4. Federal Republic of Germany	66.01	97.06	28.49	51.97	48.49	292.02	102.59	..	..	48.32	68.19	110.38	147.12
1. Rourkela credit	6.49	5.04	1.66	0.08	2.29	15.56	0.93	..	..	..	..	1.46	1.95
2. DM 168 Million Credit													
3. Untied DM 125.1 Million credit I													
4. Untied DM 125 million credit II													
5. DM 98.36 million credit to Refinance Rourkela Repayments													
6. DM 230 million Rourkela Refinance Credit II	27.38	..	..	..	..	27.38	..						
7. DM 100 Million Cash Credit 1961	11.90	..	..	..	..	11.90	..						
8. DM 170 million Cash Credit	20.24	..	..	..	..	20.24	..						
9. DM 100 Million General Credit 1961	..	11.90	..	..	..	11.90	..						
10. DM 327 m. credit													
(a) DM 56 Million for Rourkela Service	..	..	0.14	3.26	1.06	4.46	2.21	..	..	0.98	1.43	2.40	3.20
(b) DM 107 Million for projects	..	..	10.41	2.33	..	12.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) DM 75 Million for commodities	..	..	..	7.40	1.53	8.93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) DM 20 Million for ICICI	..	..	..	1.44	0.89	2.33	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) DM 25 Million for IFC	..	..	..	0.51	1.12	1.63	1.34	..	..	1.29	1.91	0.69	0.90
(f) DM 5 Million for NSIC	..	..	..	..	.27	0.27	0.33	..	..	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.34
(g) DM 82 Million for Infrastructure Project	..	..	3.69	6.07	..	9.76							
11. DM 85 Million Rourkela refinancing Credit III	..	10.12	..	..	..	10.12	..						
12. DM 400 million for Rourkela Extensions	..		5.28	14.67	13.18	33.13	14.49	..	..	6.90	9.66	15.58	20.77
13. DM 6.14 million for Rourkela Repayments	..	..	7.31	..	..	7.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
14. DM 336.6 million credit													
(a) DM 40 million for Commodities	..	..	..	..	4.42	4.42	0.34	..	..	0.20	0.26	0.34	0.45
(b) DM 40 Million for Continuing projects	..	..	..	..	2.46	2.46	2.30	..	..	0.93	1.32	2.63	3.50
(c) DM 60 Million for Mysore Alloy Steel	..	..	..	0.42	1.20	1.62	5.52	..	..	4.08	6.39	3.90	5.20
DM (d) 14 Million for Rourkela Extension	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·66	..	..	..	..	2.63	3.50
(e) DM 23.5 million for Projects Commodities	..	..	..	..	0.36	0.36	2.44	..	..	..	..	3.84	5.12
(f) DM 28.1 Million for Down Payments of Ships	..	..	..	3.01	0.34	3.35	..						
(g) DM 116 Million Suppliers Credit for Purchase of Ships	..	..	..	2.07	3.32	5.39	8.42	..	..	13.26	17.68	..	..
(h) DM 15 Million for Institutions	..	..	..	..	0.29	0.29	1.49	..	..	0.44	0.59	1.91	2.53
15. DM 90 Million for Rourkela Repayments	..	..	..	10.71	..	10.71	..						
16. DM 55 Million for Commodities	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.55	..	..	9.11	13.50	0.19	0.25
17. DM 40 Million for Continuing Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.76	..	..	..	..	7.50	10.00
18. DM 15 Million for IFC	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	1.76	..	..	0.65	0.94	2.09	2.76
19. DM 5 Million for ICICI	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.59	..	..	..	..	0.93	1.24
20. DM 5 Million for NSIC	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.59	..	..	..	..	0.93	1.24
21. Suppliers Credit for Ships	..	..	..	..	3.23	3.23	6.53	..	..	4.21	5.61	6.08	8.10
22. DM 28 Million Supplier credit for items other than Ships	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.34	..	..	..	..	5.25	7.00
23. DM 13 million for Electric AVC Furnace	..	..	..	..	0.12	0.12	1.43	..	..	0.60	0.80	1.65	2.20
24. DM 10 Million for Neyvelli Mining Scheme	..	..	..	..	0.76	0.76	0.43	..	..	0.16	0.21	0.51	0.69
25. DM 6.4 Million for Swang Coal Washery	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.66	..	..	0.31	0.41	0.73	0.97
26. DM 18 Million for Railways	..	..	..	..	0.39	0.39	1.76	..	..	0.23	0.48	2.40	3.22
27. DM 725 Million for TELCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.86	..	..	0.46	0.61	0.90	1.20
28. DM 5.35 Million for other projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.63	..	..	..	..	0.99	1.32
29. DM 39.6 Million for Rourkela repayments	..	..	..	..	11.14	11.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

30. DM 60 Million for commodities	..	..	..	..	..	7.14	..	..	2.01	3.04	8.97	11.96
31. DM 48 Million for New Projects	..	..	..	..	..	4.76	..	..	..	..	7.50	10.00
32. DM 20 Million for IFC	..	..	..	..	..	2.38	..	..	..	..	3.75	5.00
33. DM 20 Million or ICICI	..	..	..	..	..	2.38	..	..	..	..	3.75	5.00
34. DM 10 Million for NSIC	..	..	..	..	..	1.19	..	..	..	..	1.88	2.50
35. DM 100 Millionfor Suppliers Credit	..	..	..	..	..	11.90	..	..	..	..	18.75	25.00
36. DM 12 Million for Fertilizer Import	..	..	..	..	..	1.43	..	..	2.25	3.00	..	..
5. *Canada*	..	..	0.08	6.54	4.92	..	19.43	5.81	8.48	7.53	10.95	28.78	38.33
1. Wheat Loan I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Wheat Loan II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro. Elec. Project.	..	..	0.08	1.40	1.71	3.19	0.33	..	..	0.21	0.30	0.30	0.39
4. Indian Aluminium Expan.	..	..	..	0.44	..	0.44	..						
5. Indian Aluminium further Expan.	..	..	..	..	0.24	0.24	0.16	..	..	0.05	0.07	0.19	0.24
6. Canada Atomic Power Project	..	..	..	0.29	1.42	1.71	14.58	..	..	4.14	5.99	18.49	24.64
7. Wind Tunnel Project	..	..	..	0.86	0.32	1.18	0.67	..	..	0.35	0.54	0.65	0.87
8. Diesel Loco	..	..	..	3.36	0.03	3.39	..						
9. Binani Zinc Smelter	..	..	..	0.14	0.41	0.55	0.15	..	..	0.19	0.32	..	..
10. Amco Furnace for Durgapur Steel Plant	..	..	..	0.05	0.37	0.42	0.44	..	..	0.29	0.44	0.37	0.49
11. Kotah Hydro electric Project	..	..	..	..	0.42	0.42	3.10	..	..	1.19	1.81	3.53	4.70
12. Soft Loan (Diesel locos for Calcutta Port Commission)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.95	2.00	1.11	1.48	0.39	0.52
13. Diesel locos for Indian Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.86	6.48	..	..	4.86	6.48
6. *Japan*	7.23	7.68	17.90	24.56	30.85	86.96	60.66	33.75	45.00	21.67	33.48	103.19	138.91
1. Credit for Capital Goods I	5.41	1.35	0.14	0.07	0.02	6.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Credit for Capital Goods II	..	6.31	17.49	13.68	7.64	45.12	0.11	..	..	..	..	0.19	0.25
3. Credit for Iron Ore Project	1.82	0.02	0.18	..	..	2.02	1.79	..	..	0.01	0.02	2.80	3.75
4. Ad. hoc Credit of 1959	..	..	..	..	..	8.64*	..						

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
5. Suppliers Credit of 1962	..	..	..	4.76	..	4.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Third Yen Credit	..	..	0.09	5.19	15.76	21.04	9.91	..	..	6.32	10.59	7.66	10.21
7. Fourth Yen Credit	..	..	..	0.86	5.39	6.25	22.32	..	..	7.93	12.63	25.68	34.23
8. Fifth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	2.04	2.04	26.53	..	..	7.41	10.24	34.11	45.47
9. Sixth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.75	45.00	..	..	33.75	45.00
7. *Italy*	..	0.18	2.22	6.68	2.57	21.65	69.67	25.50	34.00	0.19	0.40	134.94	179.91
1. ENI credit	..	0.18	0.32	5.16	2.28	7.94	13.49	..	..	..	..	21.23	28.30
2. Montecatani Credit for Capital equipment	..	..	1.90	1.52	0.29	3.71	0.47	..	..	0.19	0.40	0.46	0.61
3. Suppliers Credit							21.43	..	..	..	..	33.75	45.00
4. Suppliers Credit							17.14	..	..	..	..	27.00	36.00
5. Suppliers Credit							17.14	..	..	..	..	27.00	36.00
6. For Import of Fertilizers							..	1.50	2.00	..	..	1.50	2.00
7. Suppliers Credit (66-67)								24.00	32.00	..	..	24.00	32.00
8. *Switzerland*													
1. Credit for Capital Goods	..	..	..	..	6.04	6.04	16.84	..	..	4.53	6.88	21.34	28.5
9. *France*					0.09	20.95	36.18	..	..	2.03	2.70	54.97	73.28
1. Credit for Capital Goods I													
2. Credit for Capital Goods II													
3. Credit for Capital Goods III						20.86*	31.51	..	..	2.03	2.70	47.62	63.48
4. Credit for Capital Goods IV						..							
5. Credit for Capital Goods V													
6. Credit for IFC	..	..	..	..	0.09	0.09	4.67	..	..	..	..	7.35	9.80
10. *Austria*	..	..	1.20	1.36	2.14	4.70	3.79	3.53	4.70	2.40	3.42	6.93	9.23
1. Credit for Capital Goods I	..	..	0.96	0.97	0.31	2.24	0.14	..	..	0.01	0.02	0.20	0.27
2. Credit for Capital Goods II	..	..	0.24	0.39	0.76	1.39	0.44	..	..	0.32	0.48	0.34	0.45
3. Credit for Capital Goods III	..	..	..	..	1.07	1.07	0.83	..	..	0.35	0.54	0.90	1.20
4. Credit for Capital Goods IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.90	..	..	1.72	2.38	1.21	1.61
5. Credit for Capital Goods V	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.48	..	..	..	..	0.75	1.00
6. Credit for III Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.53	4.70	..	..	3.53	4.70

11. *Hungary*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	33·32	..	..	25·00	33·32
1. Credit for Import of Capital Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50	16·66	..	..	12·50	16·66
2. Suppliers Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50	16·66	..	..	12·50	16·66
12. *Czechoslovakia*	..	..	0·72	5·19	6·63	12·61	50·49	..	..	8·50	11·98	70·55	94·04
1. Credit for Capital Goods I	..	..	0·79	5·19	6·63	12·61	10·49	..	..	3·75	5·37	12·49	16·65
2. Credit for Capital Goods II	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·00	..	..	4·75	6·61	58·06	77·39
13. *Poland*	0·03	0·57	4·87	7·34	2·53	11·34	29·96	..	..	0·52	0·80	46·59	62·10
1. Credit for Capital Goods	0·03	0·57	1·87	7·34	1·15	10·96	4·34	..	..	0·48	0·74	6·28	8·39
2. Credit for Coal & other industries	..	..	..	..	0·38	0·38	15·12	..	..	0·04	0·06	23·77	31·68
3. Credit for Power Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·50	..	..	..	..	16·54	22·05
14. *Yugoslavia*	..	..	0·40	2.46	6·79	9·71	11·72	60·00	80·00	4·41	7·49	72·83	97·12
1. Credit for Capital Goods	..	..	0·40	2·34	6·97	9·71	11·72	..	..	4·41	7.49	12·83	17·12
2. Credit for Capital Goods II								60·00	80·00	..	..	60·00	80·00
15. *Belgium*	..	..	..	1·17	3·72	4·89	6·53	..	..	0·02	0·03	10·28	13·68
1. Suppliers Credit I	..	..	..	1·17	3·59	4·76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Suppliers Credit II	..	..	..	..	0·13	0·13	4·63	..	..	0·02	0·03	7·28	9·68
3. Suppliers Credit III	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·90	..	..	..	..	3·00	4·00
16. *Netherlands*	..	..	..	0·31	9·20	9·51	12·39	0·90	1·89	4·38	6·30	16·20	21·59
1. Credit for Capital Goods	..	..	..	0·31	9·20	9·51	5·03	..	..	4·38	6·30	3·19	4·25
2. Financial Export Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·36	..	..	..	..	11·59	15·45
3. Suppliers Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·90	1·89	..	..	1·42	1·89
17. *Sweden*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·21	3·48	4·64	0·85	1·13	6·10	8·12
1. For Dairy and Power Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·21	..	..	0·85	1·13	2·62	3.49
2. For Dairy Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·48	4·64	..	..	3·48	4·63
18. *Denmark*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·38	..	..	0·74	1·17	1·29	1·72
B. Loans to be Repaid in Rupees	38·51	58·83	29·41	17·07	12·57	156·39	18·83	24·75	32·99	7·93	12·06	45·37	60·49
I. *U.S.A.*	38·51	58·83	29·41	16·66	12·38	155·79	18·40	24·75	32·99	7·44	11·32	45·24	60·32
1. Development Assistance Loan (Dollar Portion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. U. S. Presidents Asian Economic Development Assistance (Orissa Iron ore)	1·98	3·82	1·37	0·51	0·75	8·43	0·30	..	..	0·24	0·33	0·23	0·31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
3. *Development Loan Fund* . .	36·53	55·01	28·04	16·15	11·63	147·36	18·10	24·75	32·99	7·20	10·99	45·01	60·01
1. Railway loan I . . .	1·69	..	..	..	..	1·69							
2. Railway loan II . .													
3. Jute, Cement and Automobile industry	0·96	0·59	..	..	..	1·55							
4. Steel Loan I (Public Utility Project)	1·08	0·06	..	..	..	1·14							
5. Steel Loan for Industrial Enterprises . . .	1·21	..	..	..	..	1·21							
6. Loan for Private Industries .	2·06	..	..	..	..	2·06							
7. Loan for Power Projects .													
8. Steel Loan II . . .	3·65	..	..	..	..	3·65							
9. Chandarpur Power Project .	1·89	4·22	3·61	1·97	0·86	12·55	1·74	..	..	0·19	0·32	2·49	3·32
10. Sharawati Power Project .	0·01	1·33	0·64	0·75	0·31	3·04	0·96	..	..	0·11	0·15	1·40	1·87
11. Barauni Power Project .	..	1·25	0·19	..	0·29	1·73	0·08	..	..	..	..	0·12	0·16
12. Durgapur Power Project .	..	5·18	1·56	0·53	0·38	7·65	1·87	..	..	0·01	0·02	2·94	3·92
13. Ahmedabad Electricity .	1·60	0·15	0·04	0·01	..	1·80							
14. Kanpur Power Project .	0·21	0·32	0·03	0·17	..	0·73							
15. Road Transport . .	5·50	0·32	..	..	..	5·82							
16. Railway III . . .	6·18	13·11	2·55	0·42	0·19	22·45	1·36	..	..	0·59	0·91	1·46	1·95
17. Loans for Capital Equipment	1·36	7·36	2·58	0·60	..	11·90	..						
18. Steel Loan III . .	5·47	2·74	3·31	0·38	..	11·90							
19. Barapani Power Project .	..	0·21	0·32	0·12	0·20	0·85	0·34	..	..	0·03	0·06	0·49	0·65
20. Loan for IFC . . .	0·13	1·21	1·89	1·15	0·20	4·58	..						
21. Trombay Fertilizers . .	3·53	4·95	3·15	1·28	0·72	13·63	0·66	..	..	0·62	1·01	0·27	0·36
22. ICICI	..	0·19	0·05	0·43	1·00	1·67	0·71	..	..	0·59	0·93	0·41	0·55
23. NSIC	..	1·09	2·35	0·71	0·06	4·21	0·55	..	..	0·21	0·30	0·64	0·85
24. Premier Automobiles . .	..	0·96	1·95	0·39	0·09	3·39							
25. Talchar Power Project .	..	0·06	1·94	4·39	3·96	10·35	5·36	..	..	2·09	3·32	5·97	7·96
26. Birsinghpur Power Project .	..	0·19	1·10	0·87	0·29	2·45	1·55	..	..	1·04	1·39	1·40	1·87
27. Sharawati Power II . .	..	..	0·78	1·98	3·08	5·84	2·92	..	..	0·77	1·05	3·82	5·09

28. Non-ferrous Metals	..	9·52	..	..	..	9·52	..	..					
29. Beas Project								24·75	32·99	1·15	1·53	23·60	31·46
I. *Denmark*													
Import of Capital Goods	..	..	..	0·41	0·19	0·60	0·43	..	..	0·49	0·74	0·13	0·17
C. *Grants*	21·74	14·85	16·32	20·02	34·22	107·15	63·33	3·92	5·23	11·72	17·97	90·19	120·25
I. *U.S.A.*	10·01	8·36	2·94	4·30	5·47	31·08	7·20	3·92	5·24	3·89	5·18	11·37	15·17
1. TCA Grants	8·58	8·18	2·79	2·74	2·47	24·76	4·35	1·94	2·59	3·89	5·18	4·91	6·55
2. Ford Foundation	1·43	0·18	0·15	1·56	3·00	6·32	2·85	1·98	2·65	..	..	6·46	8·62
II. Colombo Plan Countries	10·48	5·72	9·50	12·49	24·58	62·81	49·05	..	..	7·83	12·79	66·58	88·76
1. Australia	0·73	0·19	0·28	0·54	5·29	7·03	6·00	..	..	..	..	9·45	12·60
2. Canada	9·46	5·56	9·11	11·64	18·59	54·36	41·39	..	..	7·77	12·71	55·66	74·21
3. New Zealand	0·19	0·01	0·01	0·12	0·29	0·62	0·43	..	..	..	..	0·68	0·90
4. U.K.	0·10	..	0·10	0·19	0·41	0·80	1·23	..	..	0·06	0·08	0·79	1·05
III. Norway	0·45	0·40	0·32	0·35	1·08	2·60							
IV. West Germany	0·10	0·33	0·62	0·60	0·26	1·91	0·04	..	..	..	..	0·06	0·08
V. Sweden	0·70	..	0·72	1·13	0·03	2·58	1·07	..	..	..	..	1·69	2·25
VI. U.S.S.R.	..	..	2·00	0·98	0·83	3·81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Czechoslovakia	..	..	0·17	0·12	0·11	0·40	..						
VIII. Japan	..	0·05	0·05	0·03	..	0·13	..						
IX. U.N. Special Fund	..	..	..	..	1·83	1·83	6·66	..	..	..	..	10·49	13·99
D. Other Assistance	88·01	122·72	185·19	219·12	239·18	853·22	194·18	282·40	497·49	233·08	358·39	411·74	548·98
1. P. L. 480	87·74	122·72	185·19	218·12	239·18	852·95	195·18	282·40	497·49	233·08	359·39	411·74	548·98
2. P. L. 665													
3. Third Country Currency Assistance	0·27	..	..	..	..	0·27							
Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	338·67	435·14	587·94	717·05	772·02	2880·32@	1357·53	1327·79	1831·43	676·97	1005·74	2767·41	3678·08

*Year-wise break-up of utilization is not available.

@Includes Rs. 20·86 crores from France and Rs. 8·64 crores ad-hoc credit from Japan for which year-wise break-up of utilization is not completely available.

7·4—OFFERS OF SCARCITY RELIEF ASSISTANCE

(Approximate value in $ million)

S.No.	Country/International Agencies	1965-66 Official	1965-66 Non-Official	1965-66 Total	1966-67 Official	1966-67 Non-Official	1966-67 Total	REMARKS (Nature of gifts/loans for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Argentina	0.29	..	0.29	..	..	..	Wheat
2.	Australia	8.92	..	8.92	10.65	0.01	10.66	Wheat/Wheat flour, Milk powder
3.	Austria	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	Milk powder, fertilizers, cash
4.	Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	One tractor (value not known)
5.	Brazil	0.07	..	0.07	..	..	..	Rice
6	Cambodia	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	..	Rice
7.	Canada	71.00	..	71.00	71.00	..	71.00	Wheat/wheat flour (1.8 Million Tones dried peas, milk powder.
8.	Denmark	4.37	..	4.37	..	..	..	Loan—milk powder for dairy projects.
9.	Ethiopia	0.03	..	0.03	..	..	..	Cash
10.	Finland	0.07	..	0.07	..	..	..	Milk powder
11.	France	4.34	0.04	4.38	1.23	..	1.23	Milk powder, pesticides, vitamins, wheat flour.
12.	Greece	2.04	..	2.04	..	..	..	Wheat, raisins.
13.	Hungary	0.08	..	0.08	..	..	..	Floating pump station, medicines, baby food etc.
14.	Iran	..	0.03	0.03	..	..	..	Rice
15.	Italy	(i) 2.00 (ii) 6.10	10.34	18.44	..	0.70	0.70	Fertilizers (including loan & gift) wheat/wheat flour, rice, milk powder, trucks/vehicles.
16.	Japan	2.00	..	2.00	7.00	..	7.00	Rice, fertilizers.
17.	Kuwait	0.84	..	0.84	..	..	..	Wheat flour
18.	Morocco	0.21	..	0.21	..	..	..	Phosphate.
19.	Netherlands	1.31	3.38	4.69	..	..	..	Baby food, milk powder, fertilizers, pesticides, rice, cash.
20.	Nepal	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	..	Rice

21.	New Zealand	0.28	..	0.28	..	..	..	Milk powder.
22.	Norway	0.36	..	0.36	0.14	..	0.14	Fertilizers, fishing trawlers.
23.	Sanmorino	0.02	..	0.02	..	..	..	Wheat, cash.
24.	Surinam	0.04	..	0.04	..	..	..	Rice
25.	Sweden	1.62	..	1.62	0.69	..	0.69	Milk powder, fertilizers, trawlers.
26.	Switzerland	0.53	..	0.53	..	..	..	Grain, machines.
27.	Trinidad & Tobago	0.03	..	0.03	..	..	..	Cash, fertilizers.
28.	U.K.	21.00	..	21.00	..	..	..	Loans for fertilizers, pesticides, components for tractors and industrial production, raw materials, port handling equipment, freight charges for food grains.
29.	U.S.S.R.	5.40	..	5.40	14.20	..	14.20	Milk powder, biscuits, baby food, vegetable oils, vitamins, wheat.
30.	Vatican	1.09	..	1.09	..	..	..	Cash, rice and trucks.
31.	Venezuela	0.28	..	0.28	..	..	..	Rice
32.	West Germany	3.19	..	3.19	..	..	..	Milk powder fertilizers (including loan)
33.	World Food Programme	6.56	..	6.56	5.65	..	5.65	Wheat, milk powder, maize, sorghum.
34.	Yugoslavia	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	Beans, milk powder.
35.	British Guiana	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	..	Rice
36.	UNICEF	..	..	..	0.15	..	0.15	Drillingrigs.
37.	Thailand	..	0.03	0.03	..	..	..	Rice
38.	Spain	..	0.72	0.72	..	..	..	Rice, wheat flour, trucks
39.	Muscat	..	0.004	0.004	..	..	..	Rice
40.	Dubai (Indian Nationals)	..	..	..	0.003	0.003	..	Rice
41.	F.A.O. Staff	..	0.08	0.08	..		..	Rice
	TOTAL			*160.72*			*111.42*	

NOTE This Table does not include increased food and under P L 480 from U. S. A. West Germany has also given assistance for the Mandi and the Nilgiris projects.

7·5 PLEDGES AND AGREEMENTS SIGNED AGAINST $900 MILLION NON-PROJECT AID FOR 1966-67.

Country/Institution	Pledge Amout $ million	Date of Agreement	Amount of Agreement $ million	Total $ million
1. *U.S.A*	*382.0*			
I. Commodity Assistance 1966 (AID Loan No. 386-H-155) . .		13-5-1966	100·0	
II. Commodity Programme Assistance 1966(AID Loan No. 386-H-160)		8-7-1966	150·0	
III. Commodity Programme Assistance 1967 (AID Loan No. 386-H-168)		10-5-1967	132·0	*382·0*
2. *I.D.A.*	*215·0*			
I. Industrial Imports Credit-III .		19-8-1966	150·0	
II. Industrial Imports Credit-II .		23-12-1966	65·0	*215·0*
3. *U.K.*	*89·6*			
I. Second U.K.-India Non-Project Credit 1966		5-12-1966	37·8	
II. U.K.-India Non-Project credit 1966 (Kipping IV) . . .		10-5-1966	11·2	
III. U.K.-India Bhopal Credit 1966 .		10-5-1966	8·4	
IV. U.K.-India (General) Credit 1966		10-5-1966	28·0	
V. Out of Food Loan of £ 7·5 million.		11-2-1966	4·2	
4. *Germany*	*63·0*			*89·6*
I. DM 180 Million Commodity Aid .		28-2-1967	45·0	
II. DM 40 Million Selected Programmes		28-2-1967	10·0	
III. DM 20 Million. For loans to small undertakings through IFC, ICICI & NSIC. . . .		28-2-1967	5·0	
IV. DM 12 million. Fertiliser Import Special Credit		28-2-1967	3·0	
				63·0
5. *Japan*	*45·0*			
Sixth Yen Credit . . .		16-12-1966	45·0	*45·0*
6. *Italy*	*34·0*			
I. Fertiliser Credit		4-8-1966	2·0	
II. Suppliers Credit 1966-67 . .		..	32·0	*34·0*
7. *Austria*	*4·7*			
Fifth credit for Fourth Plan 1966-67		5-12-1966	4·7	*4·7*
8. *Belgium*	*1·2*	24-4-1967	1·2	*1·2*
9. *France*	*17·0*			
Suppliers credit . . .		Letter of Exchange dated 5-7-1966	17·0	*17·0*

10. *Netherlands*	*11·0*			
I. General Purpose Credit . .		18-1-1967	7·2	
II. Financial Export Credit . .		..	3·8	*11·0*
11. *Canada*	*38·6*			
Industrial Raw Materials etc. (loan)		21-2-1967	10·9	
Grants			10·4	
Cancellation of wheat Loans .			8·1	*29·4*
TOTAL . .				891·9

7·6 AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CONSORTIUM COUNTRIES FOR PROJECT AID DURING 1966-67

Country/Institution	Date of Agreement	Amount of Loan ($ million).	Total ($ million)
I.B.R.D.			
IISCO IV	7-7-1966	30·0	30·0
I.D.A.			
Railways IX	29-6-1966	68·0	68·0
U.K.			
Bhopal Heavy Electricals 1966 . .	20-4-1966	13·5	
U.K.-India (Sindri Fertiliser Plant-II tranche)	20-4-1966	0·5	14·0
U.S.A.			
Exim Bank			
Diesel Loco Works Varanasi-III .	12-12-1966	12·8	
AID			
Operation Hardrock (AID No. 386-H-141)	25-5-1966	3·5	
Durgapur Project II (AID No. 386-H-144)	1-6-1966	16·5	
Dhuvaran Thermal Power II (AID No. 386-H. 143)	1-6-1966	32·3	65·1
Germany			
DM 52·16 million (Hindustan Steel Ltd.)	16·1-1967	13·0	
			13·0
Canada			
Diesel Locos for Indian Railways .	28-12-1966	6·5	
Diesel Locos for Calcutta Port . .	20-4-1966	2·0	
Export Credit	28-2-1967		
Insurance Corporation's Credit . .		35·6	
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Stage II			44·1
TOTAL . .			234·2

7·7 AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES DURING 1966-1967

Name of the country	Date of Agreement	Amount of Loan ($ million).	Total ($ million)
1. *U.S.S.R.*			
Credit for Fourth Plan . . .	10-12-1966	333·3	333·3
2. *Yugoslavia*			
Yugoslavian credit . . .	18-6-1966	80·0	80·0
3. *Hungary*			
1. Credit for Fourth Plan (Govt. to Govt credit)	15-6-1966	16·7	
2. Suppliers' credit	"	16·7	33·4
TOTAL . .			446·7

7·8 AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH NON-CONSORTIUM WESTERN COUNTRIES AND FOR OUTSIDE CONSORTIUM AID DURING 1966-67

Name of the country	Date of Agreement	Amount of Loan ($ million)	Total ($ million)
Denmark			
Danish Food Loan to India . .	12-5-1966	4·3	4·3
Sweden			
Swedish Development credit .	29-6-1966	4·6	4·6
U.S.A.			
Beas Dam Project	16-6-1966	33·0	33·0
I.D.A.			
Beas Dam Project	29-6-1966	23·0	23·0
TOTAL . .			64·9

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सरकार
का
1967-68
का
बजट
BUDGET
OF THE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FOR
1967-68

(अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकृत)
(As laid before Parliament 1967)

वित्त मंत्रालय
नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 1967
MINISTRY OF FINANCE,
New Delhi, the 25th May, 1967

एस. जगन्नाथन,
सचिव, भारत सरकार
S. Jagannathan,
Secretary to the Government of India.

I.—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व और राजस्व से

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व प्राप्तियां—	REVENUE RECEIPTS—					
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—	क				
सीमा शुल्क . . .	Customs . . .	A	5,38,96,73	5,60,20,00	5,96,00,00	6,54,00,00 —10,92,00†
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क . .	Union Excise Duties .	,,	8,97,92,25	10,10,59,00	10,30,21,00	11,15,88,00 +78,63,00†@
निगम-कर . . .	Corporation Tax . .	,,	3,04,84,24	3,72,07,00	3,45,00,00	3,50,00,00
निगम-कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	,,	1,48,46,16	1,62,45,00	1,42,90,19	1,58,41,78
मृतसम्पत्ति-शुल्क . .	Estate Duty . .	,,	—12,99	30,00	2,20,57	30,59
सम्पत्ति-कर . . .	Taxes on Wealth .	,,	12,05,49	14,00,00	12,25,00	12,50,00
व्यय-कर . . .	Expenditure Tax . .	,,	41,87	15,00	11,00	9,00
दान-कर . . .	Gift Tax . . .	,,	2,26,52	1,29,00	1,85,00	1,50,00
अन्य शीर्षक . . .	Other Heads . .	,,	25,73,73	26,97,17	28,99,26	32,00,40
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक . .	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE .		19,30,54,00	21,48,02,17	21,59,52,02	23,24,69,77 +67,71,00†
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . .		19,30,54,00	21,48,02,17	21,59,52,02	23,24,69,77 +67,71,00†

टिप्पणी—1965-66 का खाता अन्तिम रूप से बन्द नहीं किया गया है और यहां जो वास्तविक आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वे केवल अनन्तिम हैं।

NOTE.—The Accounts for 1965-66 have not been finally closed and the actuals given here are only provisional.

† वित्त (संख्या 2) अधिनियम, 1967 का प्रभाव।

† Effect of Budget proposes.

@ इसमें केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्कों के राज्यों को दिये जाने वाले हिस्से की 18·16 करोड़ रूपये की रकम शामिल नहीं है जो राजस्व में से घटा दी गई है।

@ Excludes a sum of Rs. 19·53 crores being the share of Union excise Duties payable to States which has been taken in reduction Revenue.

किये जाने वाले व्यय का सामान्य विवरण—

MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	क	19,30,54,00	21,48,02,17	21,59,52,02	23,24,69,77 +67,71,00
ऋण-व्यवस्था	DEBT SERVICES	A	3,07,66,95	3,60,62,02	3,71,72,66	4,09,00,37
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	9,25,37	9,44,81	9,38,63	9,30,51
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	,,	19,38,21	22,56,14	22,22,60	22,86,55
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	,,	11,77	11,53	14,34	15,27
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	,,	4,58,45	4,14,93	4,31,56	4,59,79
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	,,	7,73,33	8,45,49	9,59,26	10,95,23
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT	,,	63,67,17	64,94,16	65,79,99	78,02,13
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS	,,	27,00,16	19,06,83	22,08,12	21,41,96
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन (रेलों तथा डाक और तार के अंशदानों से भिन्न)	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS (OTHER THAN CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS AND P.&.T.)	,,	6,64,96	6,55,78	7,62,28	6,46,71
रेलों का अंशदान	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS	,,	25,90,28	32,60,91	31,38,81	30,98,06
डाक और तार का अंशदान	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	,,	1,14,64	4,17,18	2,44,83	4,06,18
असाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	,,	86,66,81	30,65,55	8,52,79	9,47,53
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS		24,90,32,10	27,11,37,50	27,14,77,89	29,32,00,06 +67,71,00
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अर्थात कमी	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE OR DEFICIT		..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL		24,90,32,10	27,11,37,50	27,14,77,89	29,97,71,06

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व और राजस्व से

I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समकित निधि	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE—					
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह . . .	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES . .	B ख	30,06,53	30,83,69	32,41,15	34,53,39
ऋण-व्यवस्था . . .	DEBT SERVICES . .	,,	3,70,61,55	4,14,82,72	4,62,80,80	5,09,97,16
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं . .	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	95,39,93	1,10,08,47	1,22,89,98	1,23,77,11
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं .	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES .	,,	1,79,72,13	1,95,56,52	1,95,92,04	2,40,01,83
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	,,	1,28,39	2,03,00	2,32,57	3,15,67
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over . .		6,77,08,53	7,53,34,40	8,16,36,54	9,11,45,16

किये जाने वाले व्यय का सामान्य विवरण—समाप्त

MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I–भारत की समेकित निधि	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward		6,77,08,53	7,53,34,40	8,16,36,54	9,11,45,16
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS .	ख B	23,24,41	23,82,93	25,79,26	28,39,06
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . . .	,,	11,06,86	10,94,14	12,92,34	14,12,31
मुद्रा और टकसाल . .	CURRENCY AND MINT .	,,	17,19,12	17,82,51	20,55,50	21,44,80
विविध .	MISCELLANEOUS . .	,,	1,23,75,47	1,52,35,11	1,83,01,53	1,67,17,51
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	,,	4,74,74,53	6,14,07,35	6,39,20,89	6,90,49,16
असाधारण मदें .	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	,,	81,29,02	37,37,71	15,14,11	10,48,18
रक्षा सेवाएं (क) . . .	DEFENCE SERVICES(*a*) .	,,	7,62,17,86	7,97,66,70	8,27,28,55	8,42,49,48
जोड़– राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE .		21,70,55,80	24,07,40,85	25,40,28,72	26,86,05,66
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अर्थात अधिशेष . .	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS . . .		3,19,76,30	3,03,96,65	1,74,49,17	2,45,94,40 +67,71,00†
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL .		24,90,32,10	27,11,37,50	27,14,77,89	29,99,71,06

(क) शुद्ध आंकड़े; विवरण 'क' में दिखाई गयी प्राप्तियां विवरण 'ख' में दिखाये गये व्यय में से घटा दी गयी हैं।

(a) Figures shown net; the receipts shown in Statement A have been deducted from the expenditure shown in Statement B.

† वित्त संख्या 2 अधिनियम, 1967 का प्रभाव

† Effect of Budget proposes.

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिए For details *vide* statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I–भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व का अधिशेष (जो भाग I में दिखाया गया है) . . .	REVENUE SURPLUS (As SHOWN IN PART I) .	ग	3,19,76,30	3,03,96,65	1,74,49,17	2,45,94,40 +67,71,00
राजस्व खाते से बाहर की पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां . . .	CAPITAL RECEIPT OUTSIDE REVENUE ACCOUNT .	गC	..	..	..	..
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण—	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India .	,,	3,34,09,97	2,84,40,00	3,29,59,00	3,51,70,00
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India	,,	5,62,41,05	7,84,85,00	9,92,23,70	10,15,00,00
अस्थायी ऋण—	FLOATING DEBT—					
राजकोष हुण्डियां (शुद्ध) .	Treasury Bills (net) .	,,	1,68,30,47	32,00,00	3,07,00,00	..
अन्य अस्थायी ऋण (शुद्ध)	Other Floating Debt (net)	,,	53,57,10	—1,20,86	3,48,59,35	2,48,75
ऋणों और अग्रिमों का परिशोधन .	REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें . . .	State and Union Territory Governments .	,,	2,76,24,55	2,88,00,00	2,75,00,00	3,43,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loan and Advances . .	,,	97,24,45	82,00,00	1,09,00,00	87,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	,,	..	..	..	..
जोड़–भारत की समेकित निधि— आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA— Carried Over . .		18,11,63,89	17,74,00,79	25,35,91,22	21,12,84,15

गतानों का विवरण—जारी
F THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward .		18,11,63,89	17,74,00,79	25,35,91,22	21,12,84,15
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA .	ग C	3,39,57	..	1,34,47	52,45
III—सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	UNFUNDED DEBT—					
छोटी बचतें (शुद्ध)* . .	Small Savings (Net)*	,,	1,51,35,16	1,35,00,00	1,25,10,00	1,30,10,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां (शुद्ध) .	State Provident Funds (Net)	,,	54,80,39	57,57,78	51,19,88	55,06,84
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा (शुद्ध)	Income Tax Annuity Deposits (Net) . .	,,	37,33,98	35,01,00	22,00,00	22,00,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (Net)	,,	—1,61,48	—1,00,00	—1,00,00	—50,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध) .	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)	,,	1,33.06,00	—1,19,00,00	—26,74,00	1,35,00,00
अन्य मदें (शुद्ध) . .	Other Items (Net) .	,,	1,25,24	1,50,76	1,24,06	1,27,61
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL .		3,76,19,29	1,09,09,54	1,71,79,94	3,42,94,45
जमा और अग्रिम . . .	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net) .	,,	22,52,99	28,28,03	..	26,71,28 +1,00,00†
ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिये विनियोग . . .	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	,,	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध) .	Other Deposits and Advances (Net) . .	,,	33,77,90	3,63,75,85	4,85,76,38	1,53,73,94
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL .		61,30,89	3,97,03,88	4,90,76,38	1,85,45,22 1,00,00†
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध) . .	REMITTANCES (NET)	,,	21,25,21	..	16,36,83	4,94,55
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण (शुद्ध) . .	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA (NET) . .	,,	3,14,03	..	..	..
जोड़ III —सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT . . .		4,61,89,42	5,06,13,42	6,78,93,15	5,34,34,22
घटाइए—वित्तीय संस्थाओं और आकस्मिक व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था .	Deduct—Provision for Financial Institutions and Contingencies		..	..	..	—26,00,00
जोड़—प्राप्तियां . . .	TOTAL—RECEIPTS .		22,76,92,88	22,80,14,21	32,16,18,84	26,21,70,82
पूर्व-शेष . . .	Opening Balance .		—2,00,17	50,01,84	43,53,81	50,54,08
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL . . .		22,74,92,71	23,30,16,05	32,59,72,65	26,72,24,90

*टिप्पणी—इसमें "सरकारी ऋण" में सम्मिलित वार्षिकी-पत्र शामिल नहीं हैं।

*NOTE.—Excludes Annuity Certificates included under "Public Debt".

† वित्त (संख्या 2) अधिनियम, 1967 का प्रभाव, वित्त (संख्या 2) विधेयक, 1967 पर बहस के समय संसद में घोषित रियायतों के प्रभाव को छोड़ कर

†Effect of Budget proposals.

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और

II—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योर के लिए विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व की कमी (जो भाग I में दिखाई गयी है)	Revenue Deficit (as shown in Part I)		..	..	..	..
राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE—					
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	ग C	1,52,56,37	1,81,66,32	1,84,10,96	2,22,27,20
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	"	20,62,51	17,28,53	18,95,16	24,81,32
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	"	74,11,15	71,24,39	67,55,23	62,12,97
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	"	13,13,56	13,88,66	11,65,26	9,84,99
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT	"	80,79,12	13,08,35	2,20,69,47	19,96,24
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS		35,46,85	3,29,76,75	6,06,43,22	2,80,24,61
रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY	"	1,22,57,62	1,20,60,00	1,14,96,28	1,20,87,55
रेलों की पूंजी (जो रेलों के बजट में दिखायी गयी है)	RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET)		2,45,08,78	1,80,60,00	1,75,13,49	1,61,75,00
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS		31,37,88	24,25,00	27,60,00	31,68,00
जोड़—राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE		7,75,73,84	9,52,38,00	14,27,09,07	9,33,57,88
ऋण परिशोधन—	REPAYMENT OF DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India		1,73,76,56	1,94,00,00	1,86,33,41	2,58,50,00
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India	"	80,52,09	1,20,58,68	1,68,15,11	1,95,43,69
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	State and Union Territory Governments	"	8,28,92,49	6,65,92,91	9,20,87,13	8,40,01,72
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	"	3,71,09,45	3,45,00,26	4,92,47,01	3,93,28,05
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	"	..	..	3,02	4,50
जोड़—I भारत की समेकित निधि आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	TOTAL—I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA. Carried Over		22,30,04,43	22,77,89,85	31,94,94,75	26,20,85,84

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—समाप्त

OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward		22,30,04,43	22,77,89,85	31,94,94,75	26,20,85,84
II-भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA	ग C	1,34,47	..	..	..
II-सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
जमा और अग्रिम	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net)	,,	..	..	14,23,82	..
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध)	Other Deposits and Advances (Net)	,,	..	—	.	..
जोड़	TOTAL		..	..	14,23,82	..
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध)	REMITTANCES (NET)	,,	..	1,99,20	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा (शु)	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS (NET)	,,	..	..	..	..
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT		..	1,99,20	14,23,82	..
जोड़—भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS		22,31,38,90	22,79,89,05	32,09,18,57	26,20,85,84
हात शेष	Closing Balance		43,53,81	50,27,00	50,54,08	51,39,06
जोड़	TOTAL		22,74,92,71	23,30,16,05	32,59,72,65	26,72,24,90

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण

A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक राजस्व 1965–66 Accounts, 1965—66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I-भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—				
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—				
I—सीमा-शुल्क	I.—Customs	5,38,96,73	5,60,20,00	5,96,00,00	6,43,08,00
II—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	II.—Union Excise Duties	8,97,92,25	10,10,59,00	10,30,21,00	11,94,51,00
III—निगम-कर	III.—Corporation Tax	3,04,84,24	3,72,07,00	3,45,00,00	3,50,00,00
IV-निगम-कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,48,46,16	1,62,45,00	1,42,90,19	1,58,41,78
V—मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क	V.—Estate Duty	—12,99	30,00	2,20,57	30,59
VI—सम्पत्ति-कर	VI.—Taxes on Wealth	12,05,49	14,00,00	12,25,00	12,50,00
VII—व्यय-कर	VII.—Expenditure Tax	41,87	15,00	11,00	9,00
VIII—दान-कर	VIII.—Gift Tax	2,26,52	1,29,00	1,85,00	1,50,00
IX—भू-राजस्व	IX.—Land Revenue	25,82	20,40	20,36	20,86
X—राज्यीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	X.—State Excise Duties	1,67,24	1,79,17	1,95,43	2,15,92
XI—गाड़ियों पर कर	XI.—Taxes on Vehicles	1,26,02	1,40,31	1,38,45	1,46,43
XII—बिक्री-कर	XII.—Sales Tax	12,54,37	13,57,54	15,20,47	17,45,59
XIII—अन्य कर और शुल्क	XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	4,62,29	4,61,98	4,74,91	5,10,69
XIV—स्टाम्प	XIV.—Stamps	5,24,10	5,25,71	5,34,32	5,45,00
XV—रजिस्ट्री फीस	XV.—Registration Fees	13,89	12,06	15,32	15,91
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE	19,30,54,00	21,48,02,17	21,59,52,02	23,92,40,77
ऋण व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
XVI—ब्याज—	XVI.—Interest—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्यक्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments	1,51,75,41	1,70,00,00	1,81,00,00	1,95,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज	Interest from Railways	90,37,46	1,00,88,87	1,01,70,18	1,10,57,80
डाक और तार से ब्याज	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs	5,42,11	11,05,46	12,26,22	11,72,11
अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों से ब्याज	Interest from Other Commercial Departments	1,16,57			
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts	58,95,40	78,67,69	76,76,26	91,70,46
जोड़—ऋण-व्यवस्था	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES	3,07,66,95	3,60,62,02	3,71,72,66	4,09,00,37
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over	22,38,20,95	25,08,64,19	25,31,24,68	28,01,41,14

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—जारी
A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक राजस्व 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate. 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	22,38,20,95	25,08,64,19	25,31,24,68	28,01,41,14
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
XVII—न्याय प्रशासन	XVII.—Administration of Justice	28,81	30,38	33,08	30,88
XVIII—जेल	XVIII.—Jails	5,11	4,89	5,04	5,44
XIX—पुलिस	XIX.—Police	65,80	53,28	62,20	60,62
XX—संभरण और निपटान	XX.—Supplies and Disposals	6,64,70	6,65,39	6,56,35	6,56,35
XXI—विविध विभाग	XXI.—Miscellaneous Departments	1,60,95	1,90,87	1,81,96	1,77,22
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	9,25,37	9,44,81	9,38,63	9,30,51
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
XXII—शिक्षा	XXII.—Education	85,78	77,21	75,15	87,92
XXIII—चिकित्सा	XXIII.—Medical	74,75	83,79	88,42	92,15
XXIV—लोक स्वास्थ्य	XXIV.—Public Health	34,24	31,20	33,10	31,67
XXV—कृषि	XXV.—Agriculture	1,99,37	2,23,48	1,87,36	2,63,57
XXVI—ग्राम-विकास	XXVI.—Rural Development	32	10	19	..
XXVII—पशु-पालन	XXVII.—Animal Husbandry	29,29	35,10	18,36	18,10
XXVIII—सहकारिता	XXVIII.—Co-operation	1,49	2,12	8,85	1,75
XXIX—उद्योग	XXIX.—Industries	6,51,04	4,09,61	4,10,81	2,94,00
XXX—प्रसारण	XXX.—Broadcasting	3,52,03	8,25,35	7,59,23	8,45,04
XXXI—सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य	XXXI.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	2,06	2,08	1,93	1,91
XXXII—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन	XXXII.—Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations	5,07,84	5,66,10	6,39,20	6,50,44
जोड़-सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	19,38,21	22,56,14	22,22,60	22,86,55
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	22,66,84,53	25,40,65,14	25,62,85,91	28,33,58,20

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—जारी

A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक राजस्व 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	22,66,84,53	25,40,65,14	25,62,85,91	28,33,58,20
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
XXIII—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	XXXIII.—Multi-purpose River Schemes	4,61	3,31	5,58	5,61
XXXV—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जलनिकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	XXXV.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	2	5	5	5
XXXVI—बिजली योजनाएं	XXXVI.—Electricity Schemes	7,14	8,17	8,71	9,61
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	11,77	11,53	14,34	15,27
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	22,66,96,30	25,40,76,67	25,63,00,25	28,33,73,47

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—जारी

A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक राजस्व 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	22,66,96,30	25,40,76,67	25,63,00,25	28,33,73,47
लोक निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं—	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
XXXVII—लोक निर्माण-कार्य	XXXVII.—Public Works . .	4,58,45	4,14,93	4,31,56	4,59,74
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)—				
XXXIX—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन .	XXXIX.—Ports and Pilotage .	30,49	44,00	75,24	1,75,00
XL—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा .	XL.—Mercantile Marine	15,79	12,73	15,50	15,40
XLI—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत .	XLI.—Lighthouses and Lightships .	1,23,10	1,34,96	1,30,66	1,34,03
XLII—उड्डयन . . .	XLII.—Aviation . . .	2,51,83	2,86,61	3,14,49	3,19,05
XLIII—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं . . .	XLIII.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	5,09	8,10	15,03	26,20
XLIV—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	XLIV.—Overseas Communications Service	3,47,03	3,59,09	4,08,34	4,25,55
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न) . .	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) .	7,73,33	8,45,49	9,59,26	10,95,23
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	22,79,28,08	25,53,37,09	25,76,91,07	28,49,28,49

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—जारी

A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक राजस्व 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I-भारत की समेकित निधि-जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	22,79,28,08	25,53,37,09	25,76,91,07	28,49,28,49
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
XLV—मुद्रा और सिक्का-ढलाई	XLV.—Currency and Coinage	61,02,35	62,05,34	62,45,84	74,66,90
XLVI—टकसाल	XLVI.—Mint	15,74	75,02	30,52	56,60
XLVI-A—कोलार की सोने की खानें	XLVI.-A—Kolar Gold Mines	2,49,08	2,13,80	3,03,63	2,78,63
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल—	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	63,67,17	64,94,16	65,79,99	78,02,13
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
XLVIII—पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए अंशदान और वसूलियां	XLVIII.—Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirement benefits	97,16	1,23,59	1,76,08	1,38,05
XLIX—लेखन-सामग्री और छपाई	XLIX.—Stationery and Printing	75,78	90,69	1,09,25	1,53,24
L—अफीम	L.—Opium	3,36,37	4,50,00	4,75,00	5,25,00
LI—वन	LI.—Forest	2,01,20	2,42,97	2,46,11	2,54,85
LII—विविध	LII.—Miscellaneous	19,89,65	9,99,58	12,01,68	10,70,82
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL.—MISCELLANEOUS	27,00,16	19,06,83	22,08,12	21,41,96
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
LIII—रेलों का अंशदान	LIII—Contributions from Railways	25,90,28	32,60,91	31,38,81	30,98,06
LIV—डाक और तार का अंशदान	LIV.—Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs	1,14,64	4,17,18	2,44,83	4,06,18
LVII—केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन	LVII.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments	..	..	..	..
LVIII—वाणिज्यिक और अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों से लाभांश आदि	LVIII.—Dividends etc. from Commercial and other Undertakings	6,64,96	6,55,78	7,62,28	6,46,71
LIX—अन्य विविध अंशदान और समर्पण (असाइनमेंट)	LIX.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments	..	..	..	..
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	33,69,88	43,33,87	41,45,92	41,50,95
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	24,03,65,29	26,80,71,95	27,06,25,10	29,90,23,53

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—समाप्त

A.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.—*concld*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक राजस्व 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	24,03,65,29	26,80,71,95	27,06,25,10	29,90,23,25
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
LX—असाधारण प्राप्तियां	LX.—EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS	60,64,14	24,15,52	5,19,04	6,37,53
LXI—विभाजन-पूर्व की प्राप्तियां	LXI.—Prepartition Receipts	22	..	..	.
LXI-A—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध प्राप्तियां	LXI-A.—Receipts connected with the National Emergency	26,02,45	6,50,03	3,33,75	3,10,00
जोड़—असाधारण मदें	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	86,66,81	30,65,55	8,52,79	9,47,53
रक्षा सेवाएं—	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
LXII—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय	LXII.—Defence Services—Effective	29,70,78	23,87,15	34,26,42	35,80,55
LXIII—रक्षा सेवाएं—निष्क्रिय	LXIII.—Defence Services—Non-effective	87,45	75,86	1,11,21	89,77
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES	30,58,23	24,63,01	35,37,63	36,70,32
डाक और तार—					
LXIX—डाक और तार	LXIX.—Posts and Telegraphs	1,37,77,37	1,65,14,00	1,65,50,00	1,82,62,00*
रेलें—	RAILWAYS—				
रेल बजट के अनुसार रेलों का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget	7,33,75,94	7,95,53,48	7,99,23,01	8,47,52,25@
जोड़—राजस्व	TOTAL—REVENUE	33,92,43,64	36,96,67,99	37,14,88,53	40,66,55,63
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अर्थात् कमी	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit	..	..	..	..

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय के शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह—	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES—				
1—सीमा-शुल्क	1.—Customs	5,04,54	5,50,15	5,62,69	5,96,03
2—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	2.—Union Excise Duties	10,93,31	11,17,52	11,72,30	12,30,68
3—निगम-कर	3.—Corporation Tax	..	98,60	1,00,05	1,01,50
4—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय-सम्बन्धी कर	4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	9,61,66	8,17,05	8,74,77	9,39,67
5—मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क	5.—Estate Duty	..	15,08	15,29	15,49
6—सम्पत्ति-कर	6.—Taxes on Wealth	..	42,33	43,74	45,36
7—व्यय-कर	7.—Expenditure Tax	..	2,27	47	33
8—दान-कर	8.—Gift Tax	..	9,43	5,47	4,54
9—भू-राजस्व	9.—Land Revenue	7,04	8,58	8,99	11,89
10—राज्यीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	10.—State Excise Duties	3,78	3,97	4,51	4,12
11—गाड़ियों पर कर	11.—Taxes on Vehicles	4,46	4,24	5,81	7,44
12—बिक्री कर	12.—Sales Tax	18,29	22,30	24,05	32,90
13—अन्य कर और शुल्क	13.—Other Taxes and Duties	31,81	34,40	34,83	36,74
14—स्टाम्प	14.—Stamps	3,80,26	3,56,52	3,86,94	4,25,44
15—रजिस्ट्री फीस	15.—Registration Fees	1,38	1,25	1,24	1,26
जोड़—करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES	30,06,53	30,83,69	32,41,15	34,53,39
ऋण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
16—ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज	16.—Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	3,65,61,55	4,09,82,72	4,57,80,80	5,04,97,16
जोड़—ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	TOTAL—INTEREST ON DEBT, ETC.—Carried Over	3,65,61,55	4,09,82,72	4,57,80,80	5,04,97,16
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	30,06,53	30,83,69	32,41,15	34,53,39

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय के शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	30,06,53	30,83,69	32,41,15	34,53,39
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	3,65,61,55	4,09,82,72	4,57,80,80	5,04,97,16
17—ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिये विनियोग	17.—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . . .	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
जोड़—ऋण व्यवस्था	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES . . .	3,70,61,55	4,14,82,72	4,62,80,80	5,09,97,16
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
18—संसद्, राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधानमंडल	18.—Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures	2,79,29	5,33,76	5,14,76	4,24,84
19—सामान्य प्रशासन	19.—General Administration .	23,87,75	24,14,55	26,88,70	29,04,83
20—लेखा-परीक्षा	20.—Audit	12,65,99	13,75,72	14,50,66	15,87,30
21—न्याय प्रशासन	21.—Administration of Justice . .	56,27	57,68	65,42	66,36
22—जेल	22.—Jails	15,06	12,8[illegible]	13,83	13,50
23—पुलिस	23.—Police	31,82,54	43,77,12	48,21,02	51,48,56
24—वैदेशिक कार्य	24.—External Affairs	15,48,45	14,03,26	18,01,56	12,44,90
25—संभरण और निपटान	25.—Supplies and Disposals . .	3,73,66	3,63,66	4,25,95	4,46,56
26—विविध विभाग	26.—Miscellaneous Departments. .	4,30,92	4,69,91	5,08,08	5,40,26
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES .	95,39,93	1,10,08,47	1,22,89,98	1,23,77,11
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	4,96,08,01	5,55,74,88	6,18,11,93	6,68,27,66

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय के शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I-भारत की समेकित निधि-जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	4,96,08,01	5,55,74,88	6,18,11,93	6,68,27,66
समाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
27–वैज्ञानिक विभाग	27.—Scientific Departments	37,83,61	43,28,12	43,33,81	56,34,12
28–शिक्षा	28.—Education	49,40,18	52,53,34	53,90,88	63,05,24
29–चिकित्सा	29.—Medical	9,83,03	10,27,19	10,80,13	13,01,57
30–लोक-स्वास्थ्य	30.—Public Health	5,28,13	7,24,75	7,17,77	8,71,53
31–कृषि	31.—Agriculture	8,47,05	14,71,71	15,02,65	27,21,87
32–ग्राम-विकास	32.—Rural Development	1,01	24	30	1,05
33–पशुपालन	33.—Animal Husbandry	1,24,63	1,99,02	1,23,03	1,87,63
34–सहकारिता	34.—Co-operation	4,61,31	2,75,33	2,30,44	5,13,46
35–उद्योग	35.—Industries	32,85,04	30,05,89	28,15,98	28,21,60
36–प्रसारण	36.—Broadcasting	6,65,69	6,22,15	7,25,92	7,39,29
37—सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य	37.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	80,98	81,42	78,39	46,74
38—श्रम और नियोजन	38.—Labour and Employment	7,84,78	8,77,93	8,90,69	10,25,22
39—सामाजिक और विकास-सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन	39.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	14,86,00	16,85,04	16,98,58	18,28,89
40—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला औद्योगिक विकास सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	40.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue	69	2,11	1,42	2,21
41—राजस्व खाते के अन्तर्गत प्रसारण सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	41.—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting within the Revenue Account	..	2,28	2,05	1,41
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	1,79,72,13	1,95,56,52	1,95,92,04	2,40,01,83
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	6,75,80,14	7,51,31,40	8,14,03,97	9,08,29,49

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय के शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक व्यय 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	6,75,80,14	7,51,31,40	8,14,03,97	9,08,29,49
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं—	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
42.—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	42.—Multipurpose River Schemes	1,06,98	1,20,36	1,27,80	1,44,12
44.—सिंचाई, नौ-परिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	44. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	10,34	17,34	57,81	43,42
45.—बिजली योजनाएं	45.—Electricity Schemes	11,07	65,30	46,96	1,28,13
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	1,28,39	2,03,00	2,32,57	3,15,67
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं—	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
50.—लोक-निर्माण-कार्य	50.—Public Works	23,24,41	23,02,93	24,71,78	27,16,99
52.—राजस्व से किये जाने वाले लोक निर्माण-कार्यों का पूंजी परिव्यय	52.—Capital outlay on Public Works met from Revenue	..	80,00	1,07,48	1,22,07
जोड़—लोक-निर्माण कार्य	Total—Public Works	23,24,41	23,82,93	25,79,26	28,39,06
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)—	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)—				
53.—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन	53.—Ports and Pilotage	73,74	36,46	65,66	1,29,62
54.—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा	54.—Mercantile Marine	1,50,09	1,59,74	1,45,58	1,82,12
55.—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत	55.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,43,95	1,34,96	1,29,96	1,33,79
56.—उड्डयन	56.—Aviation	5,28,60	5,21,64	7,02,68	6,88,25
57.—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	57.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	29,19	25,99	32,77	45,07
58.—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	58.—Overseas Communications Service	1,81,29	2,15,35	2,15,69	2,33,46
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	11,06,86	10,94,14	12,92,34	14,12,31
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,11,39,80	7,88,11,47	8,55,08,14	9,53,96,53

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय के शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक व्यय 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम .	Brought Forward . . .	7,11,39,80	7,88,11,47	8,55,08,14	9,53,96,53
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
62.—मुद्रा और सिक्का-ढलाई . .	62.—Currency and Coinage . .	9,85,24	10,11,71	12,61,32	12,99,02
63.—टकसाल . . .	63.—Mint	2,93,50	3,11,62	3,27,88	3,45,07
63-क—कोलार की सोने की खानें .	63-A.—Kolar Gold Mines .	4,40,38	4,59,18	4,66,30	5,00,71
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल . .	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	17,19,12	17,82,51	20,55,50	21,44,80
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
64.—दुर्भिक्ष सहायता . .	64.—Famine Relief . . .	5	51	1,51	51
65.—पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	65.—Pensions and other retirement benefits . . .	5,40,93	5,56,01	5,88,06	5,97,49
66.—प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेंशनें	66.—Territorial and Political Pensions	22,29	21,07	20,28	18,96
67.—भारतीय राजाओं की निजी थैलियां और भत्ते . . .	67.—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	5,02,05	5,07,11	5,10,97	5,05,75
68.—लेखन-सामग्री और छपाई .	68.—Stationery and Printing .	4,03,40	3,84,28	3,62,01	5,61,47
69.—अफीम . .	69.—Opium	3,17,96	2,21,99	2,33,45	2,63,86
70.—वन . . .	70.—Forest	3,23,49	3,80,31	3,39,13	3,58,75
71.—विविध . . .	71.—Miscellaneous	1,02,65,30	1,31,63,83	1,62,46,12	1,44,10,72
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS .	1,23,75,47	1,52,35,11	1,83,01,53	1,67,17,51
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन— .	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
73.—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्कों में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी .	73.—Payments of States' share of Union Excise Duties . . .	1,45,91,83	2,12,74,71	2,30,91,26	2,31,57,33
74.—राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान .	74.—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments .	3,24,07,00	3,96,30,25	4,02,19,26	4,52,75,06
75.—केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन . . .	75.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments . .	28,58	34,72	34,72	34,72
76.—अन्य विविध अंशदान और समर्पण (असाइनमेंट) . .	76.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments . .	4,47,12	4,67,67	5,75,65	5,82,05
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS . . .	4,74,74,53	6,14,07,35	6,39,20,89	6,90,49,16
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	13,27,08,92	15,72,36,44	16,97,86,06	18,33,08,00

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—समाप्त

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयोंमें)

(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय के शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक व्यय 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनमात 1967-68 Budget Estimate 1967-68
भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	13,27,08,92	15,72,36,44	16,97,86,06	18,33,08,00
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
77.—असाधारण व्यय	77.—Extraordinary Charges	62,76,26	27,31,53	3,59,93	4,18,69
78.—विभाजन-पूर्व की अदायगियां	78.—Pre-partition Payments	3,07	11,69	10,61	13,27
78-क-राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध व्यय	78-A.—Expenditure connected with the National Emergency	18,49,69	9,94,49	11,43,57	6,16,22
जोड़—असाधारण मदें—	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	81,29,02	37,37,71	15,14,11	10,48,18
रक्षा सेवाएं—	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
79.—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय—स्थल-सेना	79.—Defence Services—Effective—Army	5,92,69,66	6,20,01,80	6,48,60,41	6,54,24,30
80.—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय—नौ-सेना	80.—Defence Services—Effective—Navy	30,36,40	30,93,60	35,71,21	38,91,50
81.—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय—वायु-सेना	81.—Defence Services—Effective—Air Force	1,46,90,00	1,47,44,31	1,53,87,16	1,60,54,00
82.—रक्षा सेवाएं—निष्क्रिय	82.—Defence Services—Non-effective	22,80,03	23,90,00	24,47,40	25,50,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES	7,92,76,09	8,22,29,71	8,62,66,18	8,79,19,80
डाक और तार—	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—				
90.—डाक और तार—	90.—Posts & Telegraphs—				
कार्यचालन व्यय	Working Expenses	1,32,61,20	1,45,88,27	1,50,78,95	1,62,81,12
सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues	6,56,75	15,22,64	14,71,05	15,78,29
घटाइये—डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि से निकाली जाने वाली रकम	Deduct—Amount by withdrawal from P & T Revenue Reserve Fund	—1,40,58	..	..	..
डाक और तार विभाग के अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriations from P & T Surplus	..	4,03,09	..	4,02,59
जोड़—डाक और तार	TOTAL—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	1,37,77,37	1,65,14,00	1,65,50,00	1,82,62,00
रेलें	RAILWAYS—				
रेलवे बजट क अनुसार रेलों का व्यय	Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget	7,33,75,94	7,95,53,48	7,99,23,01	8,47,52,25
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	30,72,67,34	33,92,71,34	35,40,39,36	37,52,90,23
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अथवा अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS	3,19,76,30	3,03,96,65	1,74,49,17	3,13,65,40

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता (विवरण 'ख' से)	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure (from Statement B) . . .	3,19,76,30	3,03,96,65	1,74,49,17	3,13,65,40
राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता—LXX अमरीकी और उधार पट्टे सम्बन्धी अधिशेष वस्तुओं की बिक्री से प्राप्त रकम	Capital Accounts outside Revenue Account—LXX.—Sale Proceeds of American and Lease-Lend Surpluses	..	..	..	..
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	*A.—Debt raised in India—*				
1.—स्थायी ऋण	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण . . .	Market Loans	3,28,58,35	2,80,00,00	3,25,29,00	3,50,00,00
स्वर्ण बांड . . .	Gold Bonds	5,26,43	4,00,00	4,00,00	1,30,00
इनामी बांड . . .	Prize Bonds	29	..	..	..
वार्षिकी पत्र . . .	Annuity Certificates . . .	24,90	40,00	30,00	40,00
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT . .	3,34,09,97	2,84,40,00	3,29,59,00	3,51,70,00
II.—अस्थायी ऋण—	II.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां . . .	Treasury Bills . .	63,62,49,93	64,46,08,00	78,62,45,20	81,20,00,00
अन्य मदें . . .	Other Items	53,57,10	2,22,00	3,49,59,35	3,48,75
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT .	64,16,07,03	64,48,30,00	82,12,04,55	81,23,48,75
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	*B.—Debt raised outside India*	5,62,41,05	7,84,85,00	9,92,23,70	10,15,00,00
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT .	73,12,58,05	75,17,55,00	95,33,87,25	94,90,18,75
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जान वाल ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम .	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments . . .	2,76,24,55	2,88,00,00	2,75,00,00	3,43,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम .	Other Loans and Advances . .	97,24,45	82,00,00	1,09,00,00	87,00,00
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT . .	3,73,49,00	3,70,00,00	3,84,00,00	4,30,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT .	..	..	..	..
जोड़—भारत की समेकित प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	80,05,83,35	81,91,51,65	1,00,92,36,42	1,02,33,,841

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता (विवरण 'क' से)	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE (FROM STATEMENT A)	..	..	..	..
राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता—	CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—				
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
94—लोक-स्वास्थ्य का सुधार	94.—Improvement of Public Health	6,64	9,00	8,50	10,00
95—कृषि सम्बन्धी सुधार और गवेषणा	95.—Agricultural Improvement and Research	94,57	2,61,11	1,15,96	6,71,54
96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास	96.—Industrial and Economic Development	1,50,39,03	1,77,72,11	1,81,38,74	2,13,18,00
97—प्रसारण	97.—Braodcasting	1,16,13	1,24,10	1,47,76	2,27,66
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	1,52,56,37	1,81,66,32	1,84,10,96	2,22,27,20
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं—	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
98—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी-योजनाएं	98.—Multi-purpose River Schemes	19,27,00	15,54,29	17,52,87	19,50,18
100—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	100.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	1,14,04	99,64	85,33	1,00,09
101—बिजली योजनाएं	101.—Electricity Schemes	21,47	74,60	56,96	4,31,05
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	20,62,51	17,28,53	18,95,16	24,81,32
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
103—लोक-निर्माण-कार्य	103—Public Works	62,64,37	54,20,14	51,86,23	44,03,27
104—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय	104.—Delhi Capital Outlay	9,20,96	7,18,00	7,02,37	8,54,01
105—चण्डीगढ़ पूंजी परिव्यय	105—Chandigarh Capital outlay	..		54,13	65,00
108—दण्डकारण्य विकास योजनाएं	108.—Dandakaranya Development Schemes	3,36,20	3,50,00	3,47,65	3,50,00
108क—कांडला अबाध व्यापार क्षेत्र पर पूंजी परिव्यय	108A.—Capital Outlay on Free Trade Zone, Kandla	32,87	59,55	29,61	7,29
109—अन्य निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	109.—Capital Outlay on Other Works	—1,43,25	5,76,70	4,35,24	5,33,40
जोड़—लोक निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	74,11,15	71,24,39	67,55,23	62,12,97
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,47,30,03	2,70,19,24	2,70,61,35	3,09,21,49

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Reivsed Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimat 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*Contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	2,47,30,03	2,70,19,24	2,70,61,35	3,09,21,49
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)—	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)—				
110—बन्दरगाह	110.—Ports	7,91,44	6,74,52	5,76,60	2,92,20
111—प्रकाश-स्तम्भ और प्रकाश-पोत	111.—Lighthouses and Lightships	76	..	..	..
112—उड्डयन	112.—Aviation	4,41,12	5,03,30	4,67,11	4,97,67
113—रेल-सड़क समन्वय योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	113.—Capital Outlay on Rail-Road Coordination Schemes	..	..	..	..
114—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	114.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	10,66	..	..	..
115—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	115.—Overseas Communications Service	14,34	91,15	46,13	1,16,93
116—जहाजों, तेलवाहक जहाजों आदि पर पूंजी परिव्यय	116.—Capital Outlay on Shipping Tankers, etc.	55,24	1,19,69	75,42	78,19
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	13,13,56	13,88,66	11,65,26	9,84,99
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
117—मुद्रा और सिक्का-ढलाई	117.—Currency and Coinage	80,17,72	12,63,22	2,20,09,13	18,98,06
118—टकसाल	118.—Mint	10,68	28,39	20,63	42,63
118क—कोलार की सोने की खानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	118A.—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	50,72	16,74	39,71	55,55
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	80,79,12	13,08,35	2,20,69,47	19,96,24
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
93—सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस	93.—Security Printing Press	1,34	5,93	13,71	22,99
119—वन	119.—Forests	1,17	1,42	1,42	22,76
120—पेंशनों के राशीकृत मूल्य की अदायगी	120—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	1,40,63	1,70,33	2,37,30	2,66,64
121—स्टर्लिंग पेंशनों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	121.—Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions	—3,78,60	—6,14,22	—3,84,89	—3,88,73
124—सरकारी व्यापार की योजनाएं	124.—Schemes of Government Trading	—84,18,50	—25,11,28	2,10,70,35	96,78,05
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	—86,53,96	—29,47,82	2,09,37,89	96,01,65
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	3,41,22,71	2,97,16,25	5,02,96,08	3,39,02,72

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	3,41,22,71	2,97,16,25	5,02,96,08	3,39,02,72
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward— . . .	—86,53,96	—29,47,82	2,09,37,89	96,01,65
126—विकास अनुदान . .	126.—Grants for Development . .	42,08,94	33,74,72	43,89,58	30,91,94
127—विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को क्षतिपूर्ति और पुनर्वास अनुदान . .	127.—Compensation and Rehabilitation Grants to Displaced Persons	—5,59,35	—4,47,60	—6,61,70	—5,59,17
128—अमरीकी सरकार से मिलने वाली विकास सहायता का अन्तरण . .	128.—Transfer of Development Assistance from the Government of U.S.A.	80,00,00	3,25,00,05	3,50,00,05	1,50,00,05
129—सिंधु नदी जल सन्धि के अनुसार अदायगियों पर पूंजी परिव्यय . .	129—Capital outly on Payments under Indus Water Treaty	5,51,22	4,97,40	9,77,40	8,90,14
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	35,46,85	3,29,76,75	6,06,43,22	2,80,24,61
रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय—	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY—				
130—रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय .	130.—Defence Capital Outlay .	1,22,57,62	1,20,60,00	1,14,96,28	1,20,87,55
131/132—रेल पूंजी (जो रेलवे बजट में दिखाई गयी है)	131/132.—RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET) .	2,45,08,78	1,80,60,00	1,75,13,49	1,61,75,00
134—डाक और तार	134.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS .	31,37,88	24,25,00	27,60,00	31,68,00
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT .	7,75,73,84	9,52,38,00	14,27,09,07	9,33,57,88
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण—	*A.—Debt raised in India—*				
I—स्थायी ऋण—	I—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण . . .	Market Loans	1,54,95,93	1,91,60,00	1,84,93,41	2,55,00,00
इनामी बांड . . .	Prize Bonds	18,39,87	2,00,00	1,00,00	3,00,00
वार्षिकी-पत्र . . .	Annuity Certificates . . .	40,76	40,00	40,00	50,00
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण—आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT—Carried Over.	1,73,76,56	1,94,00,00	1,86,33,41	2,58,50,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over .	7,75,73,84	9,52,38,00	14,27,09,07	9,33,57,88

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward	7,75,73.84	9,52,38,00	14,27,09,07	9,33,57,88
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	1,73,76,56	1,94,00,00	1,86,33,41	2,58,50,00
II—अस्थायी ऋण . .	II—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोषीय हुंडियां . .	Treasury Bills . . .	61,94,19,46	64,14,08,00	75,55,45,20	81,20,00,00
अन्य मदें . . .	Other Items	..	3,42,86	1,00,00	1,00,00
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT .	61,94,19,46	64,17,50,86	75,56,45,20	81,21,00,00
ख—भारत स बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण . . .	B.—*Debt raised outside India* .	80,52,09	1,20,58,68	1,68,15,11	1,95,43,69
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण .	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT .	64,48,48,11	67,32,09,54	79,10,93,72	85,74,93,69
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम . .	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments .	8,28,92,49	6,65,92,91	9,20,87,13	8,40,01,72
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances .	3,71,09,45	3,45,00,26	4,92,47,01	3,93,28,05
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT .	12,00,01,94	10,10,93,17	14,13,34,14	12,33,29,77
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT .	..	..	3,02	4,50
जोड़—I—भारत की समेकित निधि—भुगतान	TOTAL—I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS	84,24,23,89	86,95,40,71	1,07,51,39,95	1,07,41,85,84

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
समेकित निधि या किसी प्रारक्षित निधि से विनियोग . .	Appropriation from the Consolidated Fund or from any Reserve Fund .	3,39,57	..	1,34,47	52,45
जोड़ II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS .	3,39,57	..	1,34,47	52,45

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS				
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि के अग्रिमों से व्यय	Expenditure out of advances from the Contingency Fund of India .	1,34,47	..	..	
जोड़ II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—भुगतान	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS	1,34,47	..	..	

ग–केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण––जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate 1967-68
III––सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण––	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
छोटी बचत योजनाएं	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES—				
डाकखाना बचत बैंक जमा . .	Post Office Savings Bank Deposits .	3,79,14,37	3,28,00,00	3,81,00,00	4,00,00,00
दश-वर्षीय राजकोष बचत जमा-पत्र .	10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	—10	..	..	..
दश-वर्षीय रक्षा जमा-पत्र . .	10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates	11,68,71	14,00,00	8,80,00	9,80,00
बारह-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बचत-पत्र	12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates	1,86	..	..	..
बारह-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय रक्षा-पत्र .	12-Year National Defence Certificates	91,90,10	91,00,00	85,00,00	80,00,00
बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा . .	Cumulative Time Deposits . .	14,08,22	17,00,00	20,00,00	24,00,00
डाकखाना नकदी-पत्र . .	Post Office Cash Certificates .	..	..	..	..
राष्ट्रीय बचत-पत्र . .	National Savings Certificates .	18,14,74	23,00,00	18,60,00	19,20,00
दश-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय आयोजना-पत्र .	10-Year National Plan Certificates .	67	..	..	..
जोड़––छोटी बचत योजनाएं	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES .	5,14,98,57	4,73,00,00	5,13,40,00	5,33,00,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां . .	State Provident Funds . .	1,05,97,16	1,08,97,93	1,13,50,74	1,20,07,57
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा . .	Income Tax Annuity Deposits .	39,20,93	44,61,00	30,40,00	33,60,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (net) .	..	..	..	..
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध) . .	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)	1,33,06,00	..	..	1,35,00,00
अन्य मदें––	OTHER ITEMS—				
सेवा निधियों की जमा	Deposit of Service Funds . .	1,81	1,61	1,59	1,54
अन्य खाते . .	Other Accounts	3,85,34	3,80,58	3,85,59	3,97,95
जोड़––अन्य मदें .	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS . .	3,87,15	3,82,19	3,87,18	3,99,49
जोड़––अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT . .	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकारको प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां—	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याजू:—	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund	13,55,09	15,21,28	21,08,59	17,56,03
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget	90,87,47	1,06,84,15	1,06,51,15	1,11,45,98
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget	19,89,58	23,56,88	60,25	20,95,94
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund	12,01,50	16,48,12	13,39,31	18,07,45
डाक और तार विकास निधि, डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और टेलीफोन विकास निधि	P. & T. Development Fund, P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund and Telephone Development Fund	3,42,97	7,07,39	2,95,70	6,86,70
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	1,37,38	1,67,76	1,49,69	1,49,35
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	66,55	63,47	53,30	61,45
ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिए विनियोग	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
अन्य जमा रकमें और अग्रिम—	Other Deposits and Advances—				
(क) ब्याजू—	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
जहाज विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund	..	4,57,90	4,33,79	8,44,95
आयकर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ कर और अधिभार की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	..	23,00	23,00	22,00
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	3,64	3,47	3,47	3,29
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	13,23,06	10,37	15,15	1,80
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	1,60,07,24	1,81,43,79	1,56,33,40	1,90,74,94
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	1,60,07,24	1,81,43,79	1,56,33,40	1,90,74,94
(ख) गैर ब्याज—	*(b) Non-Interest bearing—*				
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि .	Central Road Fund . .	3,60,00	3,50,00	3,50,00	3,50,00
कपास खेतिहर हितकारी निधि	Fund for the Benefit of Cotton Growers	64,93	80,00	65,00	62,25
सूती वस्त्र उद्योग निधि . .	Cotton Textiles Fund . . .	2	..	..	
विपणन विकास निधि . .	Marketing Development Fund .	2,28,71	7,12,00	19,12,00	17,59,00
असैनिक उड्डयन निधि . .	Civil Aviation Fund . . .	..	..	..	1,00,00
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Fund—				
अमरीकी उधार गेहूं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from the sale proceeds of American Loan Wheat	3,98,28	4,81,59	10,14,76	10,77,10
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त गेहूं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from the sale proceeds of Wheat received under the Colombo Plan	3,25,61	22,56	1,34,43	97,49
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from other Assistance under the Colombo Plan . . .	6,08,20	8,17,89	8,80,26	4,24,36
भारत अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Agreement . . .	1,97,67	1,54,98	2,11,18	1,66,13
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	15,29,76	14,77,02	22,40,63	17,65,08
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	1,66,60,90	1,92,85,79	1,79,60,40	2,13,46,19
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	1,66,60,90	1,92,85,79	1,79,60,40	2,13,46,19
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	15,29,76	14,77,02	22,40,63	17,65,08
अमरीकी उधार वस्तुओं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि	Fund from the sale proceeds of American Loan Commodities	5,75	4,83	3,81	4,08
मीनक्षेत्र सामुदायिक विकास के लिए नार्वे से प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from Assistance from Norway for Fisheries Community Development	17,00	24,00	1,51,02	51,00
पी० एल० 480 के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता	Assistance under P.L. 480	—1,26,02,07	3,49,01,88	3,50,28,50	1,50,00,00
अन्न की कमी और ग्राम विकास के सम्बन्ध में अनाज के रूप में सहायता और अन्य सहायता	Food and other Aid for Scarcity Relief and Rural Development	..	..	85,00,00	35,00,00
जोड़	TOTAL	—1,10,49,56	3,64,07,73	4,59,23,96	2,03,20,16
कोयला खानों के श्रमिकों के आवास और सामान्य कल्याण के लिए निधि	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund	3,55,46	3,38,96	3,58,97	3,70,79
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	34,58	17,13	19,10	19,10
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	69,07	60,00	65,00	65,00
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	28,59	33,00	33,00	33,00
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	15,53,70	3,42,00	2,48,00	1,50,00
डाकखाना सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मियादी जमा से संबद्ध बोनस निधि	Post Office Certificates Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	18,80,75	23,96,84	26,16,11	30,66,35
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	17,35,37	5,00,00	3,25,00	1,00,00
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds	15,15,00	5,00,00	8,46,48	2,60,00
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds	1,68,36	1,64,36	1,82,08	1,83,97
असैनिक जमा	Civil Deposits	5,29,75,01	4,45,34,17	6,37,35,35	4,58,52,67
अन्य जमा रकम	Other Deposits	98,15,80	91,13,88	1,04,01,21	1,01,36,03
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,57,43,03	11,36,92,96	14,27,14,66	10,19,03,26
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,97,09,81	6,30,11,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,57,43,03	11,36,92,96	14,27,14,66	10,19,03,26
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	47,28	97	..	..
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	29,75	50,00	50,00	15,00
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	43,34	1,00,00	34,00	35,00
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	..	1,42,11	1,41,29	1,46,13
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	65,72	50,00	2,25,00	2,25,00
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	33,85,16	25,97,61	18,21,11	17,51,34
श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Workmen's Benefit Fund	..	..	27	..
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	21	..	1	..
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	18	2,60,30	3,89,01	3,11,27
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	3,01,30,15	2,86,92,08	3,13,17,27	3,02,67,46
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	..	6,61	79,45,41	29,81
बट्टा-शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	1,78,04	1,74,28	1,74,29	1,89,74
अन्य उचन्त खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net)	..	..	..	..
अनादेश (चैक) और हुंडियां (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net)	16,33,29	10,00,00	40,00,00	..
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	—	..	..	..
विविध	Miscellaneous	2,87,25,76	28	2,46,08	27
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	13,99,81,91	14,67,67,20	18,90,58,40	13,48,74,28
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	21,96,91,72	20,98,08,32	25,51,76,32	21,74,41,34

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965-66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966-67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966-67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967-68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	21,96,91,72	20,98,08,32	25,51,76,32	21,74,41,34
प्रेषणाएं—	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं—	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अंतर्देशीय मनीआर्डर	Inland Money Orders	4,77,44,11	5,00,00,00	5,10,00,00	5,30,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittances	29,83,18	—38,20	6,33,38	10,50
असैनिक और अन्य विभागों के बीच हिसाब खाते—	Accounts between Civil and Other Departments—				
असैनिक और रक्षा सेवाओं के बीच विनिमय खाते	Exchange Accounts between Civil and Defence Services	..	..	..	..
II—इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं—	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाते	Remittance Accounts between England and India	4,34,20,11	3,70,77,17	5,71,34,30	3,83,90,28
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES	9,41,47,40	8,70,38,97	10,87,67,68	9,14,00,78
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण—	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	1,24,54,45	1,35,71,97	3,15,14,96	2,19,27,55
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा—	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
रेलें	Railways	—2,08,19,85	—1,50,51,30	—1,76,65,70	—1,38,22,06
डाक और तार	Posts and Telegraphs	78,06,02	67,38,07	60,98,35	64,87,22
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	—8,73,35,37	—9,15,32,66	—9,40,82,89	—9,78,11,32
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS	22,59,44,37	21,05,73,37	28,98,08,72	22,56,23,51
घटाइए—वित्तीय संस्थाओं और आकस्मिक व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था	*Deduct*—Provision for Financial Institutions and Contingencies	..	..	..	(—)26,00,00
जोड़—(I+II+III)—आकस्मिक व्यय आदि के लिए व्यवस्था	TOTAL—(I+II+III) LESS PROVISION FOR CONTINGENCIES ETC.	1,02,68,67,29	1,02,97,25,02	1,29,91,79,61	1,24,64,60,11
पूर्व शेष	OPENING BALANCE	—2,00,17	50,01,84	43,53,81	50,54,08
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	1,02,66,67,12	1,03,47,26,86	1,30,35,33,42	1,25,15,14,19

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
छोटी बचत योजनाएं—	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES—				
डाकखाना बचत बैंक की जमा	Post Office Savings Bank Deposits	2,89,94,62	2,63,00,00	3,21,00,00	3,33,00,00
दश-वर्षीय राजकोष बचत जमा-पत्र	10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	6,28,46	4,35,00	4,30,00	5,00,00
दश-वर्षीय रक्षा जमा पत्र	10-year Defence Deposit Certificates	91,86	1,00,00	80,00	80,00
बारह-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बचत पत्र	12-Year Ntional Plan Savings Certificates	19,36,44	21,00,00	15,50,00	17,60,00
बारह-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय रक्षा-पत्र	12-Year National Defence Certificates	18,39,40	18,00,00	20,00,00	20,00,00
बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा	Cumulative Time Deposits	4,30,90	5,00,00	6,00,00	8,00,00
डाकखाना नकदी-पत्र	Post Office Cash Certificates	3,71	5,00	2,00	2,00
रक्षा बचत पत्र	Defence Savings Certificates	—5,30	2,00	8,00	3,00
राष्ट्रीय बचतपत्र	National Savings Certificates	19,06,59	20,00,00	16,10,00	16,20,00
दश-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय आयोजना पत्र	10-Year National Plan Certificates	5,36,73	5,58,00	4,50,00	2,25,00
जोड़—छोटी बचत योजनाएं	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES	3,63,63,41	3,38,00,00	3,88,30,00	4,02,90,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां	State Provident Funds	51,16,77	51,40,15	62,30,86	65,00,73
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा	Income Tax Annuity Deposits	1,86,95	9,60,00	8,40,00	11,60,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध)	Compulsory Deposits (net)	1,61,48	1,00,00	1,00,00	50,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा रकम का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S Government Counterpart Funds (net)	..	1,19,00,00	26,74,00	..
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	4,18,28,61	5,19,00,15	4,86,74,86	4,80,00,73

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	4,18,28,61	5,19,00,15	4,86,74,86	4,80,00,73
अन्य मदें—	OTHER ITEMS—				
सेवा-निधियों की जमा	Deposits of Service Funds	2,90	2,75	3,23	3,13
विशेष ऋण	Special Loans	2,82	3,89	3,49	3,49
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	2,56,19	2,24,79	2,56,40	2,65,26
जोड़—अन्य मदें	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS	2,61,91	2,31,43	2,63,12	2,71,88
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्य ह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Depreciation and Other Reserve Funds—				
(क) **ब्याजू**	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund	2,55,09	3,60,80	4,00,19	4,09,93
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget	78,90,73	1,02,39,35	1,13,08,69	1,12,05,49
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget	28,91,10	32,40,00	30,49,59	22,41,15
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund	3,85,17	2,85,00	7,17,00	4,27,00
डाक और तार विकास निधि, डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और टेलीफोन विकास निधि	P. & T. Development Fund, P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund and Telephone Development Fund	4,00,45	1,35,00	5,25,00	5,25,00
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	80,43	29,78	60,48	81,44
(ख) **गैर-ब्याजू**	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	24,58	31,09	20,86	41,61
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	1,19,27,55	1,43,21,02	1,60,81,81	1,49,31,62
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	1,19,27,55	1,43,21,02	1,60,81,81	1,49,31,62
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम—	OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
(क) ब्याजू	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
जहाज विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund	..	14,04,54	19,46,70	10,06,92
आय-कर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर और अधिभार की जमा	Deposits of Income-tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	..	19,65	16,27	11,67
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	11,76,77	4,58,26	4,58,26	87,63
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	21,05	21,04	21,04	21,04
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क-निधि	Central Road Fund	3,96,21	4,35,62	6,05,28	3,80,67
कपास खेतिहर हितकारी निधि	Fund for the Benefit of Cotton Growers	1,09,72	2,00	2,00	5,00
सूती वस्त्र निधि	Cotton Textiles Fund	10,97	..	15,25	..
चीनी उद्योग संरक्षण निधि	Fund for the Protection of Sugar Industry	5,68	89	1,15	1,06
विपणन विकास निधि	Marketing Development Fund	1,12,98	7,52,00	19,52,00	17,59,00
असैनिक उड्डयन निधि	Civil Aviation Fund	..	65,00	65,00	1,25,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	1,37,60,93	1,74,80,02	2,11,64,76	1,83,29,61
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	बास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61
आगे लायी गयी रकम .	Brought Forward . . .	1,37,60,93	1,74,80,02	2,11,64,76	1,83,29,61
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Fund—				
अमरीकी उधार गेहूं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from the sale proceeds of American Loan Wheat . .	6,03,03	9,81,59	11,81,98	10,77,10
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त गेहूं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि .	Fund from the sale proceeds of Wheat received under the Colombo Plan . . .	--	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,50,00
भारत-अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement	1,44,31	1,15,35	1,30,53	80,34
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from Other Assistance under the Colombo Plan . . .	2,09,80	23,03	23,63	36,40
अमरीकी उधार वस्तुओं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from the sale proceeds of American Loan Commodities .	4,65	..	..	..
मीनक्षेत्र सामुदायिक विकास के लिए नार्वे से प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि .	Fund from Assistance from Norway for Fisheries Community Development	10,68	24,00	53,14	1,12,88
पी० एल० 480 के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता	Assistance under P. L. 480 .	61,11,02	2,52,10	11,92,53	12,96,22
अन्न की कमी और ग्राम विकास के सम्बन्ध में अनाज के रूप में सहायता और अन्य सहायता	Food and other Aid for Scarcity Relief and Rural Development . .	..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL	70,83,49	14,96,07	26,81,81	27,52,94
कोयला खानों के श्रमिकों के आवास और सामान्य कल्याण के लिए निधि .	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund .	4,52,93	3,92,00	4,15,37	4,82,88
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि .	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	15,45	17,10	15,24	21,33
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	5,98	28,72	20,15	34,19
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	39,73	33,00	34,60	40,26
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि .	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	5,67,63	3,91,34	6,55,78	2,20,20
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried over	2,19,26,14	1,98,38,25	2,49,87,71	2,18,81,41
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम .	Carried over . . .	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	2,19,26,14	1,98,38,25	2,49,87,71	2,18,81,41
डाकखाना सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से सम्बद्ध बोनस-निधि	Post Office Certificates and Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	5,07,48	9,41,26	6,65,85	7,17,66
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	9,09,43	25,00	27,00	3,00,00
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds	2,23	79,00	2,32,04	3,58,00
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds	1,48,63	1,49,79	1,84,77	1,84,81
असैनिक जमा	Civil Deposits	5,34,67,46	4,41,92,83	5,97,62,65	4,60,75,60
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	95,24,50	88,92,12	95,85,54	94,67,50
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	3,83	1,20	4,23	25
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	80	8,00	3,10	5,50
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	..	5,50	5,13	5,13
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	..	1,42,11	..	2,87,42
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	70,92	16,36	12,67	67,20
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	38,86,28	25,78,49	16,14,62	16,05,93
श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Workmen's Benefit Fund	..	..	..	33
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	4	–60	74	76
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	70,87	2,52,00	4,17,17	3,10,00
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	3,05,88,07	2,87,66,70	3,03,71,89	3,03,17,94
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	39,27,26	..	..	..
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	70,42	..	2,33,48	..
अन्य उचंत खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net)	69,98,41	8,09,15	87,53,09	15,70,08
धनादेश (चैक) और हुंडियां (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net)	..	..	..	24,89,38
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	14,31,03	3,61,97	31,68,75	5,79,99
विविध	Miscellaneous	3,17,22	4,19	13,75,41	4,17
जोड़—ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	13,38,51,02	10,70,63,32	14,14,05,84	11,62,29,06
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	17,59,41,54	15,91,94,90	19,03,43,82	16,45,01,67

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—समाप्त

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*concld.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	17,59,41,54	15,91,94,90	19,03,43,82	16,45,01,67
प्रेषणाएं	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं—	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनीआर्डर	Inland Money Orders	4,88,25,63	4,95,00,00	5,00,00,00	5,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittances	..	6,61,00	—3,45	5,15,95
असैनिक और अन्य विभागों के बीच हिसाब खाते—	Accounts between Civil and other Departments—				
असैनिक और रक्षा सेवाओं के बीच विनिमय खाते	Exchange Accounts between Civil and Defence Services	..	..	..	..
II—इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाता	Remittance Account between England and India	4,31,96,56	3,70,77,17	5,71,34,30	3,83,90,28
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES	9,20,22,19	8,72,38,17	10,71,30,85	9,09,06,23
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण—	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	1,21,40,42	1,35,71,97	3,15,14,96	2,19,27,55
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा—	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
रेलें	RAILWAYS	—2,08,19,85	—1,50,51,30	—1,76,65,70	—1,38,22,06
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	78,06,02	67,38,07	60,98,35	64,87,22
रक्षा सेवाएं	DEFENCE SERVICES	—8,73,35,37	—9,15,32,66	—9,40,82,59	—9,78,11,32
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान	TOTAL — III — PUBLIC ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS	17,97,54,95	16,01,59,15	22,33,39,39	17,21,89,29
जोड़—(I+II+III)	TOTAL (I+II+III)	1,02,23,13,31	1,02,96,99,86	1,29,84,79,34	1,24,63,75,13
इति शेष	Closing Balance	43,53,81	50,27,00	50,54,08	51,25,06
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	1,02,66,67,12	1,03,47,26,86	1,30,35,33,42	1,25,15,14,19

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 (2) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभारित" व्यय से भिन्न, उसी निधि से किये जाने वाले व्यय के अनुमान अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में लोक सभा की स्वीकृति के लिये प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं। लोक-सभा के कार्य संचालन और कार्य संचालन की नियमावली 1957 के नियम 206 में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि यदि वित्त मंत्री चाहें तो साधारणतः सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के लिये अलग मांग तैयार की जा सकती है और ऐसी मांग में पहले प्रस्तावित कुल अनुदानों का विवरण और फिर प्रत्येक अनुदान के अन्तर्गत विस्तृत अनुमानों के मदों के अनुसार विवरण दिया जा सकता है।

तदनुसार अनुदानों की मांगे मंत्रालय के क्रम से रखी और प्रस्तुत की जाती है तथा प्रत्येक मंत्रालय की मांगे अलग खण्ड में दी जाती हैं। प्रत्येक मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांग के शुरू में एक विवरण दिया जाता है जिसमें हवाले की सुविधा के लिये उस मंत्रालय द्वारा नियंत्रित और उसकी ओर से पेश की गयी विभिन्न मांगो में शामिल कुल खर्च किया जाता है। भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113(1) के अनुसार भारत के समेकित निधि पर "प्रभरित" व्यय के अनुमान, जो लोक सभा की स्वीकृति चे लिये पेश नहीं किये जाते, संबंद्ध मांगों में मोटे अक्षरों में दिखाये जाते हैं। अनुमित वसूलियां, जो खातों में खर्च में से घटा दी जाती हैं, अनुदान की प्रत्येक मांग के नीचे टिप्पणी के रूप में दिखायी जाती है। ये वसूलियां मांगो में शमिल नहीं की जातीं और नियंत्रक प्राधिकारियों को व्यय के लिये उपलब्ध नहीं होती।

अनुदानों की प्रत्येक मांग दो भागों में विभाजित है। पहले भाग में सेवा का नाम और व्यय की स्वीकृति और प्रभारित मदों के लिये मांग की कुल व्यवस्था का अलग अलग विवरण दिया जाता है। दूसरे भाग में कुल व्यवस्था को उपशीर्षकों में बांटा जाता है और उन वसूलियों का विवरण भी होता है जिन्हें खातों में व्यय में घटा दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त दो सहायक अनुसूचियां भी दी जाती हैं जिनमें आयोजना में शमिल योजनाओं के व्यय की व्यवस्था का और उन कर्मचारियों का, जिनके लिये मांग में व्यवस्था की जाती हैं ब्योरा होता है। इन खंडों में दोनों वर्षों के अनुमानों में होने वाली घट-बढ़ का संक्षिप्त स्पष्टीकरण, प्रत्येक मंत्रालय की महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं संबंधी टिप्पणियां और 5 लाख या उससे अधिक लागत वाली आयोजना से भिन्न व्यय की महत्वपूर्ण मदों का विवरण दिया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों और अग्रिमों से सम्बन्धित मांग को फिर से तैयार किया गया है ताकि उसमें स्थूल प्रयोजनों के लिये दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों और सरकारी कम्पनियों, सहकारी समितियों और अन्य पार्टियों को दिये गये ऋणों को भी अलग-अलग दिखाया जा सके। मार्च 1967 में पेश किये गये अनुमानों के सम्बन्ध में अब पेश किये जा रहे अनुमानों में किये गये परिवर्त्तनों को परिचायक टिप्पणियों में जहां कहीं आवश्यक हुआ है दिखा दिया गया है।

1963–64 से मांगो के तीसरे और चौथे भाग को, जिसमें व्यवस्थाओं और वसूलियों का विभाजन क्रमशः खाते के मंडलों के

टिप्पणी

NOTE

Under Article 113(2) of the Constitution, the estimates of expenditure to be met from the Consolidated Fund of India other than the expenditure "charged" upon that Fund are to be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for obtaining the vote of the Lok Sabha. Rule 206 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, 1957 lays down that, subject to the discretion of the Minister of Finance a separate Demand shall ordinarily be made for each Ministry of the Government and that each Demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimates under each grant divided into items.

Accordingly, the Demands for grants are arranged and presented Ministry-wise and are also bound in separate volumes, one for each Ministry. At the commencement of each volume, a statement is added giving for facility of reference, the total expenditure controlled by the Ministry and included in the various Demands presented on its behalf. The estimates of expenditure 'charged' upon the Consolidated Fund of India and which in accordance with Article 113(1) of the Constitution are not submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha are indicated in italics in the respective Demands. The estimated recoveries which are adjusted in accounts in reduction of expenditure are shown in the form of a note below each Demand. These recoveries are excluded from the Demands and are not available for spending by the controlling authorities.

Each Demand for Grant is drawn up in two parts. Part I gives the names of the Service and the gross provision of the Demand for both voted and charged items of expenditure separately. Part II indicates the distribution of the total provision by sub-heads and also the recoveries which are adjusted in accounts in reduction of expenditure. In addition, two supporting schedules are added showing the details of the provision of expenditure for Plan schemes and of the staff for which provision has been made in the Demand. The volumes also include brief explanations of the variations in the estimates for both the years, notes on important schemes relating to each Ministry, statements showing important non-Plan items of expenditure costing Rs. 5 lakhs or above and details of major works costing Rs. 5 lakhs or more individually. The modifications in the estimates now presented with reference to those presented in March, 1967. have been indicated in the Introductory Notes, wherever necessary.

Since 1963-64 Parts III and IV of the Demands giving a distribution of the provision and recoveries respectively by circles of accounts are

अनुसार किया जाता है, विभागीय इस्तेमाल के लिये केवल अंग्रेजी में अलग से छापा जाता है। लेकिन मांगो की उन्हीं प्रतियों को, जिनमें तीसरे और चौथे भाग में दिया ब्योरा शामिल होगा, संसद के पुस्तकाय में रखवाने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है, ताकि उनका अवलोकन किया जा सके।

इस खंड में अनुदानों की मांगो और "प्रभारित" विनियोगों का सारांश दिया गया है ताकि सभी मांगों को एक ही स्थान पर दिखाया जा सके। चूंकि 1964–65 के खाते अभी अन्तिम रूप में बन्द नहीं किये गये हैं इसलिये इन मांगों में उस वर्ष के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वे अन्तिम नहीं हैं।

beng printed separately for departmental use. Arrangements. are, however, made to supply the library of Parliament with copies of Demands, including circle-wise details given in Parts III and IV for reference.

A summary of the Demands for Grants and Charged Appropriations is given in this volume so as to bring all the Demands in one place. As the accounts for 1965-66 have not yet been finally closed, the figures for that year shown in the Demands are provisional.

अनुदानों की मांगों

का

सारांश

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1967—68

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.

मांग संख्या जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1967-68	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1968-69
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) राजस्व से व्यय			I.—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE :				
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Commerce**				
1 वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	1	Ministry of Commerce	Voted	40,46	44,96	44,14
2 विदेशी व्यापार	स्वीकृत	2	Foreign Trade	Voted	19,23,84	43,82,21	3942,3
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	5	5	5
	जोड़			TOTAL	19,23,89	43,82,26	39,42,42
3. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	3	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce	Voted	19,84,80	19,04,48	19,10,98
रक्षा मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Defence**				
4 रक्षा मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	4	Ministry of Defence	Voted	76,68	75,85	81,21
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया			TOTAL—CARRIED OVER				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	40,25,78	64,07,50	50,78,71
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	5	5	5
	जोड़			TOTAL	40,25,83	64,07,55	59,78,76

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1967-68 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1968-69 (5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	40,25,78	64,07,50	59,78,815
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5*	*5*	
		जोड़			TOTAL	40,25,83	64,07,55	59,78,76
5	रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय—स्थल सेना	स्वीकृत	5	Defence Services, Effective—Army	Voted	6,42,16,66	6,65,40,30	6,73,91,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10,00*	*10,00*	*10,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	6,42,26,66	6,65,50,30	6,74,01,00
6	रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय—नौसेना	स्वीकृत	5	Defence Services, Effective—Navy	Voted	30,98,10	35,75,71	38,96,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*50*	*50*	*50*
		जोड़			TOTAL	30,98,60	35,76,21	38,96,50
7	रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय—वायु सेना	स्वीकृत	7	Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	Voted	1,47,43,31	1,53,86,16	1,60,53,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,00*	*1,00*	*1,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,47,44,31	1,53,87,16	1,60,54,00
8	रक्षा सेवाएं—निष्क्रिय	स्वीकृत	8	Defence Services—Non-Effective	Voted	23,90,000	24,47,40	25,50,00
	शिक्षा मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Education**				
9	शिक्षा मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	9	Ministry of Education	Voted	82,74	88,05	94,14
10	शिक्षा	स्वीकृत	10	Education	Voted	45,63,84	45,76,52	53,11,73
11	पुरातत्व	स्वीकृत	11	Archaeology	Voted	1,07,51	1,05,62	1,18,70
12	भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	स्वीकृत	12	Survey of India	Voted	4,23,69	4,22,30	5,04,30
13	वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को अनुदान	स्वीकृत	13	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Voted	16,49,34@	16,69,79@	17,73,77
14.	शिक्षा मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	14	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education	Voted	2,73,21	2,92,81	3,25,51
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया			TOTAL—CARRIED OVER				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	9,55,74,18	10,15,12,16	10,39,96,86
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,55*	*11,55*	*11, 55*
	जोड़				TOTAL	9,55,85,73	10,15,23,71	10,40,08 41

इसमें मुख्य शीर्षक "96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय" से सम्बद्ध 5,96,12 हजार रुपये चालू बजट में और 5,98,12 हजार रुपये संशोधित अनुमान में शामिल हैं।

@Includes T. Rs. 5,96,12 in Current Budget and T. Rs. 5,98,12 in Revised pertaining to Major Head "96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development".

(हजार रुपयो में)

(Amount in thousnads of Rs

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (3)	संसोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1967-68 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1968-69 (5)
जोड़--आगे लाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	9,55,74,18	10,15,12,16	10,39,96,86
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,55*	*11,55*	*11,55*
		जोड़			TOTAL	9,55,85,73	10,15,23,71	10,40,08,41
	विदेश मंत्रालय			**Minitsry of External Affairs**				
15.	वैदेशिक कार्य	स्वीकृत	15	External Affairs	Voted	17,30,03	22,45,63	16,58,89
16.	विदेश मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	16	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	Voted	6,12,98	8,09,53	16,42,05
	वित मंत्रालत			**Ministry of Finance**				
17	वित्त मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	17	Ministry of Finance	Voted	2,25,00	2,63,97	2,67,45
18	सीमा-शुल्क	प्रभारित	18	Customs	Voted	5,49,98	5,62,51	5,95,88
					Charged	*40*	*40*	*37*
		जोड़			TOTAL	5,50,38	5,62,91	5,96,25
	केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क		19	Union Excise Duties				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	13,46,58	14,04,53	14,85,53
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*50*	*50*	*50*
		जोड़			TOTAL	13,47,08	14,05,03	14,86,03
20	निगम कर आदि सहित आय संबंधी	स्वीकृत		Taxes Income including Corporation tax, etc.	Voted	9,83,36	10,38,45	11,05,55
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,40*	*1,34*	*1,30*
		जोड़			TOTAL	9,84,76	10,39,79	11,06,89
21	स्टाम्प	स्वीकृत	21	Stamps	Voted	3,59,58	3,89,42	4,27,58
22	लेखा-परीक्षा	स्वीकृत	22	Audit	Voted	17,87,23	18,86,72	20,44,79
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*29,94*	*22,92*	*32,16*
		जोड़			TOTAL	18,17,17	19,16,64	20,76,95
जोड़--आगे ले जाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	10,31,98,92	11,01,12,92	11,32,24,58
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**43,79**	**43,71**	**45,92**
		जोड़			TOTAL	10,32,42,71	11,01,56,63	11,32,70,50

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration, or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1967-68	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1968-69
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लागया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	10,31,98,92	11,01,12,92	11,32,24,58
		प्रभारित			*Cahrged*	*43,79*	*43,71*	*45,92*
		जोड़			TOTAL	10,32,42,71	11,01,56,63	11,32,70,50
23	मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	स्वीकृत	23	Currency and Coinage	Voted	10,37,51	12,81,50	13,19,32
24	टकसाल	स्वीकृत	24	Mint	Voted	3,11,62	3,27,96	3,45,15
25	कोलार की सोने की खानें	स्वीकृत	25	Kolar Gold Mines	Voted	4,59,18	4,66,30	5,00,71
26	पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा निवृति लाभ	स्वीकृत	26	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	Voted	5,76,75	6,06,36	6,15,20
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*16,93*	*18,19*	*18,26*
		जोड़			TOTAL	5,93,68	6,24,55	6,33,46
27	अफीम	स्वीकृत	27	Opium	Voted	2,21,99	2,33,45	2,63,86
28	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व	स्वीकृत	28	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	Voted	66,81,77	59,84,56	39,30,73
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*2,75*	*5,34*	*2,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	66,84,52	59,89,90	39,32,,73
29	राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	स्वीकृत	29	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	Voted	2,49,61,03	2,66,11,03	3,22,47,71
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,52,41,00*	*1,52,41,00*	*1,48,81,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	4,02,02,03	4,18,52,03	4,71,28,71
30	केन्द्रीय राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विधि समायोजन	स्वीकृत	30	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central State Union Territory Governments.	Voted	34,72	34,72	34,27
31	विभाजन पूर्व की अदायगी	स्वीकृत	31	Pre-partition Payments	Voted	3,84	3,51	1,87
		प्रभारि			*Charged*	*7,85*	*7,10*	*11,40*
		जोड़			TOTAL	11,69	10,61	13,27
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	13,74,87,33	14,56,62,31	15,24,83,35
		प्रभारि			*Charged*	*1,53,12,32*	*1,53,15,34*	*1,49,58,58*
		जोड़			TOTAL	15,27,99,65	16,09,77,65	16,74,42,43

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या जिनके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (1)	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र (2)		वजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67 (4)	वजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (5)
	जोड़—आग लाया गया				
	स्वीकृत				
	प्रभारित				
	जोड़				
	ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज तथा ऋणों में कमी या उससे बचाव	प्रभारित			
	केन्द्रीय उत्पयदन शुल्क के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	प्रभारित			
	खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और ससकारित मंत्रालय				
	सहकारिता मंत्रालब				
32	खाद्य कृषि सामुदायिक विकास और सट्टकारिता मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत			
33	कृषि . .	स्वीकृत			
34	भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषदको अदायगियां	स्वीकृत			
35	सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं और राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और सहकारिता	स्वीकृत			
36	वन . .	स्वीकृत			
37	**खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय** .	स्वीकृप			
		प्रभारित			
	जोड़				
	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रामय				
38	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय .	स्वीकृत			
39	चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	स्वीकृत			
40	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत			
	जोड़—आग ले जाया गया				
		स्वीकृत			
		प्रभायरत			
		जोड़			

No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration, or Area by which Demand relates (2)		वजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67 (4)	वजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (5)
	TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted .	13,74,87,33	14,56,62,31	15,24,83,85
		Charged .	*1,53,12,32*	*1,53,15,34*	*1,49,58,58*
		TOTAL	15,27,99,65	16,09,77,65	16,74,42,43
	Interest on Debt and other obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	*Charged* .	*4,14,85,67*	*4,62,85,67*	*5,10,01,75*
	Payments of States' Share of Union Excise	*Chatged* .	*2,12,74,71*	*2,30,91,26*	*2,31,57,35*
	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation				
32	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation	Voted .	1,26,86	1,38,79	1,48,93
33	Agriculture	Voted .	7,16,76	10,69,72	13,93,33
34	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Voted .	10,94,11	6,85,47	16,50,58
35	Community Development Projects and National Extension Service	Voted .	47,55	45,09	13,91
		Voted .	47,55	45,09	13,91
36	Forest . .	Voted .	1,98,65	1,55,66	1,61,44
37	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation	Voted .	43,85,43	43,73,12	41,90,06
		Charged	*24,29*	*26,14*	*28,52*
		TOTAL .	44,09,72	43,99,26	42,18,58
	Ministry of Health and Family Planning.				
38	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Voted .	24,87	32,10	34,41
39	Medical and Public Health	Voted .	16,19,09	15,84,86	19,39,84
40	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Voted .	48,32	46,58	73,12
	TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted .	14,57,48,97	15,37,93,70	16,20,89,47
		Charged .	*7,80,96,99*	*8,47,18,41*	*8,91,46,18*
	TOTAL		22,38,45,96	23,85,12,11	25,12,35,65

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousand of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		वजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimtes, 1966-67	वजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया				TOTAL—BROUGNT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	14,57 48,97	15,37,93,70	16,20,89,47
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,80,96,99*	*8,47,18,47*	*8,91,46,18*
		जोड़			TOTAL	22,38,45,96	23,85,12,11	25,12,35,65
	गृह मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Home Affairs**				
41	गृह मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	41	Ministry of Home Affairs	Voted	5,29,02	5,97,46	6,22,80
42	मंत्रिमंडल	स्वीकृत	42	Cabinet	Voted	53,41	58,31	59,55
43	न्याय प्रशासन	स्वीकृत	43	Administration of Justice	Voted	3,30	3,42	3,30
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*23,60*	*23,63*	*25,06*
		जोड़			TOTAL	26,90	27,05	28,36
44	पुलिस	स्वीकृत	44	Police	Voted	32,88,02	34,74,80	37,45,41
45	जनगणना	स्वीकृत	45	Census	Voted	1,00,00	87,35	1,05,27
46	अंक-संकलन	स्वीकृत	46	Statistics	Voted	3,62,16	3,68,58	3,52,84
47	भारतीय राजाओं की निजी तियां और भत्ते	स्वीकृत	47	Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	Voted	2,00	2,16	1,76
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5,05,11*	*5,08,81*	*5,03,99*
		जोड़			TOTAL	5,07,11	5,10,97	5,05,75
48	प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेशनें	स्वीकृत	48	Territorial and Political Pensions	Voted	21,07	20,28	18,96
49	दिल्ली स्वीकृत		49	Delhi	Voted	28,54,49	32,03,69	34,28,32
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*36*	*3,71*	*9,56*
		जोड़			TOTAL	28,54,85	32,07,40	34,37,88
50	चण्डीगढ़	स्वीकृत	50	Chandigarh	Voted	..	1,76,98	4,00,66
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*7,58*	*18,81*
					TOTAL		1,84,56	4,19,47
51	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	स्वीकृत	51	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Voted	5,68,74	5,79,99	6,32,49
52	आदिम जाति क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत	52	Tribal Areas	Voted	17,30,92	20,43,08	21,73,23
53	दादर और नगर हवेली	स्वीकृत	53	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	Voted	38,13	44,36	45,62
54	लक्षद्वीप मिनिकय और अमीनदिभी द्वीप समूह		54	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Voted	87,07	89,62	98,72
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया				TOTAL—CARRIED OVER				
					Voted	15,53,87,30	16,45,43,78	17,37,78,40
					Charged	*7,86,26,06*	*8,52,62,14*	*8,97,03,60*
					TOTAL	23,40,13,36	24,98,05,92	26,34,82,00

(हज़ार रूपयों मे)

(Amounts in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	15,53,87,30	16,45,43,78	17,37,78,40
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,86,26,06*	*8,52,62,14*	*8,97,03,60*
		जोड़			TOTAL	23,40,13,36	24,98,05,92	26,34,82,00
55	ग्रहमन्त्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	55	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	Voted	4,23,33	3,14,67	4,00,78
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*50*	..	..
					TOTAL	4,23,83	3,14,67	4,00,78
	औद्योगिक विकास और समवाय मन्त्रालय			**Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs**				
56	औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	स्वीकृत	56	Department of Industrial Development	Voted	45,44	47,22	49,37
57	उद्योग	स्वीकृत	57	Industries	Voted	4,22,59	4,05,45	4,18,17
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5,00*	*5,00*	*10,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	4,27,59	4,10,45	4,28,17
58	नमक	स्वीकृत	58	Salt	Voted	48,50	47,71	55,82
59	औद्योगिक विकास विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	59	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development	Voted	38,78	43,91	56,22
	सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय			**Ministry of information and Broadcasting**				
60	सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय	स्वीकृत	60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Voted	16,63	17,97	18,22
61	प्रसारण	स्वीकृत	61	Broadcasting	Voted	6,69,33	7,90,04	8,30,53
62	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	62	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Voted	5,19,73	4,89,23	6,21,51
	सिंचाई और बिजली मन्त्रालय			**Ministry of Irrigation and Power**				
63	सिंचाई और बिजली मन्त्रालय	स्वीकृत	63	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Voted	28,77	33,14	32,82
64	बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	स्वीकृत	64	Multi-purpose River Schemes	Voted	1,61,24	1,89,68	2,17,59
65	सिंचाई और बिजली मन्त्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	65	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Voted	7,20,01	8,21,69	9,01,75
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	15,84,81,65	16,77,44,49	17,73,81,18
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,86,31,56*	*8,52,67,14*	*8,97,13,60*
		जोड़			TOTAL	23,71,13,21	25,30,11,63	26.70,94,78

हजार रूपयों में

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग सख्या	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है	No.of Demand	Service, Administration or area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान Revisd Estimates, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	15,84,81,65	16,77,44,49	17,73,81,18
	स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*7,86,31,56*	*8,52,67,14*	*8,97,13,60*
	प्रभारित			TOTAL	23,71,13,21	25,30,11,63	26,70,94,78
	जोड़						
	श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय		**Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation**				
66	श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय स्वीकृत	6	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	Voted	70,72	76 96	78,80
67	खानों का मुख्य निरीक्षक स्वीकृत	67	Chief Inspector of Mines	Voted]	41,42	39,87	48,35
68	श्रम और नियोजन . स्वीकृत	68	Labour and Employment	Voted	12,72,19	12,64,11	14,40,74
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10*	*10*	
	जोड़			TOTAL	12,72,29	12,64,21	14,40,74
69	विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर व्यय स्वीकृकृत	69	Expenditure on Displaced Persons	Voted	12,17,68	13,16,24	11,97,48
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*40*	*57*	*40*
	जोड़			TOTAL	12,18,08	13,16,81	11,9788
70	श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्ययस्वीकृत	70	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Laboure Employment and Rehabilitation	Voted	75,93	61,36	33,80
	विधि मन्त्रालय		**Ministry of Law**				
71	विधि मन्त्रालय . स्वीकृत	71	Ministry of Law	Voted	51,80	51,53	62,34
72	विधि मन्त्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय . . स्वीकृत	72	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law	Voted	3,44,03	3,24,51	2,16,23
	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय		**Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals**				
73	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय . स्वीकृते	73	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Voted	20,16	23,36	26,15
74	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय . स्वीकृत	74	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Voted	7,49,30	6,49,23	3,07,10
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	16,23,24,88	17,15,51,66	18,07,92,12
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,86,11,06*	*8,52,67,81*	*8,97,10,05*
	जोड़			TOTAL	24,09,56,94	25,6819,47	27,05,06,17

(हजार रूपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	16,23,24,88	17,15,51,66	18,07,92,12
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,86,32,06*	*8,52,67,81*	*8,97,14,05*
		जोड़		TOTAL		24,09,56,94	25,68,19,47	27,05,06,17
इस्पात खान और धातु मन्त्रालय				**Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals**				
75	इस्पात खान और धातु मन्त्रालय	स्वीकृत	75	Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	Voted	50,68	36,20	40,38
76	भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण	स्वीकृत	76	Geological Survey	Voted	8,02,25	7,60,24	10,22,76
77	इस्पात खान और धातु मन्त्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	77	ther Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	Voted	18,70,59	23,57,19	19,00,07
पर्यटन और असैनिक उडयन मन्त्रालय				**Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation**				
78	पर्यटन और असैनिक उडडयन मन्त्रालय	स्वीकृत	78	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Voted	14,15	14,92	16,92
79	ऋतु विज्ञान	स्वीकृत	79	Meteorology	Voted	2,85,01	3,00,00	3,35,00
80	उडयन		80	Aviation	Voted	7,19,64	9,28,68	11,47,25
81	पर्यटन और असैनिक उडडयन मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	81	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Voted	1,17,50	1,59,06	1,89,19
परिवहन और जहाजरानी मन्त्रालय				**Ministry of Transport and Shipping**				
82	परिवहन और जहाजरानी मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	82	Ministry of Transport and Shipping	Voted	1,22,45	1,23,92	1,27,52
83	सड़के	स्वीकृत	83	Roads	Voted	14,45,19	13,96,88	14,60,51
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*81*	..
				TOTAL		14,45,19	13,97,69	14,60,51
84	व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा	स्वीकृत	84	Mercantile Marine	Voted	1,61,14	1,47,01	1,84,35
85	प्रकाश स्तम्भर और प्रकाश पोत	स्वीकृत	85	Lighthouses and Lightships	Voted	1,34,96	1,29,96	1,33,79
86	परिवहन और जहाजरानी मन्त्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय		86	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	Voted	2,28,17	3,68,88	3,35,50
	निर्माण आवास और पूर्ति मन्त्रालय			**Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply**				
87	निर्माण और आवास विभाग	स्वीकृत	87	Department of Works and Housing	Voted	22,26	24,60	24,10
88	लोक निर्माण-कार्य	स्वीकृत	88	Public Works	Voted	29,96,71	37,74 60	38,72,81
		प्रभारित			Charged	*28,52*	*30,44*	*31,05*
		जोड़			TOTAL	30,25,23	38,05,04	39,03,86
99	लेखन सामग्री और छपाई	स्वीकृत	89	Stationery and Printing	Voted	11,79,01	11,78,59	13,85,33
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	17,24,74,99	18,32,52,39	19,29,67,60
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,86,66,58*	*8,52,99,06*	*8,97,45,10*
		जोड़			TOTAL	25,11,35,57	26,85,51,45	28,27,12,70

(हज़ार रूपयों म)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)		बजट अनुमान	संशोधित अनुमान	बजट अनुमान
			Budget Estimates, 1966-67 (3)	Revised Estimates, 1966-67 (4)	Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया		स्वीकृत	17,24,74,99	18,32,52,39	19,29,67,60
		प्रभारित	*7,86,60,68*	*8,52,99,06*	*8,97,45,10*
		जोड़	25,11,35,57	26,85,51,45	28,27,12,70
90	निर्माण और आवास विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	1,58,24	1,46,75	1,61,50
		प्रभारित	..	..	*2,50*
		जोड़	1,58,24	1,46,75	1,64,00
	परमाणु शक्ति विभाग				
91	परमाणु शक्ति विभाग	स्वीकृत	26,04	23,09	26,69
92	परमाणु शक्ति विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	14,09,24	14,52,24	16,09,00
	संचार विभाग				
93	संचार विभाग	स्वीकृत	12,07	11,91	12,50
94	समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	स्वीकृत	2,15,79	2,15,79	2,33,52
95	जडाक और तार विभाग (कार्य चालन-व्यय)	स्वीकृत	1,56,36,48	1,62,75,83	1,75,64,51
		प्रभारित	*25*	*25*	*20*
		जोड़	1,56,36,73	1,62,76,08	1,75,64,71
96	जडाक और तार विभाग द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व में दिया जाने वाला लाभांश और प्रारक्षित विधियों में विनियोग	स्वीकृत	19,25,73	14,71,05	19,80,88
97	संचार विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	30,59	31,37	32,40
	औद्योगिक विकास और समवाय मंत्रालय				
98	समवाय विभाग	स्वीकृत	19,66	20,40	24,22
99	समवाय विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	42,35	44,54	48,17
	संसद् विषय विभाग				
100	संसद विषयक विभाग	स्वीकृत	4,96	6,40	6,00
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		स्वीकृत	19,19,56,14	20,29,51,76	21,46,66,99
		प्रभारित	*7,86,60,83*	*8,52,99,31*	*8,97,47,80*
		जोड़	27,06,16,97	28,82,51,07	30,44,14,79

No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		Budget Estimates, 1966-67 (3)	Revised Estimates, 1966-67 (4)	Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (5)
	TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	17,24,74,99	18,32,52,39	19,29,67,60
		Charged	*7,86,60,68*	*8,52,99,06*	*8,97,45,10*
	TOTAL		25,11,35,57	26,85,51,45	28,27,12,70
90	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Works and Housing	Voted	1,58,24	1,46,75	1,61,50
		Charged	..	..	*2,50*
	TOTAL		1,58,24	1,46,75	1,64,00
	Department of Atomic Energy				
91	Department of Atomic Energy	Voted	26,04	23,09	26,69
92	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy	Voted	14,09,24	14,52,24	16,09,00
	Department of Communications				
93	Department of Communications	Voted	12,07	11,91	12,50
94	Overseas Communications Service	Voted	2,15,79	2,15,79	2,33,52
95	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	Voted	1,56,36,48	1,62,75,83	1,75,64,51
		Charged	*25*	*25*	*20*
	TOTAL		1,56,36,73	1,62,76,08	1,75,64,71
96	Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenue and Appropriation to Reserve Fund	Voted	19,25,73	14,71,05	19,80,88
97	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications	Voted	30,59	31,37	32,40
	Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.				
98	Department of Company Affairs	Voted	19,66	20,40	24,22
99	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs	Voted	42,35	44,54	48,17
	Department of Parliamentary Affairs.				
100	Department of Parlimentary Affairs	Voted	4,96	6,40	6,00
	TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	19,19,56,14	20,29,51,76	21,46,66,99
		Charged	*7,86,60,83*	*8,52,99,31*	*8,97,47,80*
	TOTAL		27,06,16,97	28,82,51,07	30,44,14,79

(हजार रुपये में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)		बजट अनुमान	संशोधित अनुमान	बजट अनुमान
			Budget Estimates, 1966-67	Revised Estimates, 1966-67	Budget Estmates, 1967-68
			(3)	(4)	(5)
	TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	19,19,56,14	20,29,51,76	21,46,66,99
		Charged	*7,86,60,83*	*8,52,99,31*	*8,97,47,80*
		TOTAL	27,06,16,97	28,82,51,07	30,44,14,79
	Department of Social Welfare.				
101	Department of Social Welfare	Voted	19,41	15,71	15,78
102	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	Voted	3,54,24	3,25,83	3,42,66
	Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply				
103	Department of Supply	Voted	64,74	66,80	72,79
104	Supplies and Disposals	Voted	3,35,29	3,96,93	4,15,46
105	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply	Voted	31,98	35,78	35,12
		Charged	..	..	
		TOTAL	31,98	35,78	35,16
	Planning Commission				
106	Planning Commjission	Voted	1,63,39	1,63,39	1,74,38
	Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Puulic Service Commission				
107	Lok Sabha	Voted	1,36,73	1,36,25	1,52,06
		Charged	*68*	*68*	*68*
		TOTAL	1,37,41	1,36,93	1,52,74
108	Rajya Sabha	Voted	54,00	54,03	56,11
		Charged	*82*	*67*	*72*
		TOTAL	54,82	54,70	56,83
	Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	*Charged*	*29,71*	*29,71*	*32,37*
109	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Voted	2,59	2,49	2,62
	Union Public Service Commission	*Charged*	*66,91*	*71,84*	*79,85*
	TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	19,31,18,51	20,41,48,97	21,59,33,97
		Charged	*7,87,58,95*	*8,54,02,21*	*8,98,61,46*
		TOTAL	27,18,77,46	28,95,51,18	30,57,95,43

जोड़—आगे लाया गया		स्वीकृत
		प्रभारित
		जोड़
	समाज कल्याण विभाग	
101	समाज कल्याण विभाग	स्वीकृत
102	समाज कल्याण विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत
	निर्माण, आवास और पूर्ति मंत्रालय	
103	पूर्ति विभाग	स्वीकृत
104	पूर्ति और निपटान	स्वीकृत
105	पूर्ति विभाग का अय राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत
		प्रभारित
		जोड़
	आयोजना आयोग	
106	आयोजना आयोग	स्वीकृत
	संसद, राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय और संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग	
107	लोक-सभा	स्वीकृत
		प्रभारित
		जोड़
108	राज्य सभा	स्वीकृत
		प्रभारित
		जोड़
	राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारी, परिजन और भत्ते	प्रभारित
109	उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	स्वीकृत
	संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग	प्रभारित
	ोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत
		प्रभारित

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL :—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	19,31,18,51	20,41,48,97	21,59,33,97
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*7,87,28,95*	*8,54,02,21*	*8,98,61,46*
जोड़—I. राजस्व से व्यय			TOTAL I.—Expenditure met from Revenue		27,18,46*	28,95,51,18*	30,57,95,43
(क) बजट विवरण में दिखलाया गया व्यय			(*a*) Expenditure shown inthe Budget Statement		33,98,67,49*	35,46,37,48*	37,52,90,23
जवसूलियों की रकम जिसे खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है			Amount of recoveries shown in reduction of expenditure		1,15,63,45	1,48,36,71	1,52,57,45
	जोड़		TOTAL		35,14,30,94*	36,94,74,19*	39,05,47,68
घटाइये—रेल व्यय			*Deduct.*—Railway Expendiure		—7,95,53,48	—7,99,23,01	—8,47,52,25
	जोड़		TOTAL		27,18,77,46*	28,95,51,18*	30,57,95,43
II.—पूंजी से व्यय और ऋणों मेथा अग्रिमों का भुगतान :			II.—EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL AND DISBURSEMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES :				
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Commerce**				
110 वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	110	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce	Voted	1,66,55	3,62,48	24,55
रक्षा मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Defence.**				
111 रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	111	Defence Capital Outlay	Voted	1,24,00,000	1,18,15,28	1,27,02,55
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10,00*	*10,00*	*10,00*
	जोड़		TOTAL		1,24,10,000	1,18,25,28	1,27,12,55
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	1,25,66,55	1,21,77,76	1,27,27,10
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10,00*	*10,00*	*10,00*
	जोड़		TOTAL		1,25,76,55	1,21,87,76	1,27,37,10

*इसमें मुख्य शीर्षक "96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय" से सम्बद्ध 5,96,12 हजार रुपये चालू बजट में और 5,98,12 हजार रुपये संशोधित अनुमान में शामिल हैं।

*Includes T. Rs. 5,96,12 in Current Budget and T. Rs. 5,98,12 in Revised pertaining to Major Head "96.—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development"

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)	No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	1,27,66,55	1,21,77,76	1,27,27,10
	स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*10,00*	*10,00*	*10,00*
	प्रभारित						
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,25,76,55	1,21,87,76	1,27,37,10
	शिक्षा मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Education**				
112	शिक्षा मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	112	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education	Voted	91,97*	78,01*	71,56
	वित्त मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Finance**				
113	इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस पर पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	113	Capital Outlay on the the India Security Press.	Voted	5,93	13,71	22,99
114	मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई पय पूंजी परिव्यय. स्वीकृत	114	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage.	Voted	16,43,52	2,23,64,46	22,63,46
115	टकसालों पर पुंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	115	Capital Outlay on Mints	Voted	28,39	20,63	42,63
116	कोलार की सोने की खानों का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	116	Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	Voted	31,76	58,23	89,53
117	पेंशनों का राशि मूल्य कृत स्वीकृत	117	Commuted Value of Pensions	Voted	2,54,76	3,19,07	3,57,98
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,40*	*4,40*	*1,50*
	जोड़			TOTAL	2,56,26	3,23,47	3,59,18
118	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	118	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance.	Voted	3,31,32,00	3,56,82,05	1,52,59,50
116	विकास के लिये राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	119	Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development	Voted	49,92,08	58,85,54	50,51,81
	जोड़—आग ले जाया गया		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	5,27,46,96	7,65,99,46	3,58,86,56
	स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*11,50*	*14,40*	*11,50*
	प्रभारित						
	जोड़			TOTAL	5,27,58,46	7,66,13,86	3,58,98,06

*इसमें 1666-67 के बजट में 5,66,12 हजार रुपये और संशोधित अनुमान में 5,68,12 हजार रुपये शामिल नहीं हैं जो मांग संख्या 13—वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को अनुदान में सम्मिलित किये गये हैं।

*Excludes T. Rs. 5,96,12 in Budget and T. Rs. 5,98,12 in Revised, 1966-67 which have been included in Demand No. 13 Grants to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		जटब अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	ज़ोड़—आग लाया गया स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD .				
	प्रभारित			Voted .	5,27,46,96	7,65,99,46	3,58,86,56
	ज़ोड़			*Charged* .	*11,50*	*14,40*	*11,50*
				TOTAL .	5,27,58,46	7,66,13,86	3,58,98,06
120	केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम . स्वीकृत	120	Loans and Advances by the Central Government.				
	प्रभारित			Voted .	3,61,82,66	5,09,32,66	4,17,30,39
	ज़ोड़			*Charged* .	*6,59,41,87*	*9,16,15,37*	*8,27,50,50*
				TOTAL .	10,21,24,53	14,25,48,03	12,44,80,89
	ऋण परिशोध		*Repayment of Debt*				
	प्रभारित			*Charged* .	*67,32,09,54*	*79,10,96,74*	*85,74,98,19*
	खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय		**Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.**				
121	अन्न और रासायनिक खाद की खरीद स्वीकृत	121	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers				
	प्रभारित			Voted .	5,81,29,28	8,38,65,05	7,14,92,64
	ज़ोड़			*Charged* .	*1,03*	*1,51*	*1,01*
				Total .	5,81,30,31	8,38,66,56	7,14,93,65
122	खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	122	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.				
	प्रभारित			Voted. .	15,52,13	23,35,81	31,65,88
	ज़ोड़			*Charged* .	*1,04*	*1,04*	*1,10*
				TOTAL .	15,53,17	23,36,85	31,66,98
	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय		**Ministry of Health and Family Planning.**				
123	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीतकृत	123	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning . .				
				Voted .	11,61,94	11,62,44	14,45,90
	गृह मंत्रालय		**Minitry of Home Affairs**				
124	संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों और आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों का पूंजी परिव्यय . स्वीकृत	124	Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas.				
	प्रभारित			Voted .	15,68,39	18,24,13	19,69,93
				Charged .	*85,00*	*1,09,84*	*1,12,09*
				TOTAL .	16,53,39	19,33,97	20,82,02
125	गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय . स्वीकृत	125	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs.				
				Voted .	7,75	59,60	36,61
	औद्योगिक विकास और समवाय मन्त्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय		**Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs**				
126	उद्योग मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय . स्वीकृत	126	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.				
				Voted .	55,82,14	51,60,11	15,71,92
	ज़ोड़—आग ले जाया गया । स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER				
	प्रभारित			Voted .	15,69,31,25	22,19,48,26	14,72,99,83
				Charged .	*73,92,49,98*	*88,28,38,90*	*94,03,74,39*
	ज़ोड़			TOTAL .	89,61,81,23	1,10,47,87,16	1,09,76,04,12

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)	No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68 (5)
			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया			Voted	15,69,31,25	22,19,48,26	15,72,99,83
	स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*73,92,49,98*	*88,28,38,90*	*94,03,74,39*
	प्रभारित			TOTAL	89,61,81,23	1,10,47,87,16	1,09,76,74,22
	जोड़						
	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.**				
127	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	127	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Voted	1,87,81	2,24,46	5,07,55
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*13*	..
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,87,81	2,24,59	5,07,55
	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Irrigation and Power**				
128	बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	128	Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes.	Voted.	21,54,29	25,15,87	24,50,18
129	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय का अन्य पंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	129	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.	Voted	9,29,00	13,89,22	17,11,31
	श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय		**Minsitry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation**				
130	श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	130	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.	Voted	11,09,90	7,88,00	7,86,80
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10*	*10*	*10*
	जोड़			TOTAL	11,10,00	7,88,10	7,86,90
	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals**				
131	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	131	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.	Voted	20,86,06	26,72,51	24,48,32
	इस्पात, खान और धातु मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals**				
132	इस्पात खान और धातु मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	132	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	Voted	54,79,40	44,68,02	1,09,72,76
	जोड़—आग ले जाया गया		TOTAT—CARRIED OVER				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	16,88,77,71	23,40,06,34	17,61,76,75
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*73,92,50,08*	*88,28,39,13*	*94,03,74,49*
	जोड़			TOTAL	90,81,27,79	1,11,68,45,47	1,11,65,51,24

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान Budget, Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	16,88,77,71	23,40,06,34	17,61,76,75
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*73,92,50,08*	*88,28,39,13*	*94,03,74,49*
		जोड़			TOTAL	90,81,27,79	1,11,68,45,47	1,11,65,51,24
	पर्यटन और असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation**				
133	उड्डयन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	133	Capital Outlay on Aviation	Voted	5,03,05	4,65,92	4,97,42
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*25*	*1,19*	*25*
		जोड़			TOTAL	5,03,30	4,67,11	4,97,67
134	पर्यटन और असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय की अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	134	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	Voted	37,00	29,00	1,72,00
	परिवहन और जहाजरानी मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Transport and Shipping**				
135	सड़कों पर पूंजी परिव्यय		135	Capital Outlay on Roads	Voted	47,07,69	46,84,94	36,36,27
		स्वीकृत			*Charged*	..	*8*	*50*
		प्रभारित			TOTAL	47,07,69	46,85,02	36,36,77
136	बन्दरगाहों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	136	Capital Outlay on Ports	Voted	7,81,60	7,13,60	3,70,00
137	परिवहन और जहाजरानी मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	137	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	Voted	1,97,68	2,03,44	2,80,71
	निर्माण आवास और पूर्ति मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply**				
138	दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय		138	Delhi Capital Outlay				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	5,72,34	5,08,25	5,06,41
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*2,66*	*5,12*	*7,60*
		जोड़			TOTAL	5,75,00	5,13,37	5,14,01
139	लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय		139	Capital Outlay on Public Works.				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	9,00,42	6,70,41	9,00,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5,00*	*12,27*	*15,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	9,05,42	6,82,68	9,15,00
140	निर्माण, आवास और पूर्ति मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	140	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.	Voted	32,50	6,80	1,06,44
	परमाणुशक्ति विभाग			**Department of Atomic Energy**				
141	परमाणु शक्ति विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	141	Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy.	Voted	52,08,50	57,08,50	57,55,50
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया			TOTAL—CARRIED OVER				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	18,18,18,49	24,69,97,26	18,84,01,50
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*73,92,57,99*	*88,28,57,79*	*94,03,97.84*
		जोड़			TOTAL	92,10,76,48	1,12,98,54,99	1,12,87,99,34

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates.	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1967-68
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD			
	स्वीकृत		Voted	18,18,18,49	24,69,97,20	18,84,01,50
	प्रभारित		*Charged*	*73,92,57,99*	*88,28,57,79*	*94,03,97,84*
	जोड़		TOTAL	92,10,76,48	1,12,98,54,99	1,12,87,99,34
	संचार विभाग		**Department of Communications**			
142	डाक और तार विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय (राजस्व से नहीं) स्वीकृत	142	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	42,77,00	54,59,00	56,13,00
143	संचार विभाग का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	143	Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications. Voted	96,55	60,00	1,91,35
	जोड़—पूंजी से व्यय आदि		TOTAT—II—EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL, ETC.			
	स्वीकृत		Voted.	18,61,92,04	25,25,16,20	19,42,05,85
	प्रभारित		*Charged*	*73,92,57,99*	*88,28,57,79*	*94,03,97,84*
	जोड़		TOTAL	92,54,50,03*	1,13,53,73,99*	1,13,46,03,69
	कुल जोड़ I और II		GRAND TOTAL I AND II			
	स्वीकृत		Voted	37,93,10,55	45,66,65,17	41,01,39,82
	प्रभारित		*Charged*	*81,80,16,94*	*96,82,60,00*	*1,03,02,99,30*
	जोड़		TOTAL	1,19,73,27,49	1,42,49,25,17	1,44,03,99,12

*इसमें 1966–67 के बजट में 5 96 12 हजार रुपये संशोधित अनुमान में 5 98 12 हजार रुपये शामिल नहीं हैं जो मांग संख्या 13—वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को अनुदान में सम्मिलित किये गये हैं।

*Excludes TRs. 5,96,12 in Budget and TRs. 5,98,12 in Revised 1966-67 which have been included in Demand No. 13—Grants to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

THE FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1967

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

CLAUSES

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement.

CHAPTER II

INCOME-TAX AND ANNUITY DEPOSITS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1967-68

2. Income-tax
3. Annuity deposit.

CHAPTER III

AMENDMENTS IN THE INCOME-TAX ACT

4. Amendment of section 2.
5. Amendment of section 10.
6. Amendment of section 23.
7. Amendment of section 29.
8. Amendment of section 32.
9. Amendment of section 33.
10. Amendment of section 33A.
11. Insertion of new section 33B.
12. Amendment of section 34.
13. Amendment of section 35.
14. Amendment of section 35A.
15. Amendment of section 36.
16. Amendment of section 43.
17. Insertion of new section 43A.
18. Amendment of section 44.
19. Amendment of section 47.
20. Amendment of section 49.
21. Amendment of section 55.
22. Amendment of section 72.
23. Insertion of new section 80F.
24. Amendment of section 84.
25. Substitution of new section for section 85.
26. Amendment of section 88.
27. Amendment of Chapter XIII.
28. Amendment of section 138.
29. Amendment of section 172.
30. Amendment of Chapter XVII.
31. Amendment of sections 209 and 215.
32. Amendment of First Schedule.
33. Certain amendments in the Income-tax Act to take effect from 1st April, 1968.

CHAPTER IV

OTHER DIRECT TAXES

34. Amendment of Act 27 of 1957.
35. Amendment of Act 18 of 1958.
36. Amendment of Act 7 of 1964.

CHAPTER V

INDIRECT TAXES

37. Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.
38. Special duties of customs.
39. Regulatory duties of customs.
40. Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.
41. Special duties of excise on certain goods.
42. Regulatory duties of excise.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

43. Amendment of Act 6 of 1898.
44. Amendment of Act 47 of 1961.
45. Certain amendments made in Act 52 of 1963 by Act 17 of 1966 to be given retrospective effect.
46. Recovery of tax on income voluntarily disclosed.
47. Repeal.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE.
THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

THE FINANCE (No. 2) BILL 1967

(As introduced in Lok Sabha)

A Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1967-68.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Eighteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 36 and 44 to 46 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1967.

CHAPTER II

Income-tax and annuity deposits for the financial year 1967-68

2. *Income-tax.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and, in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and a special surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated in either case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In making any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967, where the total income of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (31 of 1956) includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated:—

(i) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business; and

(ii) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

(3) In cases to which Chapter XII of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) applies, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter, as the case may be.

(4) (a) In respect of any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967 in the case of an assessee being a domestic company or an assessee other than a company,—

(i) where his total income includes any profits and gains derived from the export (made before the sixth day of June, 1966) of any goods or merchandise out of India he shall be entitled to a deduction, from the amount of income-tax with which he is chargeable, of an

amount equal to the income-tax calculated at one-tenth of the average rate of income-tax on the amount of such profits and gains included in his total income;

(ii) where he is engaged in the manufacture of any articles in an industry specified in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, (65 of 1951) and has, during the previous year, exported before the sixth day of June, 1966 such articles out of India, he shall be entitled, in addition to the deduction of income-tax referred to in sub-clause (i), to a further deduction, from the amount of income-tax with which he is chargeable for the assessment year, of an amount equal to the income-tax calculated at the average rate of income-tax on an amount equal to two per cent of the sale proceeds receivable by him in respect of such export made before the date aforesaid.

Explanation.—In this sub-clause, the expression "sale proceeds" does not include freight or insurance attributable to the transport of the articles beyond the customs station as defined in the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962).

(iii) where he is engaged in the manufacture of any articles in an industry specified in the said First Schedule and has, during the previous year sold before the sixth day of June, 1966 such articles to any other person in India who himself has exported them out of India, and evidence is produced before the Income-tax Officer of such articles having been so exported, the assessee shall be entitled to a deduction, from the amount of income-tax with which he is chargeable for the assessment year, of an amount equal to the income-tax calculated at the average rate of income-tax on a sum equal to two per cent of the sale proceeds receivable by him from the exporter in respect of such articles sold to the exporter before the date aforesaid.

(b) The aggregate amount of the deductions under this sub-section shall in no case exceed the amount of income-tax otherwise payable by the assessee.

(c) Nothing contained in sub-clause (ii) or sub-clause (iii) of clause (a) shall apply in relation to—

(1) fuels,
(2) fertilisers,
(3) photographic raw film and paper,
(4) textiles (including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed) made wholly or in part of jute, including jute twine and rope,
(5) newsprint,
(6) pulp—wood pulp, mechanical, chemical, including dissolving pulp,
(7) sugar,
(8) vegetable oils and vanaspati,
(9) cement and gypsum products,
(10) arms and ammunition, and
(11) cigarettes,

respectively, specified in items 2, 18, 20, 23(2), 24(2), 24(5), 25, 28, 35, 37 and 38 of the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951).

(d) The amount of any profits and gains derived from the export of any goods or merchandise out of India in respect of which deduction of income-tax is admissible under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) shall be computed in accordance with the rules made by the Board in this behalf.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194-A and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(6) In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which

the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule.

(7) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act;

(c) "earned income" means any income of an assessee who is an individual, or a Hindu undivided family, or an unregistered firm [not being an unregistered firm assessed under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act] or an association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, not being—

(A) a company, or

(B) a local authority, or

(C) a registered firm, or

(D) an unregistered firm assessed under clause (b) of the said section 183—

(i) which is chargeable under the head "Salaries"; or

(ii) which is chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" where the business or profession is carried on by the assessee or, in the case of a firm, where the assessee is a partner actively engaged in the conduct of the business or profession; or

(iii) which is chargeable under the head "Income from other sources" if it is immediately derived from personal exertion or represents a pension or superannuation or other allowance given to the assessee in respect of the past services of any deceased person, or which is chargeable under that head under clause (ia) of sub-section (2) of section 56 of the Income-tax Act, and

includes any such income which, though it is the income of another person, is included in the assessee's total income under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, but does not include any such income on which income-tax is not payable under clause (iii) or clause (v) of section 86 of that Act or which is exempted from tax under a notification issued under section 60 or section 60A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, [11 of 1922] as continued in force by clause (1) of sub-section (2) of section 297 of the Income-tax Act;

(d) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty one per cent of such total income;

(e) "tax free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(f) "unearned income" means income which is not "earned income";

(g) all other words and expressions used in this section and the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

3. (1) **Annuity deposit.**—Save as otherwise provided in Chapter XXIIA of the income-tax Act, annuity deposit for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967 and annuity deposit to be made during the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967, shall be made by every person to whom the provisions of that Chapter apply, at the rate or rates specified in the Second Schedule.

(2) For the purposes of this section and the Second Schedule, the expressions "adjusted total income", "annuity deposit" and "depositor" have the meanings respectively assigned to them under clauses (1), (5) and (6) of section 280B of the Income-tax Act.

CHAPTER III

AMENDMENTS IN THE INCOME-TAX ACT

4. **Amendment of section 2.**—In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) after clause (1), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(1A) "amalgamation", in relation to companies, means the merger of one or more companies with another company or the merger of two or more companies to form one company (the company or companies which so merge being referred to as the amalgamating company or companies and the company with which they merge or which is formed as a result of the merger, as the amalgamated company) in such a manner that—

(i) all the property of the amalgamating company or companies immediately before the amalgamation becomes the property of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation,

(ii) all the liabilities of the amalgamating company or companies immediately before the amalgamation become the liabilities of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation;

(iii) shareholders holding not less than nine-tenths in value of the shares in the amalgamating company or companies (other than shares already held therein immediately before the amalgamation by, or by a nominee for, the amalgamated company or its subsidiary) become shareholders of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation,

otherwise than as a result of the acquisition of the property of one company by another company pursuant to the purchase of such property by the other company or as a result of the distribution of such property to the other company after the winding up of the first mentioned company;';

(b) after clause (37), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(37A) "rate or rates in force" or "rates in force", in relation to an assessment year or financial year, mean—

(i) for the purposes of calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132, or computing the income-tax chargeable under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 or deducting income-tax under section 192 from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or computation of the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C, the rate or rates of income-tax specified in this behalf in the Finance Act of the relevant year;

(ii) for the purposes of deduction of tax under sections 193, 194, 194A and 195, the rate or rates of income-tax specified in this behalf in the Finance Act of the relevant year;';

(c) in clause (42A), in clause (i) of the *Explanation*,—

(i) in sub-clause (b), for the words, brackets and figures "clauses (i) to (iii)", the words, brackets and figure "sub-section (1)" shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-clause (b), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(c) in the case of a capital asset being a share or shares in an Indian company, which becomes the property of the assessee in consideration of a transfer referred to in clause (vii) of section 47, there shall be included the period for

which the share or shares in the amalgamating company were held by the assessee;".

5. **Amendment of section 10.**—In section 10 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (27), the words, figures and letters "which is assessable for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1965, 1966 or 1967" shall be omitted.

6. **Amendment of section 23.**—In section 23 of the Income-tax Act, in the proviso to sub-section (2), for the words "total income of the owner,", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"total income of the owner (the total income for this purpose being computed without including therein any income from such property and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA or section 280O)".

7. **Amendment of section 29.**—In section 29 of the Income-tax Act, for the words and figures "sections 30 to 3", the words, figures and letter "sections 30 to 43A" shall be substituted.

8. **Amendment of section 32.**—In section 32 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (2) of the *Explanation* to clause (iii) of sub-section (1) after the words "for the time being in force", the following words shall be added, namely:—

"but does not include a transfer, in a scheme of amalgamation of any asset by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company where the amalgamated company is an Indian company".

9. **Amendment of section 33.**—In section 33 of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) Where in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company any ship, machinery or plant in respect of which development rebate has been allowed to the amalgamating company under sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A),—

(a) the amalgamated company shall continue to fulfil the conditions mentioned in sub-section (3) of section 34 in respect of the reserve created by the amalgamating company and in respect of the period within which such ship, machinery or plant shall not be sold or otherwise transferred and in default of any of these conditions, the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 155 shall apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company had it committed the default; and

(b) the balance of development rebate, if any, still outstanding to the amalgamating company in respect of such ship, machinery or plant shall be allowed to the amalgamated company in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2), so, however, that the total period for which the balance of development rebate shall be carried forward in the assessments of the amalgamating company and the amalgamated company shall not exceed the period of eight years specified in sub-section (2) and the amalgamated company shall be treated as the assessee in respect of such ship, machinery or plant for the purposes of this section and section 34.".

10. **Amendment of section 33A.**—In section 33A of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(5) Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company any land in respect of which development allowance has been allowed to the amalgamating company under sub-section (1),—

(a) the amalgamated company shall continue to fulfil the conditions mentioned in sub-section (3) in respect of the reserve created by the amalgamating company and in respect of the period within which such land shall not be sold or otherwise transferred and in default of any of these conditions, the provisions of sub-section (5A) of section 155 shall apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company had it committed the default; and

(b) the balance of development allowance, if any, still outstanding to the amalgamating company in respect of such land shall be allowed to the amalgamated company in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2), so, however, that the total period for which the balance of development allowance shall

be carried forward in the assessments of the amalgamating company and the amalgamated company shall not exceed the period of eight years specified in sub-section (2) and the amalgamated company shall be treated as the assessee in respect of such land for the purposes of this section.".

11. **Insertion of new section 33B.**—After section 33A of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

'33B. **Rehabilitation allowance.**—Where the business of any industrial undertaking carried on in India is discontinued in any previous year by reason of extensive damage to, or destruction of any building, machinery, plant or furniture owned by the assessee and used for the purposes of such business as a direct result of—

(i) flood, typhoon, hurricane, cyclone, earthquake or other convulsion of nature; or

(ii) riot or civil disturbance; or

(iii) accidental fire or explosion; or

(iv) action by an enemy or action taken in combating an enemy (whether with or without a declaration of war), and, thereafter, at any time before the expiry of three years from the end of such previous year, the business is re-established, reconstructed or revived by the assessee, he shall, in respect of the previous year in which the business is so re-established, reconstructed or revived, be allowed a deduction of a sum by way of rehabilitation allowance equivalent to sixty per cent. of the amount of the deduction allowable to him under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 32 in respect of the building, machinery, plant or furniture so damaged or destroyed.

Explanation.—In this section, "industrial undertaking" means any undertaking which manufactures or produces articles.

12. **Amendment of section 34.**—In section 34 of the Income-tax Act, for the Explanation to clause (i) of sub-section (2), the following Explanation shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—Where a capital asset is transferred—

(i) by a holding company to its subsidiary company or by a subsidiary company to its holding company, or

(ii) by a company to another company in a scheme of amalgamation,

and the conditions specified in clause (iv), or clause (v), or, as the case may be, clause (iv) of section 47 are satisfied, then, in determining the aggregate of all deductions in respect of depreciation under this clause, account shall also be taken of the deductions in respect of depreciation allowed in the case of the company from which the asset has been transferred;".

13. **Amendment of section 35.**—In section 35 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(5) Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company (being an Indian company) any asset representing expenditure of a capital nature on scientific research,—

(i) the amalgamating company shall not be allowed the deduction under clause (ii) or clause (iii) of sub-section (2); and

(ii) the provisions of this section shall, as far as may be, apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company if the latter had not so sold or otherwise transferred the asset.".

14. **Amendment of section 35A.**—In section 35A of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(6) Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers the rights to the amalgamated company (being an Indian company),—

(i) the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) shall not apply in the case of the amalgamating company; and

(ii) the provisions of this section shall as far as may be, apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company if the latter had not so sold or otherwise transferred the rights."

15. **Amendment of section 36.**—In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (ix) of sub-section (1), in the third proviso, for the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (2) of section 35", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (2) and sub-section (5) of section 35" shall be substituted.

16. **Amendment of section 43.**—In section 43 of the Income-tax Act,—

(i) in clause (1), after Explanation 6, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Explanation* 7.—Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, any capital asset is transferred by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company and the amalgamated company is an Indian company, the actual cost of the transferred capital asset to the amalgamated company shall be taken to be the same as it would have been if the amalgamating company had continued to hold the capital asset for the purposes of its own business;";

(ii) in clause (6), after Explanation 2, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Explanation* 2*A*.—Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, any capital asset is transferred by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company and the amalgamated compny is an Indian company, the written down value of the transferred capital asset to the amalgamated company shall be taken to be the same as it would have been if the amalgamating company had continued to hold the capaital asset for the purposes of its business.".

17. **Insertion of new section 43-A**—After section 43 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

'43A. **Special provisions consequential to changes in rate of exchange of currency.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, where an assessee has acquired any asset from a country outside India for the purposes of his business or profession and, in conequence of a change in the rate of exchange at any time after the acquisition of such asset, there is an increase or reduction in the liability of the assessee as expressed in Indian currency for making payment towards the whole or a part of the cost of the asset or for repayment of the whole or a part of the moneys borrowed by him from any person, directly or indirectly, in any foreign currency specifically for the purpose of acquiring the asset (being in either case the liability existing immediately before the date on which the change in the rate of exchange takes effect), the amount by which the liability aforesaid is so increased or reduced during the previous year shall be added to, or, as the case may be, deducted from, the actual cost of the asset as defined in clause (1) of section 43 or the amount of expenditure of a capital nature referred to in clause (iv) of sub-section (1) of section 35 or in section 35A or in clause (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 36 or, in the case of a capital asset (not being a capital asset referred to in section 50), the cost of acquisition thereof for the purposes of section 48, and the amount arrived at after such addition or deduction shall be taken to be the actual cost of the asset or the amount of expenditure of a capital nature or, as the case may be, the cost of acquisition of the capital asset as aforesaid.

Explanation 1.—In this sub-section, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "rate of exchange" means the rate of exchange determined or recognised by the Central Government for the conversion of Indian currency into foreign currency or foreign currency into Indian currency;

(b) "foreign currency" and "Indian currency" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. (7 of 1947).

Explanation 2.—Where the whole or any part of the liability aforesaid is met, not by the assessee, but, directly or indirectly, by any other person or authority, the liability so met shall not be taken into account for the purposes of this sub-section.

Explanation 3.—Where the assessee has entered into a contract with an authorised dealer as defined in section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (7 of 1947) for providing him with a specified sum in a foreign

currency on or after a stipulated future date at the rate of exchange specified in the contract to enable him to meet the whole or any part of the liability aforesaid, the amount, if any, to be added to, or deducted from, the actual cost of the asset or the amount of expenditure of a capital nature or, as the case may be, the cost of acquisition of the capital asset under this sub-section shall, in respect of so much of the sum specified in the contract as is available for discharging the liability aforesaid, be computed with reference to the rate of exchange specified therein.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not be taken into account in computing the actual cost of an asset for the purpose of the deduction on account of development rebate under section 33.'.

18. **Amendment of section 44.**—In section 44 of the Income-tax Act, for the words and figures "sections 28 to 43", the words, figures and letter "sections 28 to 43A" shall be substituted.

19. **Amendment of section 47.**—In section 47 of the Income-tax Act, after clause (v), the following clauses shall be added, namely :—

"(vi) any transfer, in a scheme of amalgamation, of a capital asset by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company if the amalgamated company is an Indian company;

(vii) any transfer by a shareholder, in a scheme of amalgamation, of a capital asset being a share or shares held by him in the amalgamating company if—

(a) the transfer is made in consideration of the allotment to him of any share or shares in the amalgamated company, and

(b) the amalgamated company is an Indian company.".

20. **Amendment of section 49.**—Section 49 of the Income-tax Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and—

(i) in sub-section (1) as so re-numbered,—

(a) in sub-clause (e) of clause (iii), after the word, brackets and figure "clause (v)", the words, brackets and figures "or clause (vi)" shall be inserted:

(b) in the Explanation, for the word "section", wherever it occurs, the word "sub-section" shall be substituted; and

(ii) after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(2) Where the capital asset being a share or shares in an amalgamated company which is an Indian company became the property of the assessee in consideration of a transfer referred to in clause (vii) of section 47, the cost of acquisition of the asset shall be deemed to be the cost of acquisition to him of the share or shares in the amalgamating company.".

21. **Amendment of section 55.**—In section 55 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-clause (b) (ii) of clause (1), for the word and figures "section 49", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (1) of section 49" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (ii) of sub-section (2), for the word and figures "section 49", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (1) of section 49" shall be substituted.

22. **Amendment of section 72.**—In section 72 of the Income-tax Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely :—

"Provided that where the whole or any part of such loss is sustained in any such business as is referred to in section 33B which is discontinued in the circumstances specified in that section, and, thereafter, at any time before the expiry of the period of three years referred to in that section, such business is re-established, reconstructed or revived by the assessee, so much of the loss as is attributable to such business shall be carried forward to the assessment year

relevant to the previous year in which the business is so re-established, reconstructed or revived, and—

(a) it shall be set off against the profits and gains, if any, of that business or any other business carried on by him and assessable for that assessment year; and

(b) if the loss connot be wholly so set off, the amount of loss not so set off shall, in case the business so re-established, reconstructed or revived continues to be carried on by the assessee, be carried forward to the following assessment year and so on for seven assessment years immediately succeeding.";

(ii) in sub-section (3), after the words "No loss", the brackets, words and figure "[other than the loss referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1) of this section]" shall be inserted.

23. **Insertion of new section 80F.**—In Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act, after section 80E, the following section shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1966, namely:—

"80F. **Deduction in respect of remuneration from certain foreign sources in the case of professors, teachers, etc.**—Where, in the case of an individual who is a citizen of India, the total income (as computed before making any deduction under this Chapter and before deduction of any amount of annuity deposit under section 280O) includes any remuneration received by him outside India from any University or other educational institution established outside India or such other association or body established outside India as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, for any service rendered by him during his stay outside India in his capacity as a professor, teacher, or research worker in such University, institution, association or body, there shall be allowed a deduction from such remuneration of an amount equal to fifty per cent thereof, in computing the total income of the individual:

Provided that where the individual renders continuous service outside India in such University, institution, association or body for a period exceeding thirty-six months no deduction under this section shall be allowed in respect of the remuneration for such service relating to any period after the expiry of the thirty-six months aforesaid.".

24. **Amendment of section 84.**—In section 84 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted, namely:—

"(1) Save as otherwise hereinafter provided, income-tax shall not be payable by an assessee on so much of the profits and gains derived from any industrial undertaking or business of a hotel or from any ship, to which this section applies, as does not exceed six per cent per annum on the capital employed in such undertaking or business or ship, computed in the prescribed manner.";

(b) in sub-section (2),—

(i) for clause (iii), the following clause shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted, namely:—

"(iii) it manufactures or produces articles or operates one or more cold storage plants, in any part of India, and has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate such plant or plants, at any time within the period of twenty-three years next following the 1st day of April, 1948, or such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify with reference to any particular industrial undertaking;";

(ii) in clause (iv), before the words "it employs ten or more workers", the words "in a case where the industrial undertaking manufactures or produces articles," shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted;

(iii) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that the condition in clause (i) shall not apply in respect of any industrial undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section.";

(c) for sub-section (3) and the Explanation occurring at the end, the following sub-section and Explanation shall, respectively, be substituted, namely:—

"(3) This section applies to the business of any hotel where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

(a) the business of the hotel starts functioning on or after the 1st day of April, 1961, and is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence or by the transfer, to a new business, of a building previously used as a hotel, or of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(b) the business of the hotel is owned and carried on by a company registered in India with a paid-up capital of not less than five hundred thousand rupees;

(c) the hotel has such number and types of guest rooms and provides such amenities as may be prescribed, having regard to the population and the tourist importance of the place in which the hotel is located; and

(d) the hotel is, for the time being, approved for the purposes of this sub-section, by the Central Government.

Explaation.—Where—

(a) in the case of an industrial undertaking, any building, machinery or plant, or any part thereof, previously used for any purpose, or

(b) in the case of the business of a hotel, any building, or any part thereof, previously used as a hotel, or any machinery or plant, or any part thereof, previously used for any purpose,

is, in either case, transferred to a new business, and the total value of the building, machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent of the total value of the building, machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (ii) of sub-section (2) and clause (a) of sub-section (3), the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with and the total value of the building, machinery or plant or part so transferred shall not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel.";

(d) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely:—

"(3A) This section applies to any ship where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(i) it is owned by an Indian company and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by it;

(ii) it was not, previous to the date of its acquisition by the Indian company, owned and used in Indian territorial waters by a person resident in India; and

(iii) it is brought into use by the Indian company at any time within a period of twenty-three years next following the 1st day of April, 1948.";

(e) in sub-section (5) and sub-section (6), for the words "profits or gains of an industrial undertaking or hotel", the words "profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking or business of a hotel or from a ship" shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted;

(f) in sub-section (7), in clause (i), after the words "manufacture or produce articles", the words "or, as the case may be, operate the cold storage plant or plants" shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted;

(g) in sub-section (8), for the words "a hotel" and "the hotel", the words "the business of a hotel" and "the business of the hotel" shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, respectively, substituted.

(h) after sub-section (8), the following sub-section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely:—

"(9) The provisions of this section shall, in relation to a ship, apply to the assessment for the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the

ship is brought into use by the Indian company and for the four assessment years immediately succeeding.".

25. **Substitution of new section for section 85.**—For section 85 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted, namely:—

"85. **Dividend from new industrial undertaking or hotel business or ship.**—Subject to any rules that may be made by the Board in this behalf, income-tax shall not be payable by a shareholder in respect of so much of any dividend paid or deemed to be paid to him out of the profits and gains derived by a company from an industrial undertaking or the business of a hotel or a ship to which section 84 applies as is attributable to that part of such profits and gains on which income-tax is not payable by the company under section 84.".

26. **Amendment of section 88.**—In section 88 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), after clause (ia), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ib) as donations to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund;";

(b) in sub-section (3), in the third proviso, after the word, brackets, figure and letter "clause (ia)", the words, brackets, figure and letter "or clause (ib)" shall be inserted.

27. **Amendment of Chapter XIII.**—In Chapter XIII of the Income-tax Act, under the sub-heading "B—Jurisdiction",—

(1) **in section 121, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—**

"(2) **Where any directions issued under sub-section (1) have assigned to two or more Commissioners the same area or the same persons or classes of persons or the same incomes or classes of income or the same cases or classes of cases, they shall have concurrent jurisdiction and shall perform such functions in relation to the said area or persons or classes of persons or incomes or classes of income or cases or classes of cases as the Board may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.";**

(2) **for section 123, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—**

"123. **Jurisdiction of Inspecting Assistant Commissioners.**—(1) **Inspecting Assistant Commissioners shall perform their function in respect of such areas or of such persons or classes of persons or of such incomes or classes of income or of such cases or classes of cases as the Commissioner may direct.**

(2) **Where any directions issued under sub-section (1) have assigned to two or more Inspecting Assistant Commissioners, the same area or the same persons or classes of persons or the same incomes or classes income or the same cases or classes of of cases, they shall have concurrent jurisdiction and shall perform such functions in relation to the said area or persons or classes of persons or incomes or classes of income or cases or classes of cases as the Commissioner may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.";**

(3) **in section 124,—**

(i) **for sub-section (1) and (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—**

"(1) **Income-tax Officers shall perform their functions in respect of such areas or of such persons or classes of persons or of such incomes or classes of income or of such cases or classes of cases as the Commissioner may direct.**

(2) **Where any directions issued under sub-section (1) have assigned to two or more Income-tax Officers, the same area or the same persons or classes of persons or the same incomes or classes of income or the same cases or classes of cases, they shall have concurrent jurisdiction and shall perform such functions in relation to the said area or persons or classes of persons or incomes or classes of income or cases or classes of cases as the Commissioner, or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner authorised by him in this behalf, may, by general or**

special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.";

(ii) in sub-section (7), after the words "this section", the words, figures and letter "or in section 130A" shall be inserted;

(4) for section 125, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"125. Powers of Commissioner respecting specified areas, cases, persons, etc.—(1) The Commissioner may, by general or special order in writing, direct that—

(a) the powers conferred on the Income-tax Officer and the Appellate Assistant Commissioner by or under this Act shall, in respect of any specified case or class of cases or of any specified person or class of persons, be exercised by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner and the Commissioner respectively;

(b) such of the functions assigned to the Income-tax Officer by or under this Act, as are specified in any such order may, in respect of any specified area, case or class of cases, person or class of persons or class of incomes, be performed by an Inspector of Income-tax or any member of the ministerial staff, subordinate to the Commissioner or any other Income-tax authority sub-ordinate to him, and specified in such order, subject to such conditions, restrictions or limitations as may be specified therein:

Provided that the Commissioner shall not unless he is authorised in this behalf by the Board by general or special order in writing, make an order under clause (b) in relation to the functions of an Income-tax Officer mentioned in the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 131, 132, 132A, 140A, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 162, 163, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 183, 184, 185, 189, 221, 222, 226, 228, 253, and 271 to 274 (both inclusive).

(2) For the purposes of any case or person or proceeding under this Act in respect of which or whom an order under sub-section (1) applies,—

(a) where such order is made under clause (a) of the said sub-section (1), references in this Act or in any rule made hereunder, to the Income-tax Officer and the Appellate Assistant Commissioner shall be deemed to be references to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner and the Commissioner, respectively, and,—

(i) any provision of this Act requiring an approval or sanction of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner shall not apply;

(ii) any appeal which would otherwise have lain to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner shall lie to the Commissioner;

(iii) any appeal which would have lain from an order of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner to the Appellate Tribunal shall lie from the order of the Commissioner;

(b) where such order is made under clause (b) of the said sub-section (1), references in this Act or in any rule made hereunder to the Income-tax Officer shall be deemed to include references to the Inspector of Income-tax or the member of the ministerial staff specified in such order.";

(5) for section 127, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

'127. Power to transfer cases.—(1) The Commissioner may, after giving the assessee a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter, wherever it is possible to do so, and after recording his reasons for doing so, transfer any case from any Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers subordinate to him to any other Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers also subordinate to him and the Board may similarly transfer any case from any Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers to any other Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to require any such opportunity to be given where the transfer is from any Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers to any other Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers and the offices of all such Income-tax Officers are situated in the same city, locality or place:

Provided further that where any case has been transferred from any Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers to two or more Income-tax Officers, the

Income-tax Officers to whom the case is so transferred shall have concurrent jurisdiction over the case and shall perform such functions in relation to the said case as the Board or the Commissioner (or any Inspecting Assistant Commissioner authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf) may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.

(2) The transfer of a case under sub-section (1) may be made at any stage of the proceedings, and shall not render necessary the re-issue of any notice already issued by the Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers from whom the case is transferred.

Explanation.—In this section and in sections 121, 123, 124 and 125, the word "case", in relation to any person whose name is specified in any order or direction issued thereunder, means all proceedings under this Act in respect of any year which may be pending on the date of such order or direction or which may have been completed on or before such date, and includes also all proceedings under this Act which may be commenced after the date of such order or direction in respect of any year.';

(6) for section 128, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"128. Functions of Inspectors of Income-tax.—Inspectors of Income-tax shall perform such functions in the execution of this Act as are assigned to them by the Commissioner by an order, Whether made under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 125 or otherwise, or by any other Income-tax authority under whom they are appointed to work.";

(7) after section 130, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"130A. Income-tax Officer competent to perform any function or functions.—In respect of any function to be performed by an Income-tax Officer under any provision of this Act in relation to an assessee, the Income-tax Officer referred to therein shall,—

(a) in a case where only one Income-tax Officer has jurisdiction over such assessee, be such Income-tax officer;

(b) in a case where two or more Income-tax Officers have concurrent jurisdiction over such assessee, be the Income-tax Officer empowered to perform such function by the Board or, as the case may be, the Income-tax Officer to whom such function has been assigned by an order of the Commissioner or of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf.".

28. **Amendment of section 138.**—In section 138 of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) (a) The Board or any other Income-tax authority specified by it by a general or special order in this behalf may furnish or cause to be furnished to—

(i) any officer, authority or body performing any functions under any law relating to the imposition of any tax, duty or cess, or to dealings in foreign exchange as defined in section 2(d) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947; (7 of 1947) or

(ii) such officer, authority or body performing functions under any other law as the Central Government may, if in its opinion it is necessary so to do in the public interest, specify by notification in the Official Gazette in this behalf, any such information relating to any assessee in respect of any assessment made under this Act or the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922(11 of 1922) as may, in the opinion of the Board or other Income-tax authority, be necessary for the purpose of enabling the officer, authority or body to perform his or its functions under that law.

(b) Where a person makes an application to the Commissioner in the prescribed form for any information relating to any assessee in respect of any assessment made under this Act or the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, (11 of 1922) on or after the 1st day of April, 1960, the Commissioner may, if he is satisfied that it is in the public interest so to do, furnish or cause to be furnished the information asked for in respect of that assessment only and his decision in this behalf shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court of law.".

29. **Amendment of section 172.**—In section 172 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (4), for the words "rate or rates for the time being", the words "rate or rates in force" shall be substituted.

30. **Amendment of Chapter XVII.**—In Chapter XVII of the Income-tax Act, under the sub-heading "B.—Deduction at source".—

(1) in section 193, the Explanation shall be omitted.

(2) after section 194, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

'194A. Brokerage, Commission, Fees, etc.—(1) Any person, not being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, who is responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of—

(i) brokerage or commission, or

(ii) fees or other remuneration for professional services (not being income chargeable under the head "Salaries"), or

(iii) interest other than "Interest on securities."

shall, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force:

Provided that no such deduction shall be made in a case where the person (not being a company or a registered firm) entitled to receive such income furnishes to the person responsible for making the payment an affidavit declaring that his total income assessable for the assessment year next following the financial year in which the income is credited or paid will be less than the minimum liable to income-tax.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply—

(i) in a case where the income referred to in clause (i) of that sub-section credited or paid at any one time does not exceed five hudred rupees or where the income referred to in clause (ii) or clause (iii) of that sub-section credited or paid at any one time does not exceed two hundred rupees;

(ii) in respect of any such credit or payment of such income made before the 1st day of October, 1967.';

(3) for section 196, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"196. **Interest or dividend or other sums payable to Government, Reserve Bank or certain corporations.**—Not withstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, no deduction of tax shall be made by any person from any sums payable to—

(i) the Government, or

(ii) the Reserve Bank of India, or

(iii) a corporation established by or under a Central Act which is, under any law for the time being in force, exempt from income-tax on its income,

where such sum is payable to it by way of interest or dividend in respect of any securities or shares owned by it or in which it has full beneficial interest, or any other income accruing or arising to it.";

(4) in section 197, in sub-section (1), for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) income-tax is required to be deducted at the time of credit or, as the case may be, at the time of payment at the rates in force under the provisions of sections 192, 193, 194A and 195.";

(5) in sections 198, 199, 200, 202 and 205, for the words and figures "section 192 to 195", the words, figures and letter "sections 192 to 194, section 194A and section 195" shall be substituted;

(6) for section 203, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"203. **Certificate for tax deducted.**—Every person deducting tax in accordance with the provisions of sections 192 to 194, section 194A and section 195 shall, at the time of credit or payment of the sum, or, as the case may be, at the time of issue of a cheque or warrant for payment of any dividend to a shareholder, furnish to the person to whose account such credit is given or to whom such payment is made or the cheque or warrant is issued, a certificate to the effect that tax has been deducted, and specifying the amount so deducted, the rate at which the tax has been deducted and such other particulars as may be prescribed.";

(7) in section 204,—

(i) for the words and figures "sections 192 to 203 and section 285", the words, figures and letter "sections 192 to 194, section 194A, sections 195 to 203 and section 285" shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (iii), for the words "in the case of payment", the words "in the case of credit, or, as the case may be, payment" shall be substituted;

(8) after section 206, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"206A **Person paying interest, etc., to residents without deduction of tax, to furnish prescribed return.**—Any person responsible for paying any in-come referred to in section 194A shall prepare, and within thirty days from the 31st day of March in each year, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Income-tax Officer in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner a return in writing showing—

(a) the name and address of every person who has furnished to him an affidavit under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 194A;

(b) the amount of the income credited or paid during the financial year to each such person and the time or times at which the same was credited or paid, as the case may be; and

(c) such other particulars as may be prescribed.".

31. **Amendment of sections 209 and 215.**—In sections 209 and 215 of the Income-tax Act, for the words and figures "sections 192 to 195", the words, figures and letter "sections 192 to 194, section 194A and section 195" shall be substituted.

32. **Amendment of First Schedule.**—In the First Schedule to the Income-tax Act, for the words and figures "sections 30 to 43", wherever they occur, the words, figures and letter "sections 30 to 43A" shall be substituted.

33. **Certain amendments to Income-tax Act to take effect from 1st April, 1968.**—The amendments directed in the Third Schedule shall be made in the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968.

CHAPTER IV

OTHER DIRECT TAXES

34. **Amendment of Act 27 of 1957.**—In the Wealth-tax Act, 1957,—

(a) in section 2, in clause (h)—

(i) in sub-clause (i), the word "and" occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-clause (ii), the word "and" shall be inserted at the end;

(iii) after sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely:—

"(iia) a corporation established by or under a Central, Provincial or State Act, which is declared by the Central Government, by general or special order, to be a company for the purposes of this Act.".

(b) in section 8, for the Explanation, the following proviso and Explanation shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that where two or more Income-tax Officers have jurisdiction or exercise powers under the Income-tax Act in respect of any individual, Hindu undivided family or company, they shall have concurrent jurisdiction and perform such functions of a Wealth-tax Officer under this Act in respect of such individual, Hindu undivided family or company, as the case may be, as the Commissioner or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Wealth-tax authorised by him in this behalf may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the Income-tax Officer or the Income-tax Officers having jurisdiction in relation to a person who is not an assessee within the meaning of the Income-tax Act, shall be the Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers in respect of the area in which that person resides.";

(c) for section 8A, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

'8A. Power of Commissioner respecting specified areas, cases or persons.—(1) The Commissioner may, be general or special order in writing, direct that such of the functions assigned to the Wealth-tax Officer by or under this Act as are specified in any such order may, in respect of any specified area or specified cases or classes of cases or specified persons or classes of perons, be performed by an Inspector of Wealth-tax or any member of the ministerial staff, appointed to work under the Commissioner or any other Wealth-tax authority subordinate to him, and specified in such order, subject to such conditions, restrictions or limitations as may be specified therein;

Provided that the Commissioner shall not, unless he is authorised in this behalf by the Board by general or special order in writing, make an order under this sub-section in relation to the functions of a Wealth-tax Officer mentioned in the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 15B, 16, 17, 18, 20, [illegible], 24, 32, 37 and 37A.

(2) For the purposes of any case or person or proceeding under this Act in respect of which or whom any order under sub-section (1) applies, references in this Act or in any rule made hereunder to the Wealth-tax Officer shall be deemed to include references to the Inspector of Wealth-tax or the member of the ministerial staff specified in such order.

8B. Power to transfer cases.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 8, the Commissioner may, after giving the assessee a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter, wherever it is possible to do so, and after recording his reasons for doing so, transfer any case from any Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers subordinate to him to any other Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers also subordinate to him and the Board may similarly transfer any case from any Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers to any other Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers;

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to require any such opportunity to be given where the transfer is from any Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers to any other Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers and the offices of all such Wealth-tax Officers are situated in the same city, locality or place:

Provided further that where any case has been transferred from any Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers to two or more Wealth-tax Officers, the Wealth-tax Officers to whom the case is so transferred shall have concurrent jurisdiction over the case and shall perform such functions in relation to the said case as the Board or the Commissioner (or any Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Wealth-tax authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf) may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.

(2) The transfer of a case under sub-section (1) may be made at any stage of the proceedings, and shall not render necessary the re-issue of any notice already issued by the Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers from whom the case is transferred.

Explanation.—In this section and in section 8-A, the word "case", in relation to any person whose name is specified in any order made thereunder, means all proceedings under this Act in respect of any year which may be pending on the date of such order, or which may have been completed on or before such date, and includes also all proceedings under this Act which may be commenced after the date of such order in respect of any year.';

(d) in section 10, for the words "subject to such orders, if any, as the Board may make for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed", the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"And shall perform such functions in relation to the said area or persons or classes of persons as the Board may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed";

(e) in section 11, for the words "they shall perform their functions in accordance with such orders as the Commissioner may make for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed" the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"They shall have concurrent jurisdiction and shall perform such functions in respect of the said areas or persons or classes of persons as the Commissioner may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed";

(f) for section 11A, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"11A. Inspector of Wealth-tax.—A Commissioner may empower any Inspector of Income-tax within the meaning of the Income-tax Act to work as an Inspector of Wealth-tax under any other Wealth-tax authority subordinate to him; and when he is so empowered, he shall perform such functions in the execution of this Act as are assigned to him by the Commissioner by an order, whether made under sub-section (1) of section 8A or otherwise, or by any other Wealth-tax authority under whom he is appointed to work.";

(g) after section 11A, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"11B. Wealth-tax Officer competent to perform any function or functions.—In respect of any function to be performed by a Wealth-tax Officer under any provision of this Act, in relation to any assessee, the Wealth-tax Officer referred to therein shall,—

(a) in a case where only one Wealth-tax Officer has jurisdiction over such assessee, be such Wealth-tax Officer;

(b) In a case where two or more Wealth-tax Officers have concurrent jurisdiction over such assessee, be the Wealth-tax Officer empowered to perform such function by the Board, or, as the case may be, the Wealth-tax Officer to whom such function has been assigned by an order of the Commissioner or of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Wealth-tax authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf.".

35. Amendment of Act, 18 of 1958.—In the Gift-tax Act, 1958,—

(a) in section 7, for the Explanation, the following proviso and Explanation shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that where two or more Income-tax Officers have jurisdiction or exercise powers under the Income-tax Act in respect of any person, they shall have concurrent jurisdiction and perform such functions of a Gift-tax Officer under this Act in respect of such person, as the Commissioner or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Gift-tax authorised by him in this behalf may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers having jurisdiction in relation to a person who has no income

assessable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act, shall be the Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers in respect of the area in which that person resides.";

(b) for section 7A, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

'7A. Power of Commissioners respecting specified areas, cases or persons.—(1) The Commissioner may, by general or special order in writing, direct that such of the functions assigned to the Gift-tax Officer by or under this Act as are specified in any such order may, in respect of any specified area or specified cases or classes of cases or specified persons or classes of persons, be performed by an Inspector of Gift-tax or any member of the ministerial staff, appointed to work under the Commissioner or any other Gift-tax authority subordinate to him, and specified in such order, subject to such conditions, restrictions or limitations as may be specified therein:

Provided that the Commissioner shall not, unless he is authorised in this behalf by the Board by general or special order in writing, make an order under this sub-section in relation to the functions of a Gift-tax Officer mentioned in the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 15, 16, 17, 19A, 20, 21, 21A, 23, 32, 33 and 36.

(2) For the purposes of any case or person or proceeding under this Act, in respect of which or whom any order under sub-section (1) applies, references in this Act or in any rule made hereunder to the Gift-tax Officer shall be deemed include references to the Inspector of Gift-tax or the member of the ministerial staff specified in such order.

7B. Power to transfer cases.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, the Commissioner may, after giving the assessee a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter, wherever it is possible to do so, and after recording his reasons for doing so, transfer any case from any Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers subordinate to him to any other Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers also subordinate to him and the Board may similarly transfer any case from any Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers to any other Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to require any such opportunity to be given where the transfer is from any Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers to any other Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers and the offices of all such Gift-tax Officers are situated in the same city, locality or place:

Provided further that where any case has been transferred from any Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers to two or more Gift-tax Officers, the Gift-tax Officers to whom the case is so transferred shall have concurrent jursidiction over the case and shall perform such functions in relation to the said case as the Board or the Commissioner (or any Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Gift-tax authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf) may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.

(2) The transfer of a case under sub-section (1) may be made at any stage of the proceedings, and shall not render necessary the re-issue of any notice already issued by the Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers from whom the case is transferred.

Explanation.—In this section and in section 7A, the word "case", in relation to any person whose name is specified in any order made thereunder, means all proceedings under this Act in respect of any year which may be pending on the date of such order, or which may have been completed on or before such date, and includes also all proceedings under this Act which may be commenced after the date of such order in respect of any year.';

(c) in section 9, for the words "subject to such orders, if any, as the Board may make for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed", the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"and shall perform such functions in relation to the said area or persons or classes of persons as the Board may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed";

(d) in section 10, for the words "they shall perform their functions in accordance with such orders as the Commissioner may make for the distribution

and allocation of the work to be performed", the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"They shall have concurrent jurisdiction and shall perform such functions in respect of the said areas or persons or classes of persons as the Commissioner may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed";

(e) **for section 11, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—**

11. Inspector of Gift-tax.—A Commissioner may empower any Inspector of Income-tax within the meaning of the Income-tax Act to work as an Inspector of Gift-tax under any other Gift-tax authority subordinate to him; and when he is so empowered, he shall perform such functions in the execution of this Act as are assigned to him by the Commissioner by an order, whether made under sub-section (1) of section 7A or otherwise, or by any other Gift-tax authority under whom he is appointed to work.";

(f) **section 11A shall be re-numbered as section 11B and before section 11B as so re-numbered, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—**

11A. Gift-tax Officer competent to perform any function or functions.—In respect of any function to be performed by a Gift-tax Officer under any provision of this Act, in relation to any assessee, the Gift-tax Officer referred to therein shall,—

(a) **in a case here only one Gift-tax Officer has jurisdiction over such assessee, be such Gift-tax Officer:**

(b) **In a case where two or more Gift-tax Officers have concurrent jurisdiction over such assessee, be the Gift-tax Officer empowered to perform such function by the Board, or, as the case may be, the Gift-tax Officer to whom such function has been assigned by an order of the Commissioner or of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Gift-tax authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf.":**

(g) in section 45,—

(i) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(da) any company [other than a company to which clause (c) or clause (d) applies] to an Indian company in a scheme of amalgamation;":

(ii) the existing Explanation shall be re-numbered as Explanation 1 and after Explanation 1 as so re-numbered, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Explanation* 2.—For the purpose of clause (da), the term "amalgamation" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (1A) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act.'.

36. **Amendment of Act 7 of 1964.—In the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964,—**

(a) **In section 3, in sub-section** (1),—

(i) **for the words "and Income-tax Officer", the words "Income-tax Officer and Inspector of Income-tax" shall be substituted;**

(ii) for the words "same as that he has", the words "same as he has" shall be substituted;

(b) **in section 18,—**

(i) **for the figures, words and brackets "131 to 136 (both inclusive)", the figures, letters, words and brackets "118, 125, 129, 130, 130A, 131, 132, 132A, 133 to 136 (both inclusive)" shall be substituted;**

(ii) for the figures, words and brackets "287 to 293 (both inclusive)", the figures, letters, words and brackets "287, 288, 288A, 288B, 289 to 293 (both inclusive)" shall be substituted.

CHAPTER V

INDIRECT TAXES

37. Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.—In the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act), in column 3, against each of the items Nos. 1, 6, 6(1), 12(3), 13(5), 13(7), 15(3), 25(2), 25(6), 26, 26(1), 46(2), 53(1), 64(1), 64(2), 65(1), 67(3), 68(1), 68(3), 69, 69(1), 70(7), 70(8), 72(8), 72(9), 72(29), 72(31) (a), 72(31) (b), 72(32) (a), 72(32) (b), 76(2) and 84(a) (ii), the word "Revenue" shall be inserted.

38. Special duties of customs.—(1) In the case of goods chargeable with a duty of customs which is specified in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, or in that Schedule as amended by a subsequent Central Act, if any, or in that Schedule read with any notification of the Central Government for the time being in force, there shall be levied and collected as an addition to, and in the same manner as, the total amount so chargeable, a special duty of customs equal to 10 per cent of such amount:

Provided that in computing the total amount so chargeable, any duty chargeable under section 2A of the Tariff Act or section 39 of this Act shall not be included.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1968, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

39. Regulatory duties of customs.—(1) With a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in imports, there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate, as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, on all or any of the goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act or in that Schedule as amended by a subsequent Central Act, if any, a regulatory duty of customs not exceeding—

(a) 25 per cent of the rate, if any, specified in the said First Schedule read with any notification issued under section 3A or sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tariff Act; or

(b) 10 per cent of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962).

whichever is higher:

Provided that different dates and different rates may be specified by the Central Government for different kinds of goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 15th day of May, 1968, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The regulatory duty of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any other duty of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962).

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the regulatory duty of customs leviable under this section in respect of

any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed before each House of Parliament.

40. Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.—In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act), in the First Schedule,—

(a) in Item No. 2, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Eighty-five rupees per quintal" shall be substituted;

(b) in Item No. 4, under "II. *Manufactured tobacco.*—", for the entries in the third column against sub-items 1 (i), (1) (ii), (1) (iii) and (1) (iv), the entries "Twenty-one rupees", "Twelve rupees and seventy-five paise.", "Four rupees and fifty paise." and "One rupee and twenty paise" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(c) in Item No. 6, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Five hundred and fifty rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer" shall be substituted;

(d) in Item No. 11A, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent *ad valorem*" shall be substituted;

(e) in Item No. 15A, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Thirty per cent *ad valorem*" shall be substituted;

(f) for Item No. 16A, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"16A—	RUBBER PRODUCTS, THE FOLLOWING NAMELY :—	
	(1) Latex foam sponge . .	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(2) Plates, sheets and strips unhardened, whether vulcanised or not, and whether combined with any textile material or otherwise	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(3) Piping and tubing, of unhardened vulcanised rubber	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(4) Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of vulcanised rubber	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*";

(g) in Item No. 18, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Forty-five rupees per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(h) in Item No. 18A, for the entries in the third column, against sub-items (1) and (2), the entries "Six rupees and fifty paise per kilogram." and "One rupee per kilogram." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(i) in Item No. 22A, for the entries in the third column, against sub-items (i) and (ii), the entries "Three hundred and seventy-five rupees per metric tonne." and "One hundred and seventy-five rupees per metric tonne." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(j) in Item No. 27, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (a), (b), (bb), (c) and (d), the entries "Nine hundred and fifty rupees per metric tonne.", "One thousand four hundred and fifty rupees per metric tonne.", "Two thousand rupees per metric tonne.", "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*" shall, respectively, be substituted.

41. Special duties of excise on certain goods.—(1) When goods of the description mentioned in this section chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises Act (as amended by this Act or any subsequent Central Act) read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central

Government in relation to the duty so chargeable, are assessed to duty, there shall be levied and collected—

(a) as respects goods comprised in Items Nos. 6, 8, 9, 14D, 22A, 23A except sub-item (1) thereof, 23B, 28, 29, sub-items (2) and (3) of Item No. 31 and Item No. 32 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, a special duty of excise equal to 10 per cent. of the total amount so chargeable on such goods;

(b) as respects goods comprised in Items Nos. 2, 3(1), sub-items I, II(2) and II(3) of Item No. 4, Items Nos. 13, 14, 14F, 15, 15A, 15B, 16, 16A, 17, 18A(2), 21, 22, 23, 23A(1), 27, 30, 31(1), 33, sub-items (1), (3a) and (4) of Item No. 34 and Item No. 37 of that Schedule, a special duty of excise equal to 20 per cent. of the total amount so chargeable on such goods; and

(c) as respects goods comprised in Items Nos. 4 II(1), 18, 18A(1), 18B, 20, 29A, 33A, sub-items (2) and (3) of Item No. 34 and radiograms comprised in Item No. 37A of that Schedule, a special duty of excise equal to 33⅓ per cent of the total amount so chargeable on such goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1968, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of the goods specified therein shall be in addition to the duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force and such special duties shall be levied for purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules.

42. Regulatory duties of excise.—(1) With a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in consumption, there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, on all or any of the goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act as amended by this Act or any subsequent Central Act, a regulatory duty of excise which shall not exceed 15 per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excises Act:

Provided that different dates and different rates may be specified by the Central Government for different kinds of goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 15th day of May, 1968, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897), shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of the goods specified therein shall be in addition to the duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force and such regulatory duties shall be levied for purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the regulatory duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed before each House of Parliament.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

43. Amendment of Act 6 of 1898.—In the First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898,—

(a) for the sub-heading "*Registered Newspapers*" and entries thereunder, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Registered Newspapers*

For a weight not exceeding one hundred grams	5 paise
For a weight exceeding one hundred grams and not exceeding two hundred and fifty grams	10 paise
For every two hundred and fifty grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding two hundred and fifty grams	5 paise
In the case of more than one copy of the same issue of a registered newspaper being carried in the same packet—	
for a weight not exceeding one hundred grams	5 paise
for every additional one hundred and fifty grams, or fraction thereof, in excess of one hundred grams:	5 paise

Provided that such packet shall not be delivered at any addressee's residence but shall be given to a recognised agent at the Post Office.";

(b) for the sub-heading "*Parcels*" and entries thereunder, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Parcels*

For a weight not exceeding four hundred grams	65 paise
For every four hundred grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding four hundred grams	65 paise.".

44. Amendment of Act 47 of 1961.—In the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961, for section 30, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"30. *Income-tax.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Corporation shall not be liable to pay any tax under that Act on any of its income, profits or gains for the accounting year during which the Corporation is established and for nine accounting years following that year.".

45. Certain amendments made in Act 52 of 1963 by Act 17 of 1966 to be given retrospective effect.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force or any notification issued thereunder, the amendments made in section 32 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963) by section 1 of the Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Act, 1966 (17 of 1966), shall be deemed to have been made with effect from the 1st day of April, 1964.

46. Recovery of tax on income voluntarily disclosed.—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965 (10 of 1965)—

(a) any income-tax which is payable by a person on the amount of income declared by him under the provisions of sub-section (1) of that section but has not been paid within the period referred to therein (such tax being hereafter in this section referred to as the outstanding tax) shall be deemed to be tax due from the declarant on the date next following the expiry of the said period under a notice of demand issued under section 156 of the Income-tax Act, and the provisions of Chapter XV and Chapter XVII-D of, and the Second Schedule and the Third Schedule to, that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly, subject to the modification that in section 231 of the said Act, references to one year shall be construed as references to two years; and

(b) the outstanding tax which is paid at any time after the expiry of the period referred to in sub-section (1) of the said section 68 or is recovered

under the provisions of clause (a) shall, for the purposes of sub-section (6) of the said section 68, be deemed to be tax paid by the declarant under that section.

47. Repeal.—Section 2 and section 3 of the Finance Act, 1967 (12 of 1967) are hereby repealed and shall be deemed never to have been enacted.

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 38, 40 and 41 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931 (16 of 1931).

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGES ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	5 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Rs. 250 *plus* 10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 .	Rs. 28,000 *plus* 65 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000:

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a person, not being a non-resident—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding the following limit, namely:—

(a) Rs. 7,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which as at the end of the previous year satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely:—

(1) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age; or

(2) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family;

(b) Rs. 4,000 in every other case;

(ii) where such person is an individual or a Hindu undivided family, the income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be reduced by so much of the amount specified hereunder, as does not exceed the amount of income-tax so computed;—

(a) Rs. 125	in the case of an unmarried individual;
(b) Rs. 200	in the case of a married individual who has no child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has no minor coparcener;
(c) Rs. 220	in the case of a married individual who has one child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has one minor coparcener mainly supported from the income of such family;
(d) Rs. 240	in the case of a married individual who has more than one child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has more than one minor coparcener mainly supported from the income of such family;

(iii) where the total income is twenty thousand rupees or less, the income-tax payable shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds the limit specified in sub-clause (a) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (b) of clause (i) of this proviso.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) where—

(i) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, the amount of unearned income, not being income by way of interest on any security of the Central or State Government or income received in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India, established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963), included in the total income, or

(ii) in any other case, the amount of unearned income included in the total income,

exceeds Rs. 15,000,

a surcharge calculated on the difference between the amount of income-tax computed in respect of the income referred to in sub-clause (i) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (ii), if such income had been the total income and the amount of income-tax computed in respect of an income of Rs. 15,000 if it had been the total income, at the following rate, namely:—

(1) where the amount of the difference does not exceed Rs. 14,500	20 per cent. of the amount of such difference
(2) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 14,500	Rs. 2,900 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 14,500;

(b) where—

(i) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, the earned income and income by way of interest on any security of the Central or State Government and income received in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India, established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963), included in the total income, or

(ii) in any other case, the earned income included in the total income,

exceeds Rs. 1 lakh,

a surcharge calculated on the amount of the difference between the income-tax computed in respect of the income referred to in sub-clause (i) or, as the case

may be, sub-clause (ii), if such income had been the total income and the income-tax computed in respect of a total income of Rs. 1 lakh, at the following rate, namely:—

(1) where the amount of the difference does not exceed Rs. 65,000	5 per cent. of the amount of such difference;
(2) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 65,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 3,250 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 65,000;
(3) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 9,750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 1,30,000; and

(c) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph; and

(ii) the aggregate of the amounts of the surcharges calculated in accordance with clause (a) and clause (b) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	5 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Rs. 250 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 740 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 .	Rs. 3,750 *plus* 41 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000:

Provided that—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 4,000; and

(ii) where the total income is twenty thousand rupees or less, the income-tax payable shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 4,000.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000, a surcharge calculated at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the amount of the difference between the income-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified and the income-tax computed in respect of a total income of Rs. 25,000; and

(b) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000	*Nil*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 8 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 5,500 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified;

(b) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(c) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a), or, as the case may be, clause (b) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income .. 45 per cent.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(b) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (31 of 1956),—

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business.	52·5 per cent.
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance sith Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956),—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company—

(A) (1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested.—	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested.—	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—	
(1) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	55 per cent.;
(2) on the balance, if any, of the total income.	60 per cent.;
(*ii*) in any other case . .	65 per cent. of the total income; and
(B) in addition where the company is—	
(*i*) a company in which the public are substantially interested, or	
(*ii*) a company as is referred to in clause (*iii*) of sub-section (2) or clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (4) of section 104 of the Income-tax Act, or	
(*iii*) such a company as is exempt from the operation of section 104 of the said Act by a notification issued under the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section.	
on so much of the total income as does not exceed the relevant amount of distributions of dividends by the company.	7·5 per cent.;

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 25,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company, if its total income had been Rs. 25,000 (the income of Rs. 25,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) 80 per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 25,000.

Explanation 1.—In clause (B), the expression "the relevant amount of distributions of dividends" means the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(a) the amount, if any, by which the "relevant amount of distributions of dividends" by the company as computed in accordance with *Explanation* 1 to item I of Paragraph F of Part I of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1966, (13 of 1966), exceeds its total income (reduced by the amount of capital gains, if any, relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets included therein) assessable for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1966; and

(b) so much of the amount of the dividends, other than dividends on preference shares, declared or distributed by the company during the previous year as exceeds ten per cent. of its paid-up equity share capital as on the 1st day of the previous year.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of clause (B), where a part of the income of a company is not included in its total income because it is agricultural income, the amount declared or distributed as dividends (other than dividends on preference shares) shall be deemed to be such proportion thereof as the sum specified in clause (a) bears to the sum specified in clause (b), such sums being—

(a) the average amount of the total income of the company of the five previous years in which it has been in receipt of taxable income immediately preceding the relevant previous year; and

(b) the average amount of the total profits and gains (excluding capital receipts) of the company of the five previous years referred to in clause (a) reduced by such allowances as may be admissible under the Income-tax Act but which have not been taken into account by the company in its profit and loss accounts for the said five previous years.

Explanation 3.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where any dividends were declared by the company before the commencement of the previous year and are distributed by it during that year, the amount of such dividends shall not be included in the amount of dividends referred to in clause (b) of *Explanation* 1.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or	
(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964.	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government.	50 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income.	70 per cent.;

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction, at the following rates:—

	Incom	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident—		
(*i*) on income by way of brokerage or commission.	12 5 per cent.	2·5 per cent.
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security) . . .	18 per cent.	4 per cent.
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax free security)	Income-tax at 25 per cent. and surcharge at 8 per cent. of the amount of the income *or* income-tax and surcharges on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;	
(*ii*) on the income by way of interest payable on a tax free security	12·5 per cent.	4 per cent.
2. In the case of a company—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of brokerage or commission.	15 per cent.	*Nil*
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax free securitiy) . . .	22 per cent.	*Nil*
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(*i*) on the income by way of dividends payable by an Indian company as is referred to in the proviso to section 85A of the Income-tax Act	14 per cent.	*Nil*
(*ii*) on the income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company other than a company referred to in (*i*) hereinabove .	28 per cent.	*Nil*
(*iii*) on the income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	*Nil*
(*iv*) on the income by way of fees payable by an Indian concern for rendering technical services in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and which has been approved by the Central Government .	50 per cent.	*Nil*
(*v*) on the income by way of interest payable on a tax free security	44 per cent.	*Nil*
(*vi*) on any other income	70 per cent.	*Nli*

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" and computing "advance tax".

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	5 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Rs. 250 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds R 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amout by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs· 50,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 28,000 *plus* 65 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a person, not being a non-resident,—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding the following limit, namely:—

(a) Rs. 7,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which as at the end of the previous year satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely:

(1) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age; or

(2) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family;

(b) Rs. 4,000 in every other case;

(ii) where such person is an individual whose total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 and who has, during the previous year, incurred any expenditure for the maintenance of any one or more of his parents or grand-parents mainly dependent on him, the income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be reduced by so much of the amount specified hereunder, as does not exceed the amount of income-tax so computed:—

(*a*) Rs. 145	in the case of an unmarried individual;
(*b*) Rs. 220	in the case of a married individual who has no child mainly dependent on him;
(*c*) Rs. 240	in the case of a married individual who; has one child mainly dependent on him;
(*d*) Rs. 260	in the case of a married individual who has more than one child mainly dependent on him;

(iii) where such person is an individual not falling under clause (ii) or a Hindu undivided family, the income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be reduced by so much of the amount specified hereunder, as does not exceed the amount of income-tax so computed:—

(*a*) Rs. 125	in the case of an unmarried individual;
(*b*) Rs. 200	in the case of a married individual who has no child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has no minor coparcener;
(*c*) Rs. 220	in the case of a married individual who has one child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has one minor coparcener mainly supported from the income of such family;
(*d*) Rs. 240	in the case of a married individual who has more than one child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has more than one minor coparcener mainly supported from the income of such family;

(iv) (A) where such person is an individual whose total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000, and who has, during the previous year, incurred any expenditure for the maintenance of any one or more of his parents or grand-parents mainly dependent on him, the income-tax payable by him in respect of such total income shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(1) the income-tax which would have been payable by the individual if his total income had been Rs. 10,000, and

(2) 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income of the individual exceeds Rs. 10,000;

(B) where such person is not an individual whose case falls under sub-clause (A) and the total income of such person does not exceed Rs. 20,000, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds the limit specified in sub-clause (a) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (b) of clause (i) of this proviso.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (ii) and sub-clause (A) of clause (iv) of this proviso, a parent or grand-parent of an individual shall not be treated as being mainly dependent on such individual if the income of the parent or, as the case may be, the grand-parent from all sources in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year exceeds one thousand rupees.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) where—

(i) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, the amount of unearned income, not being income by way of interest on any security of the

Central or State Government or income received in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India, established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, (52 of 1963), included in the total income, or

(ii) in any other case, the amount of unearned income included in the total income, exceeds Rs. 30,000.

a surcharge calculated on the difference between the amount of income-tax computed in respect of the income referred to in sub-clause (i) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (ii), if such income had been the total income and the amount of income-tax computed in respect of an income of Rs. 30,000 if it had been the total income, at the following rate, namely:—

(1) where the amount of the difference does not exceed Rs. 10,000.	20 per ent of the amount of such difference;
(2) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 10,000.	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 10,000;

(b) where—

(i) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, the earned income and income by way of interest on any security of the Central or State Government and income received in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India, established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963), included in the total income, or

(ii) in any other case, the earned income included in the total income,

exceeds Rs. 1 lakh,

a surcharge calculated on the amount of the difference between the income-tax computed in respect of the income referred to in sub-clause (i) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (ii), if such income had been the total income and the income-tax computed in respect of a total income of Rs. 1 lakh, at the following rate, namely:—

(1) where the amount of the difference does not exceed Rs. 65,000	5 per cent. of the amount of such difference;
(2) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs 65,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 3,250 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 65,000;
(3) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 9,750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 1,30,000; and

(c) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph; and

(ii) the aggregate of the amounts of the surcharges calculated in accordance with clause (a) and clause (b) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	5 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Rs. 250 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;

(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000	Rs. 3,750 *plus* 41 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;

Provided that—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 4,000; and

(ii) where the total income is twenty thousand rupees or less, the income-tax payable shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 4,000.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000, a surcharge calculated at the rate of 6¼ per cent of the amount of the difference between the income-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified and the income-tax computed in respect of a total income of Rs. 25,000; and

(b) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 8 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 ;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 5,500 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified;

(d) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(c) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a), or as the case may be, clause (b) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income .. 45 per cent.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(b) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, 31 of 1956.

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52·5 per cent.
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, 31 of 1956.

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company—

(A)(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested, —		
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000	45 per cent. of the total income ;	
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	55 per cent. of the total income;	
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested, —		
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company —		
(1) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	55 per cent. ;	
(2) on the balance, if any, of the total income	60 per cent.;	60 per cent;

(*ii*) in any other case . .	65 per cent. of the total income; and
(B) in addition, where the company is—	
(*i*) a company in which the public are substantially interested, or	
(*ii*) a company as is referred to in clause (*iii*) of sub-section (2) or clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (4) of section 104 of the Income-tax Act. or	
(*iii*) such a company as is exempt from the operation of section 104 of the said Act by a notification issued under the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section.	
on so much of the total income as does not exceed the relevant amount of distributions of dividends by the company	7·5 per cent:

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 50,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 50,000 (the income of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) 80 per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

Explanation 1.—In clause (B), the expression "the relevant amount of distributions of dividends" means the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(a) the amount, if any, by which the "relevant amount of distributions of dividends" by the company as computed in accordance with *Explanation* 1 to item I of Paragraph F of Part I of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1966, 13 of 1966, exceeds its total income (reduced by the amount of capital gains, if any, relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets included therein) assessable for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1966; and

(b) so much of the amount of the dividends, other than dividends on preference shares, declared or distributed by the company during the previous year as exceeds ten per cent. of its paid-up equity share capital as on the 1st day of the previous year.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of clause (B), where a part of the income of a company is not included in its total income because it is agricultural income, the amount declared or distributed as dividends (other than dividends on preference shares) shall be deemed to be such proportion thereof as the sum specified in clause (a) bears to the sum specified in clause (b), such sums being—

(a) the average amount of the total income of the company of the five previous years in which it has been in receipt of taxable income immediately preceding the relevant previous year; and

(b) the average amount of the total profits and gains (excluding capital receipts) of the company of the five previous years referred to in clause (a) reduced by such allowances as may be admissible under the Income-tax Act but which have not been taken into account by the company in its profit and loss accounts for the said five previous years.

Explanation 3.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where any dividends were declared by the company before the commencement of the previous year and are distributed by it during that year, the amount of such dividends shall not be included in the amount of dividends referred to in clause (b) of *Explanation* 1.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company:—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or	
(*b*) fees, for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964.	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government.	50 per cent.
(*ii*) in the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent.;

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 3)

Rates of annuity deposits

(*i*) In the case of any depositor whose total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	*Nil*
(*ii*) In the case of any depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	5 per cent. of the adjusted total income :

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

(*iii*) In the case of a depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	7½ per cent. of the adjusted total income :

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely:—

(a) an amount calculated at five per cent. on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 20,000;

(b) one-half of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

(*iv*) In the case of a depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	10 per cent. of the adjusted total income :

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely:—

(a) an amount calculated at seven and a half per cent. on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 40,000;

(b) one-half of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000.

(*v*) In the case of a depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	12½ per cent. of the adjusted total income :

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely:—

(a) an amount calculated at ten per cent. on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 70,000;

(b) one-half of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000.

Explanation.—In this Schedule, "total income" means total income computed in the manner laid down in the Income-tax Act without making any allowance under section 280O of that Act.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 33)

AMENDMENTS IN THE INCOME-TAX ACT

1. *Section* 10.—After clause (28), insert—

"(29) in the case of an authority constituted under any law for the time being in force for the marketing of commodities, any income derived from the letting of godowns or warehouses for storage, processing or facilitating the marketing of commodities.".

2. *Section* 32.—

(a) in sub-section (1), after clause (iv), insert—

"(v) in the case of any new building, the erection of which is completed after the 31st day of March, 1967, where the building is owned by an Indian company and used by such company as a hotel and such hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government, a sum equal to twenty-five per cent. of the actual cost of erection of the building to the assessee, in respect of the previous year in which the erection of the building is completed or, if such building is first brought into use as a hotel in the immediately succeeding previous year, then in respect of that previous year; but any such sum shall not be deductible in determining the written down value for the purposes of clause (ii).";

(b) in sub-section (2), after "clause (iv)", insert "or clause (v)".

3. *Section* 33.—

(a) for sub-section (1), substitute—

"(1) (a) In respect of a new ship or new machinery or plant (other than office appliances or road transport vehicles) which is owned by the assessee and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by him, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section and of section 34, be allowed a deduction, in respect of the previous year in which the ship was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or, if the ship, machinery or plant is first put to use in the immediately succeeding previous year, then, in respect of that previous year, a sum by way of development rebate as specified in clause (b).

(b) The sum referred to in clause (a) shall be—

(A) in the case of a ship, forty per cent. of the actual cost thereof to the assessee;

(B) in the case of machinery or plant,—

(i) where the machinery or plant is installed for the purposes of business of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Fifth Schedule,—

(a) thirty-five per cent. of the actual cost of the machinery or plant to the assessee, where it is installed before the 1st day of April, 1970, and

(b) twenty-five per cent. of such cost where it is installed after the 31st day of March, 1970;

(ii) where the machinery or plant is installed after the 31st day of March, 1967, by an assessee being an Indian company in premises used by it as a hotel and such hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government—

(a) thirty-five per cent. of the actual cost of the machinery or plant to the assessee, where it is installed before the 1st day of April, 1970, and

(b) twenty-five per cent. of such cost where it is installed after the 31st day of March, 1970;

(iii) where the machinery or plant is installed after the 31st day of March, 1967, being an asset representing expenditure of a capital nature on scientific research related to the business carried on by the assessee,—

(a) thirty-five per cent. of the actual cost of the machinery or plant to the assessee, where it is installed before the 1st day of April, 1970, and

(b) twenty-five per cent. of such cost, where it is installed after the 31st day of March, 1970;

(iv) in any other case,—

(a) twenty per cent. of the actual cost of the machinery or plant to the assessee, where it is installed before the 1st day of April, 1970, and

(b) fifteen per cent. of such cost where it is installed after the 31st day of March, 1970.";

(b) in sub-section (2), for "[the total income for this purpose being computed without making any allowance under sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A) of this section or sub-section (1) of section 33A]", in both places, substitute—

"[the total income for this purpose being computed without making any allowance under sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A) of this section or sub-section (1) of section 33A or any deduction under Chapter VIA or section 280O]".

(c) in sub-section (6), add at the end—

"Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in the case of an assessee being an Indian company, in respect of any machinery or plant installed by it in premises used by it as a hotel, where the hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government.".

4. *Section* 33*A*.—In sub-section (2), for "[the total income for this purpose being computed after making the allowance under sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A) or clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33 but without making any allowance under sub-section (1) of this section]", in both places, substitute—

"[the total income for this purpose being computed after deduction of the allowance under sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A) or clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33, but without making any deduction under sub-section (1) of this section or any deduction under Chapter VIA or section 280O]".

5. *Section* 35.—In sub-section (2),—

(i) for clause (i), substitute—

"(i) in a case where such capital expenditure is incurred before the 1st day of April, 1967, one-fifth of the capital expenditure incurred in any previous year shall be deducted for that previous year; and the balance of the expenditure shall be deducted in equal instalments for each of the four immediately succeeding previous years;

(ia) in a case where such capital expenditure is incurred after the 31st day of March, 1967, the whole of such capital expenditure incurred in any previous year shall be deducted for that previous year.";

(ii) in clause (ii), after "an asset representing expenditure of a capital nature", insert "incurred before the 1st day of April, 1967";

(iii) in clause (v), for "where the asset is used", substitute "where the asset mentioned in clause (ii) is used".

6. *Section* 36.—In clause (viii) of sub-section (1), for "of the total income carried to such reserve account", substitute "of the total income (computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA) carried to such reserve account".

7. *Section* 41.—In sub-section (3), after "the total amount of the deductions made under clause (i)", insert "or, as the case may be, the amount of the deduction under clause (ia)".

8. *Section* 43.—For the proviso to clause (1), substitute—

"Provided that where the actual cost of an asset, being a motor car which is acquired by the assessee after the 31st day of March, 1967 and is used otherwise than in a business of running it on hire for tourists, exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees, the excess of the actual cost over such amount shall be ignored, and the actual cost thereof shall be taken to be twenty-five thousand rupees.".

9. *Section* 66.—Omit "and any amount in respect of which the assessee is entitled to a deduction from the amount of income-tax on his total income with which he is chargeable for any assessment year in accordance with, and to the extent provided in sections 87, 87A and 88".

10. *Section* 71.—For sub-section (2), substitute—

'(2) Where in respect of any assessment year the net result of the computation under any head of income other than "Capital gains" is a loss and the assessee has income assessable under the head "Capital gains", such loss may, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, be set off—

(i) against the income, if any, of the assessee assessable for that assessment year under any head including income assessable under the head "Capital gains" (whether relating to short-term capital assets or any other capital assets), or

(ii) if the assessee so desires, only against his income, if any, under the head "Capital gains", in so far as such income relates to short-term capital assets, and income under any other head.

(3) Where in respect of any assessment year the net result of the computation under sections 48 to 55 in respect of capital gains relating to short-term capital assets is a loss and the assessee has income assessable under any head of income other than "Capital gains", the assessee shall, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, be entitled to have such loss set off against the income aforesaid.'.

11. *Section* 72.—In sub-section (1), after "Capital gains", insert "relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets".

12. *Section* 74.—In sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (1), for "as relates to short-term capital assets", substitute "relating to short-term capital assets as cannot be or is not wholly set off against income under any head in accordance with the provisions of section 71".

13. For *Chapter VIA*, substitute—

'CHAPTER VIA

DEDUCTIONS TO BE MADE IN COMPUTING TOTAL INCOME

A.—*General*

80A. Deductions to be made in computing total income.—(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be allowed from his gross total income, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Chapter, the deductions specified in sections 80C to 80T.

(2) The aggregate amount of the deductions under this Chapter shall not, in any case, exceed the gross total income of the assessee.

(3) Where, in computing the total income of a firm, association of persons or body of individuals, any deduction is admissible under section 80G or section 80H or section 80J or section 80K or section 80L or section 80S or section 80T, no deduction under the same section shall be made in computing the total income of a partner of the firm or, as the case may be, of a member of the association of persons or body of individuals in relation to the share of such

partner in the income of the firm or the share of such member in the income of the association of persons or body of individuals.

80B. **Definitions.**—In this Chapter—

(1) "displaced person" means a person who, on account of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan, or on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances in any area now forming part of East Pakistan, has—

(a) in the case of a person having a place of residence in the district of Noakhali or of Comilla, on or after the 1st day of October, 1946, and

(b) in the case of a person having a place of residence in any other area now forming part of East Pakistan, on or after the 1st day of June, 1947,

left, or been displaced from, his place of residence in such area and who has been subsequently residing in India;

(2) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to tax under this Act, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declarantion and payment, within India, of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income;

(3) "earned income" and "unearned income" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Finance Act of the relevant year;

(4) "foreign company" means a company which is not a domestic company as defined in clause (2);

(5) "gross total income" means the total income computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, before making any deduction under this Chapter or under section 280O and without applying the provisions of section 64;

(6) "income", in relation to a handicapped dependant, means the aggregate income of such person from all sources;

(7) "priority industry" means the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Fifth Schedule or the business of any hotel where such business is carried on by an Indian company and the hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government;

(8) "relative", in relation to an individual, means—

(a) the mother, father, husband or wife of the individual, or

(b) a son, daughter, brother, sister, nephew or niece of the individual, or

(c) a grand-son or grand-daughter of the individual, or

(d) the spouse of any person referred to in sub-clause (b);

(9) "repatriate" means a person of Indian origin who was ordinarily residing in a foreign country and who, on leaving, or being forced to leave, such country, has—

(a) in the case of a person leaving Mozambique, on or after the 25th day of June, 1962, or

(b) in the case of a person leaving Burma, on or after the 1st day of June, 1963, or

(c) in the case of a person leaving Ceylon, on or after the 1st day of November, 1964, or

(d) in the case of a person leaving any other country, on or after such date or dates as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the Official Gazete,

returned to India with the intention of permanently residing therein.

Explanation.—A person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he, or either of his parents or any of his grandparents, was born in undivided India.

B.—Deductions in respect of certain payments.

80C. **Deduction in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident fund, etc.**—(1) In computing the total income of an assessee there shall be

deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount equal to sixty per cent of the first five thousand rupees of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2) and fifty per cent of the balance, if any, of such aggregate.

(2) The sums referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely:—

(a) where the assessee is an individual, any sums paid in the previous year by the assessee out of his income chargeable to tax—

(i) to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the life of the assessee or on the life of the wife or husband of the assesee; or

(ii) to effect or to keep in force a contract for a deferred annuity on the life of the assessee or on the life of the wife or husband of the assessee, notwithstanding that such contract contains a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive a cash payment in lieu of the payment of the annuity or

(iii) as a contribution to any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925) applies;

(b) where the assessee is a Hindu undivided family, any sums paid in the previous year by the assessee out of its income chargeable to tax, to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the life of any male member of the family or of the wife of any such member.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-clause (i) of clause (a) and clause (b) of this sub-section, an incurance on the life of any person referred to therein shall include—

(i) a policy of insurance on the life of such person securing the payment of a specified sum on the stipulated date of maturity of the policy, if such person is alive on such date, notwithstanding that the policy of insurance provides only for the return of premiums paid (with or without any interest thereon) in the event of such person dying before the said stipulated date;

(ii) a policy of insurance effected by a person for the benefit of a minor (being the assessee, or a male member of a Hindu undivided family where such family is the assessee) with the object of enabling the minor, after he has attained majority, to secure an insurance on his own life by adopting the policy and on his being alive on a date (after such adoption) specified in the policy in this behalf;

(c) any sum deducted in the previous year from the salary payable by or on behalf of the Government to any individual being a sum deducted in accordance with the conditions of his service, for the purpose of securing to him a deferred annuity or making provision for his wife or children, in so far as the sum so deducted does not exceed one-fifth of the salary;

(d) if the assessee is an employee participating in a recognised provident fund, his own contributions to his individual account in the fund in the previous year, in so far as the aggregate of such contributions does not exceed one-fifth of his salary in that previous year or eight thousand rupees, whichever is less.

Explanation.—In clause (d) of this sub-section, "salary" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (h) of rule 2 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule;

(e) if the assessee is an employee participating in an approved superannuation fund, any sum paid in the previous year by him by way of contribution towards the superannuation fund;

(f) where the assessee is an individual, any sums deposited, in the previous year by the assessee out of his income chargeable to tax, in a ten-year account or a fifteen-year account under the Post Office Saving Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959, as amended from time to time.

(3) The provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (2) shall apply only to so much of any premium or other payment made on a policy other than a contract for a deferred annuity as is not in excess of ten per cent of the actual capital sum assured.

Explanation.—In calculating any such capital sum, no account shall be taken—

(i) of the value of any premiums agreed to be returned, or

(ii) of any benefit by way of bonus or otherwise over and above the sum actually assured, which is to be or may be received under the policy by any person.

(4) The aggregate of the sums referred to in sub-section (2), which qualifies for the purposes of computing the deduction under sub-section (1), shall not exceed—

(i) in the case of an individual being an author, playwright, artist, musician or actor, such percentage of his gross total income, or such amount, as may be prescribed:

Provided that such individual has effected an insurance referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (2) prior to the 1st day of March, 1964 and has paid any sum in the previous year to keep in force such insurance;

(ii) in the case of any other individual [including an author, playwright, artist, musician or actor, to whom the provisions of clause (i) do not apply], thirty per cent. of his gross total income, or fifteen thousand rupees, whichever is less;

(iii) in the case of a Hindu undivided family, thirty per cent. of its gross total income, or thirty thousand rupees, whichever is less.

(5) If the gross total income of the assessee includes earned income chargeable under any head, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall, to the extent possible, be made in computing such earned income and, as to the balance, if any, in computing any other income; and if there is no earned income, the deduction shall be made in computing any other income under any head.

80D. *Deduction in respect of medical treatment, etc., of handicapped dependants.*—(1) Where an assessee who is resident in India, being an individual or Hindu undivided family, who has, during the previous year, incurred out of his or its income chargeable to income-tax, any expenditure for the medical treatment (including nursing) of a person who—

(a) is a relative of the individual, or, as the case may be, is a member of the Hindu undivided family and is not dependent on any person other than such individual or Hindu undivided family for his support or maintenance, and

(b) is suffering from a physical or mental disability which is certified by a registered medical practitioner to have the effect of reducing considerably such persons's capacity for normal work or engaging in a gainful employment (hereinafter in this section referred to as handicapped dependant),

the assessee shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction of the amount specified in sub-section (2) in the computation of his total income in respect of the previous year.

(2) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall be—

(i) in a case where the handicapped dependant has, for a period of one hundred and eighty-two days or more during the previous year, been admitted in a hospital or a nursing home or a medical institution or in such other institution as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be an institution for the care of handicapped persons, and fees and charges for his medical treatment (including nursing) are payable to such hospital or nursing home or medical or other institution, as the case may be, a sum of two thousand four hundred rupees, or

(ii) in any other case, a sum of six hundred rupees,

as reduced, in either case, by an amount equal to the income, if any, of the handicapped dependant in respect of the previous year:

Provided that where the assessee has, during the previous year, incurred expenditure on more than one handicapped dependant, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed only with reference to one such handicapped dependant as may be chosen by the assessee.

(3) If the gross total income of the assessee includes earned income chargeable under any head, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall, to the extent

possible, be made in computing such earned income and, as to the balance, if any, in computing any other income; and if there is no earned income, the deduction shall be made in computing any other income under any head.

80E. *Deduction in respect of payment for securing retirement annuities.*—(1) Where, in the case of an assessee, being an individual who is a citizen of India and is resident in India, his share in the income of a registered firm which renders professional service as chartered accountant, solicitor, lawyer, architect, or such other professional service as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, is chargeable to tax and he has paid out of his income chargeable to tax a premium (by whatever name called) in any previous year under an annuity contract for the time being approved by the Commissioner as having for its main object the provision for the individual of a life annuity in old age (hereafter in this section referred to as qualifying premium), then the assessee shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction of the amount of the qualifying premium in the computation of his total income in respect of the previous year:

Provided that the amount which may be so deducted shall not exceed the sum of five thousand rupees, or one-tenth of his gross total income, whichever is less:

Provided further that any annuity payable to the individual shall be deemed to be his earned income to the extent to which it is attributable to the amount in respect of which deduction has been allowed under this section and chargeable to tax accordingly.

(2) Subject to sub-section (3) and any rules made by the Board in this behalf, the Commissioner shall not approve a contract unless he is satisfied that it does not—

(a) provide for the payment during the life of the individual of any sums except sums payable by way of annuity to the individual; or

(b) provide for the annuity payable to the individual to commence before he attains the age of fifty-eight or after he attains the age of sixty-eight; or

(c) provide for the payment of any other sums except sums payable by way of annuity to the individual's widow or widower and any sums which, in the event of no annuity becoming payable either to the individual or to a widow or widower of the individual, are payable to the individual's legal representative by way of return of premiums, by way of reasonable interest on premiums and by way of bonus out of profits; or

(d) provide for the payment of annuity, if any, payable to a widow or widower of the individual to be of a greater annual amount than that paid or payable to the individual; or

(e) provide for the payment of any annuity otherwise than for the life of the annuitant,

and that it does include a provision that no annuity payable under it shall be capable in whole or in part of surrender, commutation or assignment.

(3) The Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, and subject to any conditions the Board may, by rules, prescribe and subject to any conditions he thinks proper to impose, approve a contract, notwithstanding that the contract provides for one or more of the following matters, that is to say,—

(a) for the payment after the individual's death of an annuity to a dependant other than the widow or widower of the individual;

(b) for the payment to the individual of an annuity commencing before he attains the age of fifty-eight, if the annuity is payable on his becoming incapable through infirmity of mind or body of being actively engaged in his profession or any profession of a similar nature for which he is trained or fitted;

(c) for the annuity payable to any person to continue for a specified term (not exceeding ten years), notwithstanding his death within that term;

(d) in the case of an annuity which is to continue for such specified term, for the annuity to be assignable by will.

(4) The foregoing provisions of this section shall apply in relation to a contribution (by whatever name called) to a fund approved by the Commissioner

as they apply in relation to any premium under an annuity contract so approved, provided the fund satisfies also the conditions set out below and any other conditions which the Board may, by rules, prescribe, namely:—

(a) the fund shall be a fund established in India under an irrevocable trust for the benefit of individuals engaged in any profession referred to in sub-section (1);

(b) the fund shall have for its sole purpose the provision of annuities for individuals engaged in such profession on attaining a specified age or on their becoming incapacitated prior to attaining such age, or for the widow, children or dependants of such persons on their death;

(c) all annuities, pensions and other benefits granted from the fund shall be payable only in India.

(5) The Commissioner may, at any time, after giving a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed withdrawal to the persons by and to whom premiums are payable under any contract for the time being approved under this section, or to the trustees of any fund so approved, withdraw the approval.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (4), no deduction under this section shall be allowed in the case of an individual—

(i) whose gross total income includes unearned income of more than ten thousand rupees; or

(ii) who is entitled to any pension or is participating in any pension or superannuation scheme.

(7) The deduction under this section shall be made in computing the earned income of the assessee included in his gross total income, so, however, that the amount of deduction shall not in any case exceed the amount of the income computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession", included in the gross total income.

(8) Any annuity payable under an approved contract referred to in sub-section (1) or from any fund referred to in sub-section (4), to a person other than the individual who pays the premiums or makes the contribution and any interest on premiums or bonus out of profits payable to such person, shall be deemed to be his unearned income to the extent it is attributable to the amount of deduction allowed under sub-section (1) and chargeable to tax accordingly.

(9) Where any payment by way of annuity or otherwise is made by a person to whom premiums or contributions are payable under sub-section (1) or sub-section (4), such person shall, subject to any rules made by the Board in this behalf, deduct from the total amount so paid during any financial year, tax at such rate or rates in force in that year as would be applicable to such amount, if it were the total income and shall pay the amount so deducted to the credit of the Central Government within the prescribed time and in such manner as the Board may direct and the provisions of section 201 shall, so far as may be, apply to such person if he does not deduct, or after deducting fails to pay, such tax.

(10) Where a deduction under this section is claimed and allowed for any assessment year in respect of any payment, relief shall not be given in respect of it under any other provision of this Act for the same or a later assessment year nor (in the case of a payment under an annuity contract) in respect of any other premium or consideration for an annuity under the same contract.

(11) (a) The Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this section.

(b) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(i) prescribe the statements and other information to be submitted along with an application for approval;

(ii) prescribe the returns, statements, particulars or information which the Income-tax Officer may require from a person by and to whom premiums or contributions are payable under this section;

(iii) provide for the assessment by way of penalty of any consideration received by an individual for an assignment of, or creation of a charge upon, any annuity or other sum receivable by him under any contract or from any fund approved for the time being under this section; and

(iv) provide for securing such further control over the approval granted under this section and administration of funds approved under this section as it may deem requisite.

80F. *Deduction in respect of educational expence in certain cases.*—(1) Where an individual, being a resident, who is not a citizen of India, has expended any sum in the previous year out of his income chargeable to tax for the full time education of his child wholly or mainly dependent on him and who is not more than twenty-one years of age, at any University, college, school or other educational institution situate in a country outside India, he shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction of the amount specified in sub-section (2) in the computation of his total income.

(2) The amount referred to in sub-section (1) shall be—

(i) in the case of an individual who has one such child, one thousand five hundred rupees; and

(ii) in the case of an individual who has more than one such child, three thousand rupees.

(3) If the gross total income of the assessee includes earned income chargeable under any head, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall, to the extent possible, be made in computing such earned income and, as to the balance, if any, in computing any other income; and if there is no earned income, the deduction shall be made in computing any other income under any head.

80G. *Deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc.*—(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount equal to fifty per cent of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2).

(2) The sums referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely:—

(a) any 'sums' paid by the assessee in the previous year as donations to—

(i) the National Defence Fund set up by the Central Government; or

(ii) the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund referred to in the Deed of Declaration of Trust adopted by the National Committee at its meeting held on the 17th day of August, 1964; or

(iii) the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund; or

(iv) any other fund or any institution to which this section applies; or

(v) the Government or any local authority, to be utilised for any charitable purpose;

(b) any sums paid by the assessee in the previous year as donations for the renovation or repair of any such temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place as is notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be of historic, archaeological or artistic importance or to be a place of public worship of renown throughout any State or States.

(3) No deduction shall be allowed under sub-section (1) if the aggregate of the sums referred to in sub-section (2) is less than two hundred and fifty rupees.

(4) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be allowed in respect of such part of the aggregate of the sums referred to in sub-clauses (iv) and (v) of clause (a) and in clause (b) of sub-section (2) as exceeds ten per cent of the gross total income (as reduced by any portion thereof on which income-tax is not payable under any provision of this Act and by any amount in respect of which the assessee is entitled to a deduction, under any other provision of this Chapter), or two hundred thousand rupees, whichever is less:

Provided that where such aggregate includes any sums referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) and such aggregate exceeds the limit of two hundred thousand rupees specified in this sub-section, then such limit shall be raised to cover that portion of the donation which is equal to the difference between such aggregate and the said limit, so, however, that the limit so raised shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessee's gross total income as reduced as aforesaid, or five hundred thousand rupees, whichever is less.

(5) This section applies to donations to any institution or fund referred to in sub-clause (iv) of clause (a) of sub-section (2), only if it is established in India for a charitable purpose and if it fulfils the following conditions, namely:—

(i) where the institution or fund derives any income, such income would not be liable to inclusion in its total income under the provisions of sections 11 and 12 or clause (22) of section 10;

(ii) the instrument under which the institution or fund is constituted does not, or the rules governing the institution or fund do not, contain any provision for the transfer or application at any time of the whole or any part of the income or assets of the institution or fund for any purpose other than a charitable purpose;

(iii) the institution or fund is not expressed to be for the benefit of any particular religious community or caste;

(iv) the institution or fund maintains regular accounts of its receipts and expenditure; and

(v) the institution or fund is either constituted as a public charitable trust or is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, (21 of 1860), or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India or under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), or is a University established by law, or is any other educational institution recognised by the Government or by a University established by law, or affiliated to any University established by law or is an institution financed wholly or in part by the Government or a local authority.

Explanation 1.—An institution or fund established for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, backward classes, Scheduled Tribes or of women and children shall not be deemed to be an institution or fund expressed to be for the benefit of a religious community or caste within the meaning of clause (iii) of sub-section (5).

Explanation 2.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that a deduction to which the assessee is entitled in respect of any donation made to an institution or fund to which sub-section (5) applies shall not be affected merely by reason of the fact that subsequent to the donation any part of the income of the institution or fund has become chargeable to tax due to non-compliance with any of the provisions of section 11.

Explanation 3.—In this section, "charitable purpose" does not include any purpose the whole or substantially the whole of which is of a religious nature.

(6) If the gross total income of the assessee includes earned income chargeable under any head, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall, to the extent possible, be made in computing such earned income and, as to the balance, if any, in computing any other income; and if there is no earned income, the deduction shall be made in computing any other income under any head.

C.—Deductions in respect of certain incomes.

80H. **Deduction in case of new industrial undertakings employing displaced persons, etc.**—(1) Where the gross total income of any assessee includes any profits and gains derived from any industrial undertaking to which this section

applies, there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to fifty per cent thereof in computing the total income of the assessee, so, however, that the amount of the deduction under this section shall not, in any case, exceed one hundred thousand rupees.

(2) This section applies to any industrial undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:—

(i) it is not formed by the splitting up, or reconstruction, of a business already in existence;

(ii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of a building, machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(iii) it has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles in any part of India at any time within a period of three years next following the 1st day of April, 1967;

(iv) it employs, on every working day throughout the previous year, fifty or more workers in a manufacturing process (whether carried on with or without the aid of power); and

(v) it employs displaced persons or repatriates or members of the families of displaced persons or repatriates (all such employees being, hereinafter, referred to as rehabilitated employees) and the daily average number of rehabilitated employees, as certified by the prescribed authority, is not less than sixty per cent of the daily average number of all the persons employed in the undertaking, throughout the previous year:

Provided that, in computing the daily average number of rehabilitated employees for the purposes of this clause, any such employee who had, at the time of his first employment in the undertaking, completed the age of 40 years shall not be taken into account.

Explanation 1.—"Member of the family", in relation to any person who is a displaced person or repatriate, means any member of the family of such person if such member was, before his employment in the undertaking, dependent on such person.

Explanation 2.—"Daily average number", in relation to rehabilitated employees or, as the case may be, all the persons employed in the undertaking, shall be taken to be the number arrived at by dividing the aggregate of the number of rehabilitated employees or, as the case may be, the total number of persons employed in the undertaking on each working day of a month by the total number of working days in that month.

(3) The provisions of this section shall, in relation to an industrial undertaking, apply to the assessment for the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles, and the nine assessment years immediately succeeding.

80I. **Deduction in respect of profits and gains from priority industries in the case of certain companies.**—(1) In the case of a company to which this section applies, where the gross total income includes any profits and gains attributable to any priority industry, there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to eight per cent thereof, in computing the total income of the company.

(2) This section applies to a domestic company, save in a case where such company is a company which is referred to in section 108 and has a gross total income of fifty thousand rupees or less.

(3) Where a company to which this section applies is entitled also to the deduction under section 80H, the deduction under sub-section (1) of this section shall be allowed with reference to the amount of the profits and gains attributable to the priority industry or industries as reduced by the deduction under section 80H in relation to such profits and gains.

80J. **Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undetakings or ships or hotel business in certain cases.**—(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel, to which this section applies, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this

section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains—

(i) an amount equal to such profits and gains as reduced by the aggregate of the deductions, if any, admissible to the assessee under section 80H and section 80I, or

(ii) the amount specified in sub-section (2),

whichever is less, so, however, that where the amount referred to in clause (ii) is equal to the amount referred to in clause (i), the amount to be deducted under this section shall be the amount referred to in clause (ii).

(2) The amount referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (1) shall be—

(A) in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate the cold storage plant or plants or the ship is first brought into use or the business of the hotel starts functioning (such assessment year being hereafter, in this section, referred to as the initial assessment year), the amount calculated at the rate of six per cent per annum on the capital employed in the undertaking or ship or business of the hotel, as the case may be, computed in the prescribed manner;

(B) in respect of each of the four assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year, the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount calculated at the rate of six per cent per annum on the capital employed in the undertaking or ship or business of the hotel, as the case may be, computed in the prescribed manner; and

(ii) the amount of the deficiency, if any, in relation to the assessment year, referred to and computed in accordance with the Explanation to this sub-section;

(C) in respect of each of the assessment years immediately succeeding the last one of the assessment years referred to in clause (B), not being an assessment year subsequent to the seventh assessment year, as reckoned from the end of the initial assessment year, the amount of the deficiency, if any in relation to such assessment year, referred to and computed in accordance with the Explanation to this sub-section.

Explanation.—The amount of the deficiency in relation to an assessment year (not being the initial assessment year) shall be taken to be the amount, if any, by which the sum specified in clause (a) falls short of the sum specified in clause (b), such sums being—

(a) the aggregate of the amounts of the profits and gains derived from the industrial undertaking or ship or business of the hotel, as the case may be, included in the total income (as computed without applying the provisions of section 64 and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA or section 280O) of the previous years relevant to each of the assessment years (not being an assessment year prior to the initial assessment year or an assessment year prior to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967) immediately preceding the assessment year aforesaid; and

(b) the aggregate of the amounts calculated at the rate of six per cent per annum on the capital employed in the industrial undertaking or ship or business of the hotel, as the case may be, computed in the prescribed manner in respect of the previous years relevant to each of the assessment years (not being an assessment year prior to the initial assessment year or an assessment year prior to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967 or an assessment year subsequent to the fourth assessment year as reckoned from the end of the initial assessment year) immediately preceding the assessment year aforesaid.

(3) In the case of an assessee being a co-operative society,—

(i) the provisions of sub-section (2) shall have effect as if in clause (B) thereof, for the words "four assessment year", the words "six assessment years" had been substituted; and

(ii) the provisions of the Explanation to sub-section (2) shall have effect as if in clause (b) for the words "fourth assessment year", the words "sixth assessment year" had been substituted.

(4) This section applies to any industrial undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:—

(i) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence;

(ii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of a building, machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(iii) it manufactures or produces articles, or operates one or more cold storage plant or plants, in any part of India, and has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate such plant or plants, at any time within the period of twenty-three years next following the 1st day of April, 1948, or such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify with reference to any particular industrial undertaking;

(iv) in a case where the industrial undertaking manufactures or produces articles, the undertaking employs ten or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs twenty or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power:

Provided that the condition in clause (i) shall not apply in respect of any industrial undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section.

(5) This section applies to any ship, where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(i) it is owned by an Indian company and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by it;

(ii) it was not, previous to the date of its acquisition by the Indian company, owned and used in Indian territorial waters by a person resident in India; and

(iii) it is brought into use by the Indian company at any time within a period of twenty-three years next following the 1st day of April, 1948.

(6) This section applies to the business of any hotel, where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(a) the business of the hotel starts functioning on or after the 1st day of April, 1961, and is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence or by the transfer to a new business of a building previously used as a hotel or of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(b) the business of the hotel is owned and carried on by a company registered in India with a paid-up capital of not less than five hundred thousand rupees;

(c) the hotel has such number and types of guest rooms and provides such amenities as may be prescribed, having regard to the population and the tourist importance of the place in which the hotel is located; and

(d) the hotel is for the time being approved for the purposes of this sub-section by the Central Government.

Explanation.—Where—

(a) in the case of an industrial undertaking, any building, machinery or plant, or any part thereof previously used for any purpose, or

(b) in the case of the business of a hotel, any building, or any part thereof, previously used as a hotel, or any machinery or plant, or any part thereof, previously used for any purpose;

is, in either case, transferred to a new business, and the total value of the building, machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent. of the total value of the building, machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (ii) of sub-section (4) and clause (a) of sub-section (6), the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with and the total value of the building, machinery or plant or part so transferred shall not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel.

(7) The Central Government may, after making such inquiry as it may think fit, direct, by notification in the Official Gazette, that the exemption

conferred by this section shall not apply to any class of industrial undertakings with effect from such date as it may specify in the notification.

80K. *Deduction in respect of dividends attributable to profits and gains from new industrial undertakings or ships or hotel business.*—Where the gross total income of an assessee, being the holder of any share or shares in a company, includes any income by way of dividends paid or deemed to have been paid to him by the company in respect of such share or shares, there shall, subject to any rules that may be made by the Board in this behalf, be allowed, in computing his total income, a deduction from such income by way of dividends of an amount equal to such part thereof as is attributable to the profits and gains derived by the company from an industrial undertaking or ship or the business of a hotel, on which no tax is payable by the company under this Act for any assessment year commencing prior to the 1st day of April, 1968, or in respect of which the company is entitled to a deduction under section 80J.

80L. *Deduction in respect of dividends in certain cases.*—(1) Where, in the case of any assessee, the amount of his income by way of dividends included in his gross total income does not exceed five hundred rupees, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be deducted, in computing the total income of the assessee, the whole of the income by way of dividends from an Indian company or Indian companies included in the gross total income.

(2) In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under section 80K, in relation to the whole or any part of the income by way of dividends referred to in sub-section (1), the deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed in respect of such income as reduced by the deduction under section 80K.

80M. *Deduction in respect of certain inter-corporate dividends.*—(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee being a company includes any income by way of dividends received by it from a domestic company, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such income by way of dividneds of an amount equal to—

(*a*) where the assessee is a foreign company—	
(*i*) in respect of such income by way of dividends received by it from an Indian company which is not such a company as is referred to in section 108 and which is mainly engaged in a priority industry . . .	80 per cent. of such income;
(*ii*) in respect of such income by way of dividends other than the dividends referred to in sub-clause (*i*)	60 per cent. of such income;
(*b*) where the assessee is a domestic company—	
in respect of any such income by way of dividends . .	60 per cent. of such income.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in a priority industry if the income attributable to any such industry or industries included in its gross total income for the previous year is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such gross total income.

(2) Where a company to which this section applies is entitled also to the deduction under section 80K or section 80L, the deduction under sub-section (1) of this section shall be allowed in respect of income by way of dividends referred to therein as reduced by any such income in relation to which the company is entitled to a deduction under section 80K or section 80L.

80N. *Deduction in respect of dividends received from certain foreign companies.*—Where shares in a foreign company have been allotted to an assessee

being an Indian company in consideration of any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or similar property right, or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill made available or provided or agreed to be made available or provided to the foreign company by the assessee, or in consideration of technical services rendered or agreed to be rendered to the foreign company by the assessee, under an agreement approved by the Central Government in this behalf before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year, and any income by way of dividend on such shares is included in the gross total income of the assessee, there shall be allowed a deduction from such income of an amount equal to sixty per cent. thereof, in computing the total income of the assessee.

80O. *Deduction in respect of royalties, etc., received from certain foreign companies.*—Where the gross total income of an assessee being an Indian company includes any income by way of royalty, commission, fees or any similar payment received by it from a foreign company in consideration for the use of any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or similar property right, or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill made available or provided or agreed to be made available or provided to the foreign company by the assessee, or in consideration of technical services rendered or agreed to be rendered to the foreign company by the assessee, under an agreement approved by the Central Government in this behalf before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year, there shall be allowed a deduction from such income of an amount equal to sixty per cent. thereof, in computing the total income of the assessee.

80P. *Deduction in respect of income of co-operative societies.*—(1) Where, in the case of an assessee being a co-operative society, the gross total income includes any income referred to in sub-section (2), there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, the sums specified in sub-section (2), in computing the total income of the assessee.

(2) The sums referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely:—

(a) in the case of a co-operative society engaged in—

(i) carrying on the business of banking or providing credit facilities to its members, or

(ii) a cottage industry, or

(iii) the marketing of the agricultural produce of its members, or

(iv) the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, live-stock or other articles intended for agriculture for the purpose of supplying them to its members, or

(v) the processing, without the aid of power, of the agricultural produce of its members,

the whole of the amount of profits and gains of business attributable to any one or more of such activities;

(b) in the case of a co-operative society, being a primary society engaged in supplying milk raised by its members to a federal milk co-operative society, the whole of the amount of profits and gains of such business;

(c) in the case of a co-operative society engaged in activities other than those specified in clause (a) or clause (b) [either independently of, or in addition to, all or any of the activities so specified], so much of its profits and gains attributable to such activities as does not exceed fifteen thousand rupees;

(d) in respect of any income by way of interest or dividends derived by the co-operative society from its investments with any other co-operative society, the whole of such income;

(e) in respect of any income derived by the co-operative society from the letting of godowns or warehouses for storage, processing or facilitating the marketing of commodities, the whole of such income;

(f) in the case of a co-operative society, not being a housing society or an urban consumers' society or a society carrying on transport business or a society engaged in the performance of any manufacturing operations with the aid of

power, where the gross total income does not exceed twenty thousand rupees, the amount of any income by way of interest on securities chargeable under section 18 or any income from house property chargeable under section 22.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, an "urban consumers' co-operative society" means a society for the benefit of the consumers within the limits of a municipal corporation, municipality, municapal committee, notified area committee, town area or cantonment.

(3) In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under section 80H or section 80J, the deduction under sub-section (1) of this section, in relation to the sums specified in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (2), shall be allowed with reference to the income, if any, as referred to in those clauses included in the gross total income as reduced by the deductions under section 80H and section 80J.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to a co-operative society carrying on insurance business in respect of the profits and gains of that business computed in accordance with section 44.

80Q. *Deduction in respect of dividends from co-operative society.*—Where the gross total income of an assessee who is a member of a co-operative society includes any income by way of dividends received by him from the society, the whole of such income shall be allowed as a deduction in computing his total income.

80R. *Deduction in respect of remuneration from certain foreign sources in the case of professors, teachers etc.*—Where the gross total income of an individual who is a citizen of India includes any remuneration received by him outside India from any University or other educational institution established outside India or such other association or body established outside India as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the Office Gazette, for any service rendered by him during his stay outside India in his capacity as a professor, teacher or research worker in such University, institution, association or body, there shall be allowed a deduction from such remuneration of an amount equal to fifty per cent, thereof, in computing the total income of the individual:

Provided that where the individual renders continuous service outside India in such University, institution, association or body for a period exceeding thirty-six months, no deduction under this section shall be allowed in respect of the remuneration for such service relating to any period after the expiry of the thirty-six months aforesaid.

80S. *Deduction in respect of compensation for termination of managing agency, etc., in the case of assessees other than companies.*—Where the gross total income of an assessee not being a company includes any income by way of compensation or other payment which is chargeable as the profits and gains of business or profession in accordance with the provisions of clause (ii) of section 28, there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such income of an amount equal to twenty-five per cent thereof, so, however, that the amount of the deduction under this section shall not, in any case, exceed one hundred thousand rupees.

80T. *Deduction in respect of long-term capital gains in the case of assessees other than companies.*—Where the gross total income of an assessee not being a company includes any income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets (such income being, hereinafter, referred to as long-term capital gains), there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such income of an amount equal to,—

(a) in a case where the gross total income does not exceed ten thousand rupees or where the long-term capital gains do not exceed five thousand rupees, the whole of such long-term capital gains;

(b) in any other case, five thousand rupees as increased by a sum equal to—

(i) forty per cent of the amount by which the long-term capital gains relating to capital assets, being buildings or lands, or any rights in buildings or lands, exceed five thousand rupees;

(ii) sixty per cent of the amount by which the long-term capital gains relating to any other capital assets exceed five thousand rupees:

Provided that in a case where the long-term capital gains relate to buildings or lands, or any rights in buildings or lands, as well as to other assets, the sum referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) shall be taken to be—

(A) where the amount of the long-term capital gains relating to the capital assets mentioned in sub-clause (i) is less than five thousand rupees, sixty-five per cent of the amount by which the long-term capital gains relating to any other capital assets exceed the difference between five thousand rupees and the amount of the long-term capital gains relating to the capital assets mentioned in sub-clause (i); and

(B) where the amount of the long-term capital gains relating to the capital assets mentioned in sub-clause (i) is equal to or more than five thousand rupees, sixty per cent of the long-term capital gains relating to any other capital assets.'.

14. Omit sections 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 85A, 85B and 85C.

15. Chapter VIII.—

(a) For "Rebates and reliefs", substitute "Relief in respect of Income-tax";

(b) Omit "A.—Rebate of income-tax", sections 87, 87A and 88, and "B.—Relief for income-tax".

16. *Section* 104.—In the *Explanation* to sub-section (4), for "included in its total income for the relevant previous year", substitute "included in its gross total income for the relevant previous year".

17. *Section* 109.—

(a) For "For the purposes of sections 104, 105 and 107A", substitute "For the purposes of sections 104, 105 and 107A and this section";

(b) in clause (i),—

(i) for "total income of a company", substitute "gross total income of a company";

(ii) for sub-clause (c), substitute—

"(c) any sum with reference to which a deduction is allowable to the company under the provisions of section 80G;";

(iii) for sub-clause (d), substitute—

'(d) losses under the head "Capital gains" relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets;';

(iv) in sub-clause (h), for "included in the total income", substitute "included in the gross total income";

(c) in clause (ii), for "total income", substitute "gross total income";

(d) in clause (iia), for "total income", in both places, substitute "gross total income";

(e) in clause (iii), for "total income", in all places, substitute "gross total income";

(f) after clause (iii), insert—

'(iv) "gross total income" means the total income computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act before making any deduction under Chapter VIA.'.

18. *Chapter XII.*—

(a) Omit section 112;

(b) in section 112A,—

(i) in clause (b), omit *"plus"*;

(ii) omit clause (c);

(iii) in *Explanation* 2, for "sections 112, 114 and 193", substitute "section 193";

(c) omit section 114.

19. *Section* 197.—For sub-section (3), substitute—

"(3) Where the principal officer of a company considers that, by reason of the provisions of section 80K, the whole or any portion of the dividend referred to in section 194 will be deductible in computing the total income of the recipient, he may, before paying the dividend to the shareholder or issuing any cheque or warrant in respect thereof, make an application to the Income-tax Officer to determine the appropriate proportion of the dividend to be deducted under the provisions of section 80K; and on such determination by the Income-tax Officer no tax shall be deducted on such proportionate amount.".

20. *Section* 236.—In *Explanation* 2,—

(a) for "the total income assessed for that year", substitute "the total income (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA) assessed for that year";

(b) in clause (i), for "the said total income", substitute "its total income";

(c) for clause (iii), substitute—

"(iii) any sum with reference to which a deduction is allowable to the company under the provisions of section 80G; and";

(d) in clause (a), for "total income", substitute "total income (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA)".

21. *Section* 280*B*.—*In clause* (1),—

(a) in sub-clause (b)(v), omit "and";

(b) after sub-clause (b) (vi), insert—

"(vii) any income arising outside India in a country the laws of which prohibit or restrict the remittance of money to India;".

22. *Section* 280*X*.—In the proviso to sub-section (1),—

(i) in clause (a), for "seventy years", substitute "sixty years";

(ii) in clause (b), for "rupees", substitute "rupees; or";

(iii) after clause (b), insert—

"(c) the annuity deposit required to be made does not exceed one hundred rupees; or

(d) the deficiency does not exceed an amount equal to ten per cent of the annuity deposit required to be made or one hundred rupees, whichever is higher.".

23. Section 295.—In clause (e) of sub-section (2), for "under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 87 or clause (i) of sub-section (4) of section 80A, as the case may be", substitute "under clause (i) of sub-section (4) of section 80C".

24. Fourth Schedule.—In rule 7 of Part A, for "section 80A or as the case may be, to a deduction from the amount of income-tax with which he is chargeable on his total income of an amount of income-tax determined in accordance with section 87", substitute "section 80C".

25. Fifth Schedule.—For "[*See* sections 33(1) (iii) (c), 80E and 85A]", substitute "[*See* sections 33(1) (b) (B) (i) and 80B(7).]"

S. P. SEN VERMA,
Secretary.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of this Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1967-68 and to provide for certain connected matters. Opportunity has been taken to simplify and rationalise the provisions of the Income-tax Act and other enactments with respect to direct taxes. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

NEW DELHI; MORARJI DESAI.

The 25th May, 1967.

Notes on clauses

Clause 2 prescribes the rates at which income-tax (including surcharges, where applicable) is to be charged on income liable to tax for the current assessment year 1967-68. It also prescribes the rates at which income-tax is to be deducted at source during the current financial year on incomes liable to such deduction under the Income-tax Act, and the rates at which 'advance tax' is to be computed in relation to incomes on which such tax is to be paid during the current financial year.

Rates of income-tax for the assessment year 1967-68.—In respect of incomes of all categories of assessees (corporate as well as non-corporate) liable to tax for the current assessment year 1967-68, the rates of income-tax in clause 2 read with Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill are the same as provided in the Finance Act, 1966, subject to certain modifications. The main modification in the rates of income-tax in the Finance Act, 1966, in relation to the current assessment year 1967-68, is in respect of the rebates of income-tax granted with reference to exports. In consequence of the devaluation of the rupee with effect from the 6th June, 1966, the Bill provides that these rebates would be available only with reference to exports or sales to exporters made before the date of the devaluation, and not in relation to exports or sales to exporters made during the post-devaluation period.

The Finance Acts of earlier years, up to and inclusive of the Finance Act of 1966, provided for the levy of tax on 'Salary' incomes at the rates prescribed by the Finance Act of the preceding assessment year. Such provision was made to secure that in cases where the assessee had only salary income and had paid income-tax thereon by deduction at source during the relevant financial year at the current rates of income-tax, no further demand of tax or a refund of tax might be necessitated on applying the higher or lower rates of tax prescribed by the Finance Act of the year in which such income fell due for assessment. The Bill provides for the levy of tax on the salary as well as non-salary income liable to tax for the assessment year 1967-68, at the same rates of tax.

Part II of the First Schedule prescribes the rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1967-68 from interest on securities, other interest, dividends, fees or other remuneration for professional services, brokerage and commission, etc. In the case of brokerage and commission payments to residents, the tax is to be deducted at source at the rate of 15 per cent. In respect of dividends paid to a foreign company by a closely-held Indian company mainly engaged in a priority industry, the rate of tax to be deducted at source is 14 per cent. of the dividend, and in respect of dividends paid to a foreign company by any other domestic company, the rate is 28 per cent. These rates represent the effective rates of tax, under the rate schedule in Part III of the First Schedule, on such inter-corporate dividends after allowance of the deduction under the new

section 80M in Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act, as sought to be replaced with effect from 1st April, 1968 by clause 33 of the Bill read with item 13 of the Third Schedule. In respect of all other payments, including payments to residents by way of interest other than interest on securities, or fees and other remuneration for professional services (which together with brokerage and commission payments, are proposed to be brought within the scope of the provisions for deduction of tax at source by section 194A proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act by clause 30 of the Bill), the rates for deduction of tax at source in the Bill are the same as in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1966.

As a step towards rationalising our tax system, the principle followed in the Bill in regard to the rates of taxes is that any changes in the rates should apply prospectively only to current incomes which are liable to tax in the succeeding assessment year, and not retrospectively to incomes which arose in the past year. Part III of the First Schedule prescribes the rates for deduction of tax at source from 'Salaries' and for the computation of 'advance tax' payable during the current financial year. These rates are basically the same as are applicable for the levy of tax on income liable to tax for the assessment year 1967-68, subject to the under-mentioned provisions for granting certain reliefs.

(*a*) A resident individual (whether unmarried or married) whose total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 and who incurs any expenditure towards maintenance of one or more of his parents or grand-parents mainly dependent on him will be entitled to a fixed allowance of Rs. 400 for the year; tax relief will be calculated on this amount at the rate of 5 per cent. applicable to the initial slab of income.

(*b*) At present, unearned incomes (exclusive of interest on securities and dividends on units of the Unit Trust of India, in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families) up to Rs. 15,000 do not bear the unearned income surcharge. The Bill proposes to increase the limit up to which such unearned incomes do not bear surcharge from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 30,000. Unearned income in the slab of Rs. 30,001 to 50,000 and in the slab over Rs. 50,000 will continue to bear surcharge at the existing rate of 20 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively, of the income-tax thereon.

(*c*) At present, widely-held domestic companies whose total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000 are chargeable to tax at the concessional rate of 45 per cent. of their total income as against 55 per cent. in the case of widely-held domestic companies whose total income exceeds Rs. 25,000. The Bill proposes to extend the concessional rate of 45 per cent. to such companies whose total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000.

Clause 3 prescribes the rates at which annuity deposits in respect of incomes liable to tax for the current assessment year 1967-68 and also in relation to current incomes liable to tax for the succeeding assessment year 1968-69 will be required to be made by individuals

and Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms and associations of persons under the provisions of Chapter XXIIA of the Income-tax Act. These rates are the same as those under the Finance Act, 1966.

Clause 4 seeks to make certain amendments to section 2 of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (*a*) seeks to insert a new clause (1A) in section 2 of the Income-tax Act. The new clause defines the term 'amalgamation'. The proposed definition is broadly on the lines of the existing definition of the term 'amalgamation' contained in the Explanation to section 33(3) of the Income-tax Act, with certain modifications. The proposed definition makes it clear that the term 'amalgamation' means the merger of one or more companies with an existing company as well as the merger of two or more companies to form a new company. One of the conditions laid down in the existing definition, in the Explanation to section 33(3) is that shareholders holding not less than nine-tenths in value of the shares in the amalgamating company immediately before the amalgamation should become shareholders of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation. This condition had the effect of excluding from the scope of the definition a case of amalgamation where a company A holds more than 10 per cent. of the shares in another company B, and company B amalgamates with company A. The proposed new definition, makes it clear that in computing the 9/10ths in value of the shares for the purposes of this provision, shares held immediately before the amalgamation by, or by a nominee for, the amalgamated company or its subsidiary will be excluded. Consequently, the specific provision in the existing definition in the Explanation to section 33(3) that amalgamation would include the merger of a subsidiary company in the holding company where the whole of the share capital of the subsidiary company is held by the holding company or its nominee, which has become superfluous, has been omitted in the new definition.

Sub-clause (*b*) seeks to insert a new clause (37A) in section 2 of the Income-tax Act. Clause (37A) defines the expression 'rate or rates in force' and 'rates in force' in relation to an assessment year or financial year for the purposes of calculating or computing income-tax to be charged, or deducted at source or paid as 'advance tax', under the different provisions of the Income-tax Act, to mean the rate or rates of income-tax specified in this behalf in the Finance Act of the relevant year.

Sub-clause (*c*) seeks to amend clause (42A) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act. The amendment proposed to be made by sub-clause (c)(i) is consequential to the amendment of section 49 by clause 20 of the Bill.

Sub-clause (*c*)(*ii*) seeks to insert a new sub-clause (c) in clause (42A) of section 2. The effect of this new sub-clause will be that in determining the period for which the assessee has held a capital asset being a share or shares in an Indian

company which became his property, in a scheme of amalgamation, the period for which the share or shares in the amalgamating company were held by him will also be included.

Clause 5 seeks to amend clause (27) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act. The effect of this amendment will be that the exemption from tax in respect of income derived from a business of live-stock breeding or poultry or dairy farming, which was hitherto available in relation to the assessment years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68, will now continue on an indefinite basis.

Clause 6 seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Income-tax Act. The effect of this amendment will be that the annual value of a property which is in the occupation of the owner for the purposes of his own residence will be limited to ten per cent. of the assessee's other income (*i.e.*, all his income other than the income attributable to such self-occupied property) as computed before allowing the deductions under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act and the deduction for annuity deposit.

Clause 7 seeks to amend section 29 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the proposed insertion of new section 43A in the Income-tax Act by clause 17 of the Bill.

Clause 8 seeks to amend clause (2) of the Explanation to clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 32 of the Income-tax Act. The effect of this amendment will be that the transfer, in a scheme of amalgamation, of any capital asset by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company which is an Indian company, will not be regarded as a sale for the purpose of section 32(1)(iii) relating to the grant of a 'terminal allowance', or the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Income-tax Act relating to the levy of a 'balancing charge'.

Clause 9 seeks to substitute sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Income-tax Act by a new sub-section. The substituted sub-section is substantially the same as the existing sub-section, except for a few verbal and drafting changes which are consequential to the insertion of a new definition of 'amalgamation' in section 2 of the Income-tax Act by clause 4(a) of the Bill.

Clause 10 seeks to substitute sub-section (5) of section 33A of the Income-tax Act by a new sub-section. The substituted sub-section makes only a few verbal and drafting changes in the existing provisions of sub-section (5), which are consequential to the insertion of a new definition of 'amalgamation' in section 2 of the Income-tax Act by clause 4(a) of the Bill.

Clause 11 seeks to insert a new section 33B in the Income-tax Act. The effect of the proposed new section will be that where the business of any industrial undertaking (which manufactures or produces articles) carried on by the assessee in India is discontinued in any previous year because of extensive damage to, or destruction of, any building, machinery, plant or furniture owned by the assessee and used for the purposes of such business, as a direct re-

sult of any of the specified circumstances, and within a period of three years from the end of that previous year the business is re-established, reconstructed or revived by the assessee, he shall become eligible for a deduction by way of 'rehabilitation allowance' of an amount equal to sixty per cent. of the amount of the 'terminal allowance' due to him under section 32(1)(iii) of the Income-tax Act, in respect of the building, machinery, plant or furniture which is so damaged or destroyed. The deduction will be allowed in computing his profits and gains of the previous year in which the business is re-established, reconstructed or revived. The specified circumstances referred to above are—

(*i*) flood, typhoon, hurricane, cyclone, earth-quake or other convulsion of nature; or

(*ii*) riot or civil disturbance; or

(*iii*) accidental fire or explosion; or

(*iv*) action by an enemy or action taken in combating an enemy (whether with or without a declaration of war).

Clause 12 seeks to substitute the Explanation to clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 34 by a new Explanation. This amendment is consequential to the amendment proposed to be made in section 47 of the Income-tax Act by clause 19 of the Bill. The effect of this amendment will be that where a capital asset is transferred by a company to another company (which is an Indian company) in a scheme of amalgamation, then, in determining whether the aggregate of all deductions in respect of depreciation exceeds the actual cost of the capital asset to the assessee, depreciation allowed in respect of the transferred asset to the amalgamating company will also be taken into account.

Clause 13 seeks to insert a new sub-section (5) in section 35 of the Income-tax Act. The effect of this amendment will be that where, in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company (which is an Indian company) any asset representing expenditure of a capital nature on scientific research, the amalgamating company will not be allowed any deduction under section 35(2)(ii) or 35(2)(iii) of the Income-tax Act on account of any deficiency arising on the transfer. The provisions of section 35 will, however, continue to apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company if the latter had not so sold or otherwise transferred the asset.

Clause 14 seeks to insert a new sub-section (6) in section 35A of the Income-tax Act. The effect of this amendment will be that where, in a scheme of amalgamation, patent rights or copyrights referred to in section 35A are sold or otherwise transferred by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company which is an Indian company, the provisions of section 35A (3) relating to the grant of 'terminal allowance' and the provisions of section 35A(4) relating to the 'balancing charge' will not apply to the amalgamating company. The provisions of the said section 35A will, however, continue to apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company if the latter had not sold or otherwise transferred the rights.

Clause 15 seeks to amend clause (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the amendment proposed to be made in section 35 of the Income-tax Act by clause 13 of the Bill.

Clause 16 seeks to amend section 43 of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (i) seeks to insert a new Explanation 7 in clause (1) of section 43. The effect of this Explanation will be that where, in a scheme of amalgamation, any capital asset is transferred by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company which is an Indian company, the 'actual cost' of the transferred capital asset to the amalgamated company will be taken at the same amount as would have been taken in the case of the amalgamating company had it continued to hold the capital asset for the purposes of its business.

Sub-clause (ii) seeks to insert a new Explanation 2A in clause (6) of section 43. The effect of this Explanation will be that where, in a scheme of amalgamation, any capital asset is transferred by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company which is an Indian company, the 'written down value' of the transferred capital asset to the amalgamated company will be taken at the same amount as would have been taken in the case of the amalgamating company had it continued to hold the asset for the purposes of its own business.

Clause 17 seeks to insert a new section 43A in the Income-tax Act. The proposed section 43A, in substance, secures that where an assessee had acquired any capital asset from a country outside India for the purposes of his business or profession on deferred payment terms or against a foreign loan, before the date of devaluation of the rupee, the additional rupee liability incurred by him in meeting the instalments of the cost of the asset or of the foreign loan, as the case may be, falling due for payment after the date of devaluation, will be allowed to be added to the original actual cost of the asset for the purpose of calculating the allowance on account of depreciation in computing the profits for the assessment year 1967-68 and subsequent assessment years. Similar increase in the original actual cost will be allowed to be made in respect of capital assets acquired by the assessee to be used in scientific research related to the class of business carried on by him or patent rights or copyrights acquired from abroad or any capital asset acquired by a company for the purpose of promoting family planning amongst its employees. Further, in computing the capital gains arising to the assessee on the sale or transfer of a capital asset acquired by him from abroad on deferred payment terms or against a foreign loan, the additional rupee liability incurred by him in repaying the instalments of the cost or the foreign loan, as the case may be, after the date of devaluation of the rupee, will be added to the original actual cost of the asset. The proposed section also secures that where there is a decrease in the rupee liability of the assessee in respect of assets acquired by him from abroad, due to a change in the exchange value of the rupee, the original actual cost of the asset will be correspondingly reduced.

The additional rupee liability incurred on imported capital assets or, as the case may be, any decrease in such liability, in the circumstances stated in the earlier paragraph will not, however, be taken into account in computing the actual cost of the asset for the purpose of deduction on account of development rebate.

Clause 18 seeks to amend section 44 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the proposed insertion of new section 43A in the Income-tax Act by clause 17 of the Bill.

Clause 19 seeks to amend section 47 of the Income-tax Act by the insertion of two new clauses, namely, clause (vi) and clause (vii). The effect of the new clause (vi) will be that no capital gain or loss will be computed with reference to the transfer of a capital asset, in a scheme of amalgamation, by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company which is an Indian company. Clause (vii) similarly seeks to secure that no capital gain or loss will be computed with reference to the transfer, by a shareholder, in a scheme of amalgamation, of a share or shares held by him in the amalgamating company, in consideration of the allotment to him of any share or shares in the amalgamated company which is an Indian company.

Clause 20 seeks to amend section 49 of the Income-tax Act. These amendments are consequential to the amendment proposed to be made in section 47 of the Income-tax Act by clause 19 of the Bill. The amendment made by sub-clause (i)(a) seeks to secure that where, in a scheme of amalgamation, any capital asset is transferred by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company which is an Indian company, the cost of acquisition to the amalgamated company of the assets so transferred shall be deemed to be the cost for which these assets were acquired by the amalgamating company.

The amendment made by sub-clause (i) (b) is of a consequential nature.

The amendment made by sub-clause (ii) seeks to secure that where the capital asset, being a share or shares in an amalgamated company which is an Indian company, became the property of the assessee in consideration of the transfer of a share or shares held by him in the amalgamating company, in a scheme of amalgamation, the cost of acquisition to him of the shares in the amalgamated company shall be taken to be the cost of acquisition to him of the share or shares in the amalgamating company.

Clause 21 seeks to amend section 55 of the Income-tax Act. These amendments are consequential to the amendments proposed to be made in section 49 by clause 20 of he Bill.

Clause 22 seeks to amend section 72 of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (*i*) seeks to add a proviso to sub-section (1) of section 72. This enables the carry-forward and set off of any loss sustained in the business of an industrial undertaking carried on by the assessee in India, which after its discontinuance in the circumstances specified in section 33B (proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act by clause 11 of the Bill) is re-

established, reconstructed or revived by the assessee within the three-year period referred to in that section. Such loss will be carried forward to the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the business is so re-established, reconstructed or revived, and set off against the profits and gains of the assessee from that business or any other business carried on by him in that year and so on for a period of seven years next following, subject to the condition that the re-established, reconstructed or revived business continues to be carried on by the assessee.

Sub-clause (*ii*) seeks to amend sub-section (3) of section 72. This amendment is consequential to the amendment proposed to be made by sub-clause (i) above.

Clause 23 seeks to introduce, with effect from 1st April, 1966, a new section 80F in Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act. The effect of the proposed section 80F will be that in the case of a resident individual, who is a citizen of India, and who receives remuneration from any foreign university or other educational institution or such other foreign association or body as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, for rendering service outside India as a professor, teacher or research worker in such university, institution, association or body, a deduction will be allowed in an amount equal to fifty per cent. of such remuneration in computing his total income. However, if the individual renders continuous service outside India in such university, institution, association or body for a period exceeding 36 months, he will not be entitled to the above-mentioned deduction in respect of his foreign remuneration for such service relating to any period after the expiry of the aforesaid 36 months.

Clause 24 seeks to amend section 84 of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (*a*) seeks to substitute, with retrospective effect, sub-section (1) of that section. The effect of the substituted sub-section will be that the 'tax holiday' under section 84 of the Income-tax Act, in the case of newly established industrial undertakings and hotels (owned by companies), on the profits and gains up to six per cent. per annum of the average capital employed in the undertaking or the hotel, will be extended to profits and gains derived by an Indian company from the plying of ships.

Sub-clause (*b*)(*i*) seeks to substitute, retrospectively, clause (iii) of sub-section (2) of section 84 of the Income-tax Act. The effect of the substituted provision will be that an industrial undertaking operating a cold storage plant in India will also be entitled to the 'tax holiday' under section 84.

The amendment proposed to be made by sub-clause (b)(ii) is consequential to the amendment proposed to be made by sub-clause (b)(i).

Sub-clause (*b*)(*iii*) seeks to insert a proviso to sub-section (2) of section 84. The effect of the proviso will be that an industrial undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any

such industrial undertaking as is referred to in the proposed section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section, will not be disentitled to the 'tax holiday' under section 84 by reason merely of the fact that such undertaking is formed by the splitting up, or reconstruction of a business, which was formerly in existence.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to substitute sub-section (3) of section 84 by a new sub-section. The sub-section as substituted omits the existing condition that the hotel building should be owned by the Indian company in order to be eligible for the 'tax holiday' concession. Further, an Indian company running the business of a hotel will be eligible for the 'tax holiday' even in a case where the hotel premises were, before their transfer to the company, used for any purpose other than as premises for running a hotel.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to insert a new sub-section (3A) in section 84. The proposed sub-section lays down various conditions which have to be fulfilled before the profits and gains derived by an Indian company from the plying of a ship or ships can qualify for the tax concession under this section. These conditions are that—

(a) the ship should be owned by an Indian company and wholly used by it for the purposes of its business;

(b) the ship, previous to the date of its acquisition by the Indian company, should not have been owned and used in Indian territorial waters by a person resident in India; and

(c) the ship should have been brought into use by the Indian company at any time within a period of twenty-three years next following 1st April, 1948.

The amendment proposed to be made by sub-clause (e) is consequential to the amendment proposed to be made by sub-clause (a) of this clause.

The amendment proposed to be made by sub-clause (f) is consequential to the amendment proposed to be made by sub-clause (b)(i) of this clause.

The amendment proposed to be made by sub-clause (g) is of a drafting nature.

Sub-clause (h) seeks to insert a new sub-section, namely, sub-section (9) in section 84. The proposed sub-section seeks to provide that in relation to a ship, the provisions of section 84 shall apply to the assessment for the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the ship is brought into use by the Indian company and the four assessment years next following.

Clause 25 seeks to amend section 85 of the Income-tax Act with retrospective effect. This amendment is consequential to the extension of the 'tax holiday' provisions of section 84 of the Income-tax Act to profits and gains derived from the plying of a ship, by clause

24 of the Bill. The effect of this amendment will be that dividends from an Indian company which are attributable to its profits and gains derived from the plying of a ship, which are exempt from tax under the provisions of section 84, will be exempt from tax in the hands of the shareholders.

Clause 26 seeks to amend section 88 of the Income-tax Act. The effect of this amendment will be that donations to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund will be eligible for rebate of tax without the operation of the ordinary ceiling limit over the qualifying amount, applicable to other charitable donations, namely, ten per cent. of the total income of the donor or Rs. 2 lakhs, whichever is less.

Clause 27 seeks to make certain amendments in Chapter XIII of the Income-tax Act with a view to facilitating the organisation of work in the Income-tax Department on functional basis.

Sub-clause (1) seeks to substitute a new sub-section for the existing sub-section (2) of section 121 of the Income-tax Act. The new sub-section (2) empowers the Board, by general or special order in writing, to distribute and allocate the work on functional basis among two or more Commissioners of Income-tax having concurrent jurisdiction over the same area or the same persons or classes of persons or the same incomes or classes of income or the same cases or classes of cases.

Sub-clause (2) seeks to substitute a new section for section 123 of the Income-tax Act. Under section 123 as substituted, it will be open to the Commissioner, by general or special order in writing, to distribute and allocate the work on functional basis among two or more Inspecting Assistant Commissioners having concurrent jurisdiction over the same area or the same persons or classes of persons or the same incomes or classes of income or the same cases or classes of cases.

Sub-clause (3) seeks to amend section 124 of the Income-tax Act. Sub-clause (3)(*i*) seeks to substitute new sub-sections for the existing sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 124. Under sub-sections (1) and (2), as substituted, it will be open to the Commissioner or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner authorised by him in this behalf, by general or special order in writing, to distribute and allocate the work on functional basis amongst two or more Income-tax Officers having concurrent jurisdiction over the same area or the same persons or classes of persons or the same incomes or classes of income or the same cases or classes of cases. The amendment made by sub-clause (3)(ii) is consequential to the proposed insertion of new section 130A in the Income-tax Act by sub-clause (7).

Sub-clause (4) seeks to substitute a new section for section 125 of the Income-tax Act. Under section 125, as substituted, it will be open to the Commissioner of Income-tax to direct, by general or special order, that specific functions vested in the Income-tax Officer by or under the Income-tax Act shall be performed by an Inspector of Income-tax or any member of the

ministerial staff subordinate to the Commissioner or other lower Income-tax authorities, in respect of any specified area, case or class of cases, person or class of persons or class of incomes, subject to such conditions, restrictions or limitations as may be specified by him in the order. However, the Commissioner may not assign to the Inspector of Income-tax or any member of the ministerial staff certain important functions of the Income-tax Officer such as the function of summoning and examining witnesses, making searches and seizures, making of assessments, re-opening of assessments in cases of escapement of income, issue of recovery certificates, distress warrants or garnishee orders, levy of penalty, etc., unless the Board, by general or special order, authorises him to do so.

Sub-clause (5) seeks to substitute a new section for section 127 of the Income-tax Act. Under section 127, as substituted, the Commissioner or the Board may transfer any case from any Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers to any other Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers after following the procedure laid down in this behalf under the existing law. The section further provides that where any case has been so transferred to two or more Income-tax Officers, the Board or the Commissioner or any Inspecting Assistant Commissioner authorised by him in this behalf, may, by general or special order in writing, distribute and allocate the work in such a case on functional basis among the Income-tax Officers to whom the case has been transferred.

Sub-clause (6) seeks to substitute a new section for section 128 of the Income-tax Act. Section 128, as substituted, provides that Inspectors of Income-tax shall perform such functions in the execution of the Income-tax Act as are assigned to them by the Commissioner by an order made under section 125 (1) (b) [as proposed to be substituted by sub-clause (4)] or otherwise or by any other Income-tax authority under whom they are appointed to work.

Sub-clause (7) seeks to insert a new section 130A at the end of Chapter XIII-B of the Income-tax Act. The new section 130A provides that in a case where two or more Income-tax Officers have concurrent jurisdiction over an assessee, the Income-tax Officer to whom a particular function or functions have been assigned by the Board or, as the case may be, the Commissioner or Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, shall be the Income-tax Officer empowered to perform such function or functions in relation to that assessee.

Clause 28 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 138 of the Income-tax Act. Under sub-section (1), as amended, it will be open to the Board or any other Income-tax authority specified by it by a general or special order in this behalf to furnish or cause to be furnished information relating to any assessee in respect of any assessment made under the Income-tax Act (or the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922) to any officer, authority or body performing any functions under any law relating to the imposition of any tax, duty or cess or to dealings in foreign exchange where the Board or other Income-tax authority considers such information necessary for the purpose of enabling

the officer, authority or body to perform his or its functions under that law. It will also be open to the Central Government to notify any officer, authority or body performing functions under any other law, and on such notification, the Board or any other Income-tax authority may furnish or cause to be furnished similar information relating to any assessee to the officer, authority or body so notified.

Clause 29 seeks to amend sub-section (4) of section 172 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the proposed insertion of new clause (37A) in section 2 of the Income-tax Act by clause 4(b) of the Bill.

Clause 30 seeks to make certain amendments in Chapter XVII of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (1) seeks to omit the Explanation to section 193 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the proposed insertion of new clause (37A) in section 2 of the Income-tax Act by clause 4(b) of the Bill.

Sub-clause (2) seeks to insert a new section 194A in the Income-tax Act. Under the proposed section 194A, every person, other than an individual or a Hindu undivided family, who is responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of brokerage or commission, or fees or other remuneration for professional services, or interest, other than 'Interest on securities' will be required to deduct therefrom income-tax at the 'rates in force'. The deduction of tax will have to be made at the time of the credit of such income to the account of, or the payment thereof (by whatever mode) to, the person entitled to receive such income, whichever is earlier. However, deduction of tax will not be required to be made in a case where the person (not being a company or a registered firm) entitled to receive such income furnishes an affidavit (to the person responsible for paying the income) declaring that his total income for the assessment year next following the financial year in which the income is credited or paid will be less than the minimum amount liable to tax in his case. Further, no deduction of tax will be required to be made under the provisions of this section if the income is credited or paid before 1st October, 1967 or if the amount of income credited or paid at any one time does not exceed, in the case of income by way of brokerage or commission, the sum of five hundred rupees, and in any other case, the sum of two hundred rupees.

Sub-clause (3) seeks to replace section 196 of the Income-tax Act by a new section. Under the section as replaced, no deduction of tax will be required to be made by any person from any sums by way of interest on securities or dividends on shares or any other income payable to a corporation established by or under a Central Act which is, under any law for the time being in force, exempt from income-tax on its income, where such corporation is the owner of the securities or shares or has full beneficial interest therein. Under the existing section 196, similar exemption from deduction of tax at source operates in respect of sums payable to the Government or the Reserve Bank of India.

Sub-clause (4) seeks to amend section 197 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the amendment sought to be made by sub-clause (2).

Sub-clause (5) seeks to amend sections 198, 199, 200, 202 and 205 of the Income-tax Act. These amendments are consequential to the amendment sought to be made by sub-clause (2).

Sub-clause (6) seeks to substitute section 203 of the Income-tax Act by a new section. This amendment is consequential to the amendment sought to be made by sub-clause (2).

Sub-clause (7) seeks to amend section 204 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the amendment sought to be made by sub-clause (2).

The effect of the amendments made by sub-clauses (4), (5), (6) and (7) will be that the existing provisions of the law relating to the duties and liabilities of persons responsible for deducting tax at source from payments by way of interest on securities, dividends, etc., as well as the penalties attaching for default in these duties and liabilities, will be made applicable *mutatis mutandis* to persons responsible for deducting tax at source from payments by way of brokerage or commission, fees or remuneration for professional services or interest other than interest on securities, under the new section 194A proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act by sub-clause (2).

Sub-clause (8) seeks to insert a new section 206A in the Income-tax Act. The proposed section 206A seeks to provide that every person responsible for paying any income referred to in section 194A, sought to be inserted in the Income-tax Act by sub-clause (2), shall within thirty days of the end of each financial year, furnish in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner a return showing the name and address of every person who has furnished to him an affidavit under the proviso to the aforesaid section 194A(1), the amount of the income credited or paid during the financial year to each such person, the time or times at which the same was paid or credited, and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

Clause 31 seeks to amend sections 209 and 215 of the Income-tax Act. These amendments are consequential to the proposed insertion of section 194A in the Income-tax Act by clause 30(2) of the Bill.

Clause 32 seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the proposed insertion of new section 43A in the Income-tax Act by clause 17 of the Bill.

Clause 33 seeks to make some further amendments, specified in the Third Schedule, in the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st April, 1968.

Item 1 of the Third Schedule seeks to insert a new clause (29) in section 10 of the Income-tax Act. The new clause seeks to exempt from tax an authority constituted under any law for the time being in force for the marketing of commodities in respect of any income derived by such authority from the letting of godowns or

warehouses for storage, processing or facilitating the marketing of commodities. This provision replaces the existing provision in section 83 of the Income-tax Act which, in consequence, is sought to be omitted from the Income-tax Act by item 14 of this Schedule.

Item 2 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend section 32 of the Income-tax Act.

Clause (*a*) seeks to insert a new clause (v) in sub-section (1) of section 32. The new clause provides for the grant of an 'initial' depreciation allowance, in a sum equal to twenty-five per cent of the actual cost of construction of a new building (the erection of which is completed after 31st March, 1967) to an Indian company, in a case where such building is used by the company as premises for running a hotel, and the hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government. The deduction will be allowed in respect of the previous year in which the erection of the building is completed or, if the building is first put to use in the immediately succeeding previous year, then, in respect of that previous year. The 'initial' depreciation will not be deducted in determining the written down value of the building for the grant of the normal depreciation allowance under section 32(1) (ii); the initial depreciation will, however, be taken into account for the purposes of the other provisions of the Income-tax Act.

Clause (*b*) seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the amendment proposed to be made by clause (a) of this item.

Item 3 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend section 33 of the Income-tax Act.

Clause (*a*) seeks to substitute sub-section (1) of section 33 by a new sub-section. The new sub-section (1) omits references to certain dates of acquisition of a ship or the installation of any machinery or plant, which have no relevance for the assessment year 1968-69 and subsequent assessment years; the provisions of the substituted sub-section have also been re-drafted so as to make them more easily comprehensible. The substantive change in the new sub-section consists in the grant of development rebate at the higher rates applicable to machinery or plant installed in a priority industry, to machinery or plant installed after 31st March, 1967 by an Indian company in premises used by it as a hotel, where the hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government, and to machinery or plant installed by any assessee after the aforesaid date, being an asset representing expenditure of a capital nature on scientific research related to the business carried on by the assessee. The higher rates of development rebate in respect of the machinery or plant mentioned above are thirty-five per cent of the actual cost of the machinery or plant to the assessee, where it is installed before 1st April, 1970 and twenty-five per cent of such cost, where it is installed after 31st March, 1970.

Clause (*b*) seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the proposed substitution of the existing Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act by a new Chapter VIA by item 13

Clause (c) seeks to amend sub-section (6) of section 33. The effect of this amendment will be that the prohibition against the grant of development rebate in respect of machinery or plant installed after 31st March, 1965 in any office premises or in any residential accommodation, including guest houses, will not operate in respect of any machinery or plant installed after 31st March, 1967 by an Indian company carrying on business as a hotelier in premises used by it as a hotel, where the hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government.

Item 4 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 33A of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the substitution of the existing Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act by a new Chapter VIA by item 13.

Item 5 of the Third Schedule seeks to make certain amendments in sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Income-tax Act.

Clause (*i*) seeks to substitute the existing clause (i) of the said sub-section (2) by two new clauses, namely, clause (i) and clause (*ia*). Under the new clause (*i*), capital expenditure on scientific research related to the class of business carried on by the assessee which is incurred before the 1st April, 1967 will be allowed to be deducted over a period of five years, as under the existing law. The new clause (ia) provides that where such expenditure is incurred after the 31st March, 1967, the whole of such expenditure will be allowed as a deduction in the previous year in which such expenditure has been incurred.

The amendments made by clauses (ii) and (iii) are consequential to the amendment made by clause (i).

Item 6 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the substitution of the existing Chapter VIA of the Act by a new Chapter VIA by item 13.

Item 7 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the amendment proposed to be made in section 35 of the Income-tax Act by item 5.

Item 8 of the Third Schedule seeks to substitute a new proviso for the existing proviso to clause (1) of section 43 of the Income-tax Act. Under the proviso as substituted, the 'actual cost' of a motor car, for the purpose of calculating depreciation allowance, will not be limited to Rs. 25,000, as under the existing law, where the motor car is acquired after 31st March, 1967, and is used in a business of running it on hire as a tourist-taxi.

Item 9 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend section 66 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the proposed omission of sections 87, 87A and 88 of the Act by item 15.

Item 10 of the Third Schedule seeks to substitute sub-section (2) of section 71 of the Income-tax Act by two new sub-sections.

The effect of the new sub-section (2) will be that any loss sustained by the assessee under any head of income other than 'Capital gains', which under the existing provisions of the Act cannot be set off against his income chargeable under the head 'Capital gains' except if the assessee so desires, will be set off against his income relating to capital gains from short-term capital assets.

The effect of the new sub-section (3) will be that any loss sustained by the assessee from the transfer of any short-term capital asset, which under the existing provisions of the law cannot be set off against his ordinary income, will be set off against such income. The effect of these two provisions will be that, for the purposes of set off of loss under one head against income under another, capital gains relating to short-term capital assets will be treated on par with ordinary income.

Item 11 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend section 72 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the amendment proposed to be made in section 71 of the Act by item 10.

Item 12 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend section 74 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the amendment proposed to be made in section 71 of the Income-tax Act by item 10.

Item 13 of the Third Schedule seeks to substitute a new Chapter for Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act. The new Chapter VIA seeks, *inter alia*, to replace the existing provisions for grant of full or partial rebate of tax at the average rate of tax or charging of tax at a concessional rate on certain items of income or payments, contained in Chapter VII, Chapter VIII and Chapter XII of the Income-tax Act, by provisions for allowing a straight deduction of the whole or a specified percentage of the amount qualifying for the rebate or concessional rate of tax, in computing the total income. The provisions of sections 80A to 80E of the existing Chapter VIA also find a place in the new Chapter with certain modifications. The new Chapter VIA also incorporates certain new provisions.

New section 80A lays down certain general principles which are relevant for the purposes of the deductions to be allowed in computing the total income under new sections 80C to 80T. In particular, section 80A(2) limits the aggregate of these deductions to the gross total income of the assessee, *i.e.*, the total income as computed under the provisions of the Income-tax Act before making any deduction under Chapter VIA or for annuity deposit under section 280O of that Act and without applying the provisions of section 64 of that Act. Section 80A(3) provides that where a deduction has been allowed under new section 80G or 80H or 80J or 80K or 80L or 80S or 80T in computing the total income of a firm, association of persons or body of individuals, no deduction under the same section shall be allowed in computing the total income of a partner of the firm or a member of the association or body, in relation to his share in the income of the firm, association or body.

New section 80B contains definitions of certain terms used in this Chapter.

New section 80C, relating to deductions in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident fund, etc., corresponds to the existing section 80A of the Income-tax Act, except for certain verbal or drafting changes and an increase in the limits of the amount qualifying for the deduction under that section. The new limits will be 30 per cent. of the gross total income or Rs. 15,000, whichever is less, in the case of an individual, and 30 per cent. of the gross total income or Rs. 30,000, whichever is less, in the case of a Hindu undivided family.

New section 80D, relating to deduction in respect of medical treatment of handicapped dependants, corresponds to the existing section 80B of the Income-tax Act, except for certain verbal or drafting changes.

New section 80E, relating to deduction in respect of payments for securing retirement annuities, corresponds to the existing section 80C of the Income-tax Act, except for certain verbal or drafting changes.

New section 80F provides for the deduction of a specified amount in the computation of the total income in the case of a resident individual who is not a citizen of India, where such individual has incurred out of his income chargeable to tax any expenditure on the full time education of a child of 21 years or under, dependent on him, in a university, college or school or other educational institution outside India. The specified amounts are Rs. 1,500 for each such child subject to a maximum amount of Rs. 3,000 in respect of two or more such children. This provision replaces the existing provision in section 87A of the Income-tax Act which, in consequence, is sought to be omitted by item 15.

New section 80G seeks to replace the existing section 88 of the Income-tax Act. The new section provides for a straight deduction of 50 per cent. of the qualifying amount of donations in computing the total income of all categories of tax payers. In other respects, the provisions of the new section correspond to the provisions of the existing section 88 (as sought to be amended by clause 26 of the Bill), which, in consequence, is sought to be omitted by item 15.

New section 80H provides that in computing the total income of any assessee whose 'gross total income' includes any profits and gains derived from a new industrial undertaking which satisfies all the conditions laid down in that section, a deduction will be allowed of a sum equal to fifty per cent. of the amount of such profits and gains, subject to a monetary ceiling over the deduction, of Rs. 1 lakh. This deduction will be allowed in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles, and the nine assessment years immediately succeeding. The deduction under this section will be available in respect of the profits and gains of a new industrial undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:—

(*i*) it is not formed by the splitting up or reconstruction of a business already in existence;

(*ii*) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of a building, machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(*iii*) it has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles in any part of India at any time within the period of three years next following the 1st April, 1967;

(*iv*) it employs, on every working day throughout the previous year, fifty or more workers in a manufacturing process (whether carried on with or without the aid of power);

(*v*) it employs displaced persons or repatriates or members of the families of displaced persons or repatriates, and the daily average number of such employees, as certified by the prescribed authority, is not less than sixty per cent. of the daily average of all the persons employed in the undertaking throughout the previous year. In computing the daily average number of employees who are displaced persons or repatriates or members of the families of displaced persons or repatriates, any such employee who had completed the age of forty years at the time of his first employment in the undertaking will not be taken into account.

The expressions 'displaced person' and 'repatriate' have been defined in clause (1) and clause (9), respectively, of new section 80B.

The expression 'member of the family' in this section means any member of the family of a person who, before his employment in the undertaking, was dependent on such person.

New section 80I relating to deduction in respect of profits and gains from priority industries in the case of certain companies seeks to replace the existing section 80E of the Income-tax Act. The only change of a substantive character which has been made in the new section consists in the extension of the concession available under the existing section 80E to profits and gains derived from the business of a hotel carried on by an Indian company in a case where such hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government.

New section 80J seeks to replace section 84 of the Income-tax Act as proposed to be amended by clause 24 of the Bill. Under section 80J, where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains from an industrial undertaking or ship or the business of a hotel to which this section applies, the profits and gains of such industrial undertaking or ship or the business of the hotel up to 6 per cent. per annum of the capital employed therein will be allowed as a straight deduction in computing the total income of the assessee. Under the provisions of section 84, such income qualifies for a rebate of tax at the average rate of tax applicable to the total income of the assessee.

Section 80J further provides for the carry-forward of any deficiency in the 'tax holiday' benefit from the assessment year 1967-68 onwards to the subsequent assessment years for being allowed as a straight deduction in computing the total income of the assessee

for such subsequent assessment years. Such carry forward is to be allowed up to the eighth assessment year commencing with the assessment year in which the industrial undertaking started producing articles or operating a cold storage plant or the ship was brought into use by the Indian company for the purpose of its business or, as the case may be, the business of the hotel started functioning. The 'deficiency' in the 'tax holiday' benefit is the amount by which the profits and gains derived from the industrial undertaking or ship or business of the hotel in each year falls short of six per cent. of the capital employed in the business. While the carry-forward and allowance of deficiency is, as stated above, permissible up to the 8th assessment year from the year of commencement of the business, the deduction on account of profits and gains up to 6 per cent. of the capital employed is to be allowed, as under the present law, for a total period of 7 years from the year of commencement of the business in the case of a co-operative society, or 5 years in the case of any other assessee.

In other respects, the provisions of section 80J are, in substance, the same as those of section 84, as proposed to be amended by clause 24 of the Bill.

Where the industrial undertaking which is entitled to the deduction on account of 'tax holiday' under section 80J is entitled also to the deduction under section 80H or section 80I, the deductions under sections 80H and 80I will first be allowed from the profits of the industrial undertaking and the deduction under section 80J will be allowed with reference to the balance of such profits remaining after the deductions under sections 80H and 80I.

Section 84 is, in consequence, proposed to be omitted by item 14.

New section 80K seeks to replace the existing section 85 of the Income-tax Act, whereunder dividends attributable to the 'tax holiday' profits of a company qualify for rebate of tax in the hands of the shareholder of the company. Instead of the rebate of tax allowed on such dividends under section 85 of the Income-tax Act, new section 80K provides that the entire amount of such dividends included in the 'gross total income' of the shareholder will be allowed as a deduction in computing his total income. Section 85 of the Income-tax Act is, in consequence, proposed to be omitted by item 14.

New section 80L provides that where in the case of any assessee, the income by way of dividends included in his gross total income does not exceed five hundred rupees, the entire amount of the income by way of dividends from an Indian company or companies will be allowed as a deduction in computing his total income.

New section 80M seeks to replace section 85A of the Income-tax Act relating to grant of a partial rebate of tax on inter-corporate dividends in the hands of the company receiving the dividends. Under section 80M, where the gross total income of a company includes income by way of dividends received by it from a domestic company, a specified percentage of such dividends will be allowed

as a straight deduction in computing its total income. In the case of a foreign company receiving dividends from a closely-held Indian company which is mainly engaged in a priority industry, the deduction will be of an amount equal to 80 per cent. of such dividends, and 60 per cent. in respect of dividends received by it from any other domestic company or companies. In the case of a domestic company, the deduction will be an amount equal to 60 per cent. of the dividends received by it from any other domestic company or companies.

Where the company receiving the inter-corporate dividends is entitled also to the deduction under section 80K (relating to dividends attributable to 'tax holiday' profits of the company paying the dividends) or under section 80L (relating to deduction of dividends from Indian companies in cases where the total amount of dividends does not exceed Rs. 500), the deduction under section 80M will be allowed with reference to the amount of the dividends as reduced by the deductions under sections 80K and 80L.

Section 85A of the Income-tax Act is, in consequence, proposed to be omitted by item 14.

New section 80N seeks to replace section 85B of the Income-tax Act relating to grant of a partial rebate of tax on dividends received by an Indian company from a foreign company on shares in the foreign company allotted to it in consideration for the supply of technical know-how or technical services under approved agreements. Under section 80N, 60 per cent. of such dividends will be allowed as a straight deduction in computing the total income of the Indian company.

Section 85B of the Income-tax Act is, in consequence, sought to be omitted by item 14.

New section 80O seeks to replace section 85C of the Income-tax Act relating to grant of a partial rebate of tax on income by way of royalties, commission or fees received by an Indian company from a foreign company in consideration for the supply of technical know-how or technical services under approved agreements. Under section 80O, 60 per cent. of such income will be allowed as a straight deduction in computing the total income of the Indian company.

Section 85C of the Income-tax Act is, in consequence, sought to be omitted by item 14.

New section 80P seeks to replace section 81 of the Income-tax Act relating to the grant of a rebate of tax on certain categories of incomes of co-operative societies. Under section 80P, the amount of income which at present qualifies for rebate of tax will be allowed as a straight deduction in computing the total income of the co-operative society. The details of the income qualifying for this concession as well as the conditions under which it so qualifies, under the new section 80P remain the same as under the existing section 81.

Section 81 of the Income-tax Act is, in consequence, sought to be omitted by item 14.

New section 80Q seeks to replace section 82 of the Income-tax Act relating to grant to rebate of tax to a member of a co-operative society in respect of dividends received by him from the society. Under section 80Q, the whole of such dividends will be allowed as a straight deduction in computing the total income of the member of the co-operative society.

Section 82 of the Income-tax Act is, in consequence, sought to be omitted by item 14.

New section 80R replaces section 80F proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act, by clause 23 of the Bill. The provisions of section 80F, as explained in the note on clause 23, remain unchanged.

New section 80S seeks to replace section 112 of the Income-tax Act relating to the charging of tax at a concessional rate on income by way of compensation for the termination of a managing agency, etc., in the case of non-corporate assessees. Under section 80S, 25 per cent. of such income will be allowed as a straight deduction in computing the total income of such assessee, subject to a ceiling limit of Rs. 1 lakh over the amount of the deduction.

Section 112 of the Income-tax Act is, in consequence, sought to be omitted by item 18.

New section 80T seeks to replace section 114 of the Income-tax Act relating to the charging of tax at a concessional rate on income chargeable under the head 'Capital gains' in the case of non-corporate assessees. Under section 80T, a straight deduction will be allowed of a specified proportion of the long-term capital gains (*i.e.* capital gains relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets) included in the gross total income of the assessee in computing his total income. The amount of the deduction will be Rs. 5,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the long-term capital gains exceed Rs. 5,000, where they relate to buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands. The deduction will be Rs. 5,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the long-term capital gains exceed Rs. 5,000, where these relate to any other assets. In a case where the capital gains relate to both categories of capital assets, namely, buildings or lands or any rights therein as well as any other capital assets, the initial amount of Rs. 5,000 will be deducted in the first instance from the long-term capital gains relating to buildings or lands or rights therein; and where such long-term capital gains are less than Rs. 5,000, the balance will be deducted from the long-term capital gains relating to other capital assets, before applying the percentage of 60 to the latter.

In a case where the gross total income including the long-term capital gains does not exceed Rs. 10,000, or where the long-term capital gains do not exceed Rs. 5,000, the whole of the long-term capital gains will be allowed as a straight deduction in computing the total income. The provision for charging a minimum tax at the rate of 15 per cent. of the long-term capital gains in excess of Rs. 5,000, which exists under the present law, will no longer be operative.

Capital gains relating to short-term capital assets, which under the existing section 114 are subjected to tax at the average rate of

tax applicable to the aggregate of the ordinary income and the short-term capital gains, will henceforth be treated on par with ordinary income.

Section 114 of the Income-tax Act is, in consequence, sought to be omitted by item 18.

Item 14 of the Third Schedule seeks to omit sections 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 85A, 85B and 85C of the Income-tax Act. These amendments are consequential to the new provisions proposed to be made in Chapter VIA of the Act by item 13.

Item 15 of the Third Schedule seeks to make certain amendments to Chapter VIII of the Income-tax Act. These amendments are consequential to the new provisions proposed to be made in Chapter VIA by item 13.

Item 16 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend section 104 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the substitution of the existing Chapter VIA of the Act by a new Chapter by item 13.

Item 17 of the Third Schedule seeks to make certain amendments in section 109 of the Income-tax Act. These amendments are either of a drafting nature or are consequential to the substitution of the existing Chapter VIA of the Act by a new Chapter by item 13.

Item 18 of the Third Schedule seeks to make certain amendments in Chapter XII of the Income-tax Act.

Clause (*a*) seeks to omit section 112 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the replacement of the existing section 112 by section 80S in the new Chapter VIA proposed to be substituted for the existing Chapter VIA by item 13.

Clause (*b*) seeks to amend section 112A of the Income-tax Act. These amendments are consequential to the amendments proposed to be made by clause (a) and clause (c).

Clause (c) seeks to omit section 114 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the replacement of the existing section 114 of the Income-tax Act by section 80T in the new Chapter VIA, proposed under item 13.

Item 19 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend sub-section (3) of section 197. This amendment is consequential to the replacement of the existing sections 84 and 85 of the Income-tax Act by sections 80J and 80K, respectively, in the new Chapter VIA, under item 13.

Item 20 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend section 236 of the Income-tax Act. The amendment proposed to be made by clauses (a) and (c) are consequential to the substitution of the existing Chapter VIA of the Act by a new Chapter by item 13.

The amendment proposed to be made by clause (b) is consequential to the replacement of the existing section 88 of the Income-tax Act by the proposed section 80G in new Chapter VIA, under item 13.

Item 21 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend the definition of 'adjusted total income' in section 280B(1) of the Income-tax Act. Under the amended definition, no annuity deposit will be required to be made in respect of the depositor's income arising in a foreign country the laws of which prohibit or restrict the remittance of money to India. This provision will apply for the purpose of computing the annuity deposit to be made during the financial year 1967-68 in relation to income assessable for the assessment year 1968-69, and for the following years.

Item 22 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend section 280X of the Income-tax Act to secure that the penal tax for failure to make the annuity deposit will not be chargeable in a case where (a) the depositor is more than sixty years of age on the last day of the relevant previous year, as against seventy years under the present law; (b) the annuity deposit required to be made does not exceed Rs. 100; or (c) the deficiency in the deposit actually made is not more than ten per cent. of the deposit required to be made, or one hundred rupees, whichever is higher. These provisions will apply in relation to annuity deposit to be made during the financial year 1967-68 in respect of income assessable for the assessment year 1968-69.

Item 23 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend section 295 of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the omission of section 87 of the Act by item 15 and the replacement of section 80A by section 80C in the new Chapter VIA by item 13.

Item 24 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend rule 7 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act. This amendment is consequential to the replacement of section 80A by new section 80C by item 13, and the omission of section 87 by item 15.

Item 25 of the Third Schedule seeks to amend the Fifth Schedule to the Income-tax Act. The amendment is consequential to the proposed amendment of section 33(1) of the Income-tax Act by item 3, and the insertion of a definition of 'priority industry' in the new section 80B(7) of the proposed Chapter VIA under item 13.

Clause 34 seeks to make certain amendments in the Wealth-tax Act, 1957.

Sub-clause (*a*) seeks to insert, retrospectively, a new sub-clause (iia) in clause (h) of section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act. The effect of the new sub-clause (iia) is to empower the Central Government to declare, by general or special order, any corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act as a 'company' for the purposes of the Wealth-tax Act. The object of the proposed amendment is to secure that any statutory corporation which is declared by the Central Government to be a company will be subjected to wealth-tax for assessment years up to and including the assessment year 1959-60 at the lower rate of wealth-tax applicable to companies, and exempted from wealth-tax for subsequent assessment years, in the same manner as companies formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956.

Sub-clauses (*b*) *to* (*g*) seek to amend certain provisions of the Wealth-tax Act relating to jurisdiction of Wealth-tax authorities, to bring these in line with the provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to jurisdiction of Income-tax authorities as proposed to be amended by clause 27 of the Bill, with a view to facilitating the organisation of work in relation to wealth-tax assessments on functional basis.

Sub-clause (*b*) seeks to insert a proviso in section 8 of the Wealth-tax Act. Under the proviso, it will be open to the Commissioner of Wealth-tax or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Wealth-tax authorised by him in this behalf, by general or special order in writing, to distribute and allocate the work on functional basis among two or more Wealth-tax Officers having concurrent jurisdiction in respect of any individual, Hindu undivided family or company.

Sub-clause (*c*) seeks to insert two new sections 8A and 8B in replacement of the existing section 8A of the Wealth-tax Act. Under new section 8A, it will be open to the Commissioner of Wealth-tax to direct, by general or special order, that specific functions vested in the Wealth-tax Officer by or under the Wealth-tax Act shall be performed by an Inspector of Wealth-tax or any member of the ministerial staff subordinate to the Commissioner or other lower Wealth-tax authorities, in respect of any specified area or cases or classes of cases or persons or classes of persons, subject to such conditions. restrictions or limitations as may be specified by him in the order. However, the Commissioner may not assign to the Inspector of Wealth-tax or any member of the ministerial staff certain important functions of the Wealth-tax Officer such as making of assessments, re-opening of assessments in cases of escapement of wealth, levy of penalty, etc. unless the Board, by general or special order in writing, authorises him to do so.

The new section 8B authorises the Commissioner or the Board to transfer any case from any Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers to any other Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers after following the procedure laid down in this behalf under the existing law. The section further provides that where any such case has been transferred to two or more Wealth-tax Officers, the Board or the Commissioner or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner authorised by him in this behalf may, by general or special order in writing, distribute and allocate the work in such case on functional basis among the Wealth-tax Officers to whom the case has been transferred.

Sub-clause (*d*) seeks to amend section 10 of the Wealth-tax Act. Under section 10, as amended, it will be open to the Board to distribute and allocate the work on functional basis to two or more Commissioners of Wealth-tax having concurrent jurisdiction over the same area or persons or classes of persons.

Sub-clause (*e*) seeks to amend section 11 of the Wealth-tax Act. Under section 11, as amended, it will be open to the Commissioner of Wealth-tax, by general or special order in writing, to

distribute and allocate the work on functional basis among two or more Inspecting Assistant. Commissioners of Wealth-tax having concurrent jurisdiction over the same area or persons or classes of persons.

Sub-clause (*f*) seeks to substitute a new section for section 11A of the Wealth-tax Act. The new section 11A provides that an Inspector of Wealth-tax shall perform such functions in the execution of the Wealth-tax Act as are assigned to him by the Commissioner by an order made under section 8A(1) [as proposed to be inserted by sub-clause (c)] or otherwise or by any other Wealth-tax authority under whom he is appointed to work.

Sub-clause (*g*) seeks to insert a new section 11B after section 11A of the Wealth-tax Act. The new section 11B provides, in substance, that in a case where two or more Wealth-tax Officers have concurrent jurisdiction over an assessee, the Wealth-tax Officer to whom a particular function or functions have been assigned by the Board or, as the case may be, the Commissioner or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Wealth-tax shall be the Wealth-tax Officer empowered to perform such function or functions in relation to that assessee.

Clause 35 seeks to make certain amendments in the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

Sub-clauses (*a*) *to* (*f*) seek to amend the provisions in the Gift-tax Act relating to jurisdiction of Gift-tax Officers, with a view to bringing them in line with the provisions in the Income-tax Act in the matter relating to jurisdiction of Income-tax authorities as proposed to be amended by clause 27 of the Bill, for the purpose of facilitating the organisation of work under the Gift-tax Act on functional basis.

Sub-clause (*a*) seeks to insert a proviso in section 7 of the Gift-tax Act. Under the proviso, it will be open to the Commissioner of Gift-tax or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Gift-tax authorised by him in this behalf, by general or special order in writing, to distribute and allocate the work on functional basis amongst two or more Gift-tax Officers having concurrent jurisdiction over the same person.

Sub-clause (*b*) seeks to substitute two new sections 7A and 7B in replacement of the existing section 7A of the Gift-tax Act Under the new section 7A, it will be open to the Commissioner of Gift-tax to direct, by general or special order, that specific functions vested in the Gift-tax Officer by or under the Gift-tax Act shall be performed by an Inspector of Gift-tax or any member of the ministerial staff subordinate to the Commissioner or other lower Gift-tax authorities, in respect of any specified area or cases or class of cases or persons or class of persons, subject to such conditions, restrictions or limitations as may be specified by him in the order. However, the Commissioner may not assign to the Inspector of Gift-tax ro any member of the ministerial staff certain important functions of the Gift-tax Officer such as

making of assessments, reopening of assessments in cases of escapement, levy of penalty, etc., unless the Board, by general or special order, authorises him to do so.

The new section 7B authorises the Commissioner or the Board to transfer any case from any Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers to any other Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers after following the procedure laid down in this behalf under the existing law. The section further provides that where any case has been so transferred to two or more Gift-tax Officers, the Board or the Commissioner or any Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Gift-tax authorised by him in this behalf may, by general or special order in writing, distribute and allocate the work in such case on functional basis among the Gift-tax Officers to whom the case has been transferred.

Sub-clause (*c*) seeks to amend section 9 of the Gift-tax Act. Under section 9, as amended, it will be open to the Board to distribute and allocate the work on functional basis amongst two or more Commissioners of Gift-tax having concurrent jurisdiction over the same area or persons or classes of persons.

Sub-clause (*d*) seeks to amend section 10 of the Gift-tax Act. Under section 10, as amended, it will be open to the Commissioner, by general or special order in writing, to distribute and allocate the work on functional basis among two or more Inspecting Assistant Commissioners of Gift-tax having concurrent jurisdiction over the same area or persons or classes of persons.

Sub-clause (*e*) seeks to substitute a new section 11 for the existing section 11 of the Gift-tax Act. Section 11, as substituted, provides that any Inspector of Gift-tax shall perform such functions in the execution of the Gift-tax Act as are assigned to him by the Commissioner by an order made under new section 7A(1) [proposed to be inserted by sub-clause (b)] or otherwise or by any other Gift-tax authority under whom he is appointed to work.

Sub-clause (*f*) seeks to re-number the existing section 11A as section 11B and to insert a new section 11A in the Gift-tax Act. The new section 11A provides, in substance, that in a case where two or more Gift-tax Officers have concurrent jurisdiction over an assessee, the Gift-tax Officer to whom a particular function or functions have been assigned by the Board or, as the case may be, the Commissioner or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Gift-tax, shall be the Gift-tax Officer empowered to perform such function or functions in relation to that assessee.

Sub-clause (*g*) seeks to amend section 45 of the Gift-tax Act by inserting a new clause (da) in that section. The effect of this amendment will be that no gift-tax will be chargeable on the transfer of assets, in a scheme of amalgamation, by a closely-held company to any Indian company. For the purposes of this provision, the term 'amalgamation' shall have the same meaning as in clause (1A) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, proposed to be inserted by clause 4(a) of the Bill.

Clause 36 seeks to make certain amendments in the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964.

Sub-clause (*a*) seeks to amend section 3(1) of the said Act so as to include an Inspector of Income-tax in the category of Income-tax authorities authorised to perform functions under the said Act.

Sub-clause (*b*) seeks to amend section 18 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act which seeks to apply, for the purposes of that Act, certain provisions of the Income-tax Act. Under the amended section 18, the provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to jurisdiction of Income-tax authorities, as proposed to be amended by clause 27 of the Bill, as well as the provisions of that Act relating to rounding off of income and tax, will be made applicable for the purposes of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act.

Clause 37 seeks to indicate the nature of duty against specified items of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

Clause 38 seeks to levy up to the 31st March, 1968 a special duty of customs.

Clause 39 seeks to provide for levy of regulatory duties of customs up to the 15th May, 1968, on a flexible basis within the specified ceiling rates, for regulating or bringing greater economy in imports.

Clause 40—

Sub-clause (*a*) seeks to raise the rate of duty on coffee;

Sub-clause (*b*) seeks to raise the rates of duty on cigars and cheroots;

Sub-clause (*c*) seeks to raise the rate of duty on motor spirit;

Sub-clause (*d*) seeks to raise the rate of duty on petroleum products, not otherwise specified;

Sub-clause (*e*) seeks to raise the rate of duty on artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials, and articles thereof;

Sub-clause (*f*) seeks to levy excise duty on rubber piping, tubing and belting;

Sub-clause (*g*) seeks to raise the rate of duty on rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn;

Sub-clause (*h*) seeks to raise the rates of duty on cotton twist, yarn and thread, all sorts;

Sub-clause (*i*) seeks to raise the rates of duty on jute manufactures;

Sub-clause (*j*) seeks to raise the rates of duty on aluminium in various forms.

Clause 41 seeks to continue up to the 31st March, 1968 the existing special duties of excise.

Clause 42 *seeks* to provide for levy of regulatory duties of excise up to the 15th May, 1968, on a flexible basis within the specified ceiling rate, for regulating or bringing greater economy in consumption.

Clause 43 seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 with a view to increasing the postage rates for Registered Newspapers and Parcels.

Clause 44 seeks to substitute a new section for the existing section 30 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. The effect of this amendment will be that the Deposit Insurance Corporation will be exempted from tax on its income for a further period of five accounting years from its accounting year commencing on the 1st January, 1967.

Clause 45 seeks to give retrospective effect to certain amendments made in the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 by the Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Act, 1966. The effect of this provision will be that the Unit Trust will not be liable to surtax on its income and, likewise, institutions contributing to the initial capital of the Trust will not be liable to surtax on the income derived by them from the Trust, for the assessment years 1964-65, onwards.

Clause 46 seeks to make a provision for resolving certain difficulties arising in the operation of the voluntary disclosure scheme under section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965.

Sub-clause (*a*) seeks to secure that where the whole or a part of the tax due from a declarant under section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965 has not been paid by him within the specified period of six months from the date of the declaration, the tax so outstanding will be treated as tax due from the declarant under the provisions of the Income-tax Act on the date following the expiry of the said period, and all the provisions of that Act relating to collection and recovery of taxes will apply accordingly. The time-limit for the purpose of initiating proceedings for the recovery of the outstanding tax will be extended in such cases by one year beyond the existing time-limit.

Sub-clause (*b*) seeks to provide that where the tax due under section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965 has been paid by the declarant in full after the expiry of the above-mentioned six-month period or has been recovered from him under the provisions of sub-clause (a) mentioned above, the tax so paid or recovered shall be deemed to be 'tax paid' for the purpose of section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965, and, accordingly, the declarant will be entitled to immunity from being assessed to tax, on the income declared by him, under the provisions of the Income-tax Act.

Clause 47 seeks to repeal sections 2 and 3 of the Finance Act, 1965

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

INCOME-TAX AND OTHER DIRECT TAXES

The provisions contained in clause 27, 34, 35 and 36 of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1967 are designed to facilitate reorganisation of the work in the Income-tax Department on the functional basis with a view to speeding up assessments and expediting collection of revenue and generally increasing the efficiency of the Department. It is proposed to introduce the functional system of working, during the financial year 1967-68, in Income-tax ranges accounting for 50-60 per cent. of the total income-tax revenue. While the re-organisation is not, for the present, expected to entail any increase in the strength of officers and staff in the field offices, it is considered necessary to set up a small unit at headquarters for assisting the field officers in the introduction of the functional system of working. This unit will also devise schemes for introducing simplified procedures in other Income-tax Offices and will further function as a planning cell for the Department. Some expenditure will also be incurred on the hiring of office buildings where necessary, and also on acquiring furniture, including steel almirahs and racks, for centralised record rooms in the Income-tax ranges organised on the functional system.

The expenditure on the setting up of the unit at headquarters as stated above and on hiring of office buildings, acquiring furniture, etc., for the field offices for the financial year 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 2,30,000 as indicated hereinbelow.

		Annual emoluments	Cost during 1967-68 (for 9 months)
A. *Recurring Expenditure*		Rs.	Rs.
I. *Officers*—			
Commissioners of Income-tax	2	2 × 29,700	44,550
Assistant Commissioners	2	2 × 19,350	29,025
Section Officer	1	1 × 6,606	4,955
II. *Staff*—			
Stenographers	4	4 × 4,420	13,260
Assistant	1	1 × 4,420	3,315
Lower Division Clerk	1	1 × 2,550	1,913
			Rs.
III. *Incidental expenses*—			
Incidental expenses including Class IV staff			30,000
IV. *Hiring of buildings*			50,000
			1,77,018
B. *Non-recurring Expenditure*			
Furniture including steel almirahs and racks			50,000
			2,27,018
TOTAL		or say Rs.	2,30,000

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 2(4)(d), clause 24, clause 25, clause 30(6), clause 30(8) and clause 33 read with item 13 of the Third Schedule empower the Board to make rules in relation to the matters specified therein. The matters in respect of which such rules may be made include, *inter alia*, the computation of the amount of any profits and gains derived by an assessee from the export of any goods or merchandise out of India in respect of which he may claim deduction from tax, the computation of capital for the purposes of the 'tax holiday' concession, the particulars to be furnished in the certificate given by the person responsible for deducting tax at source from brokerage, commission, etc., the form of return to be filed by any such person who does not deduct tax at source from brokerage, commission, etc., and the authority for the purpose of certifying the percentage of displaced persons and repatriates employed in an industrial undertaking for the purposes of the deduction under the proposed section 80H under item 13 of the Third Schedule, etc. The matters in respect of which rules may be made are those of procedure and detail. Therefore, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

LOK SABHA

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to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1967-68.

The President has, in pursuance of clauses (1) and (3) of article 117 and clause (1) of article 274 of the Constitution of India, recommended to Lok Sabha, the introduction and consideration of the Bill.

S. L. SHAKDHER,
Secretary.

(*Shri Morarji Desai,*
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister of Finance.)

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1967

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECT TAXES

In the sphere of direct taxes, the Bill, *inter alia,* seeks to prescribe the rates at which income-tax (including surcharges, where applicable) is to be charged on incomes liable to tax for the current assessment year 1967-68, and the rates of annuity deposits for that assessment year, as well as the rates at which annuity deposits are required to be made in relation to current incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1968-69. It also prescribes the rates at which income-tax is to be deducted at source during the current financial year on incomes liable to such deduction under the Income-tax Act, and the rates at which 'advance tax' is to be computed in relation to incomes on which such tax is to be paid during the current financial year. Besides, the Bill proposes to make certain amendments to the Income-tax Act, 1961, and other direct taxes' enactments *viz.*, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958, and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964.

2. The Bill also proposes to make a few amendments to the provisions relating to direct taxes in the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963. Further, it proposes to make a provision which is intended to remove certain difficulties arising in the working of the scheme of voluntary disclosure of income contained in section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965. It also seeks to repeal, with retrospective effect, the provisions contained in the earlier Finance Act of 1967 relating to the rates of income-tax for the assessment year 1967-68 and also the rates of annuity deposits, inasmuch as the rates of income-tax and annuity deposits, proposed to be prescribed by the Bill are sought to be applied, retrospectively, from the commencement of the assessment year 1967-68.

3. The substance of the main provisions in the Bill is explained in the following paragraphs.

INCOME-TAX AND ANNUITY DEPOSITS

1. *Rate structure of income-tax in respect of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year* 1967-68, *and for current incomes subject to deduction of tax at source or payment of 'advance tax'.*

4. *Rates of income-tax for the assessment year* 1967-68: In respect of incomes of all categories of assessees (corporate as well as non-corporate) liable to tax for the current assessment year 1967-68, the rates of income-tax under the Bill are the same as prescribed by the earlier Finance Act of 1967. These rates are the same as provided in the Finance Act, 1966, subject to the modifications made thereto by the earlier Finance Act of this year. The main modification made by the earlier Finance Act of 1967 to the rates of income-tax in the Finance Act, 1966, in relation to the current assessment year 1967-68, was in respect of the rebates of income-tax granted with reference to exports. Having regard to the devaluation of the rupee with effect from the 6th June, 1966, the earlier Finance Act of this year provided that these rebates would be available only with reference to exports or sales to exporters made before the date of the devaluation, and not in relation to exports made during the post-devaluation period. Under the Bill also, the rebates of income-tax in relation to exports or sales to exporters will be available only with reference to exports or sales to exporters made prior to the date of devaluation. These rebates of income-tax, which are available to assessees other than foreign companies, are as follows:—

(i) a rebate of one-tenth of the income-tax attributable to the profits derived by the assessee from the export of any goods or merchandise outside India; and in addition,

(ii) in the case of an assessee who manufactures specified commodities [i.e., commodities listed in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, subject to certain exclusions], a rebate of tax, at the average rate of tax, calculated on 2 per cent of the sale proceeds of such commodities exported by the assessee directly, or sold by him to any other person in India and exported by such other person.

5. The Finance Acts of earlier years, up to and inclusive of the Finance Act of 1966, provided for the levy of tax on "Salary" incomes at the rates prescribed by the Finance Act of the preceding assessment year. Such provision was made to secure that in cases where the assessee had only salary income and had paid income-tax thereon by deduction at source during the relevant financial year at the current rate of income-

tax, no further demand of tax or a refund of tax might be necessitated on applying the higher or lower rates of tax prescribed by the Finance Act of the year in which such income fell due for assessment. Such provision resulted in complications in tax calculations in cases where, besides salary income, the assessee had income from sources other than salary. In such cases, the tax had to be calculated, separately, in respect of the salary income, and the income other than salary, at different rates, and the rebates of tax admissible to the assessee had to be calculated at the average rate of tax arrived at with reference to the aggregate of the two taxes.

These complications have been avoided under the provisions of this Bill as it provides for the levy of tax on the salary as well as non-salary income liable to tax for the assessment year 1967-68, at the same rates of tax. This has been made possible due to the fact that the rates of tax prescribed by the Bill for the assessment year 1967-68 are the same as were prescribed by the Finance Act of 1966 in accordance with which tax was deducted at source during the preceding financial year from salary income liable to tax for the current assessment year.

Rates for deduction of tax at source from current year's salary income and income subject to payment of "advance tax" in the current year; and rates for deduction of tax at source from current incomes other than salaries.

6. As a step towards rationalising our tax system, the principle followed in the Bill in regard to the rates of taxes (and also the new provisions proposed to be made in the Income-tax Act) is that any changes in the rates and also, as far as possible the new provisions in the tax laws, should apply prospectively, only to current incomes which are liable to tax for the succeeding assessment year; and not retrospectively to incomes which arose in the past year. The Bill proposes to provide tax relief in certain directions within the framework of the existing tax structure and, in accordance with the abovementioned principle, these changes have been made applicable only to current incomes which are subject to deduction of tax at source, or in respect of which 'advance tax' is payable by the assessee, during the current financial year. To achieve this purpose, Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill lays down separate rates at which tax is to be deducted at source from "Salaries" and the rates at which "advance tax" payable during the current financial year is to be computed. For the purpose of deduction of tax at source from incomes other than "Salaries', the annual Finance Acts prescribe special rates which are fixed on an *ad hoc* basis. The rates for such deduction during the current financial year have been specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill. The provisions in the Bill in these matters are explained herein below.

7. *Provisions relating to rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and computation of "advance tax" payable during the current financial year*: These rates are basically the same as are applicable for the levy of tax on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1967-68, subject to the undermentioned provisions for granting certain reliefs.

(a) *Non-corporate assessees.*

8. *Allowance for maintenance of dependent parents or grand parents in certain cases*: A resident individual (whether unmarried or married) whose total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000, and who incurs any expenditure towards the maintenance of one or more of his parents or grand parents mainly dependent on him, will be entitled to a fixed allowance of Rs. 400 for the year; tax relief will be calculated on this at the rate of 5 per cent, applicable to the initial slab of income. Thus, the quantum of this tax relief will be Rs. 20. This relief will be available only where the personal income (from all sources) of the dependent parent or grand parent maintained by the individual, does not exceed Rs. 1,000 during the year. The above-mentioned tax relief will be in addition to the tax relief on account of personal allowances otherwise available to the assessee under the current law.

9. In the case of resident individuals with a total income not exceeding Rs. 10,000, the total amount of tax relief on account of personal allowances (including the abovementioned allowance on account of dependent parents or grand parents) under the provisions of the Bill, compares with such tax relief available under the Finance Act of 1966

(and also under the Bill, in respect of income liable to tax for the assessment year 1967-68) as follows:

	Amount of tax relief in the case of resident individuals with total income not exceeding Rs. 10,000 and who maintain a dependent parent or grand parent, under the	
	Finance Act, 1966	Finance (No.2) Bill, 1967.
1.	2.	3.
1. Unmarried individual	Rs. 125 (5% of Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 145 (5% of Rs. 2,900)
2. Married individual with no dependent child	Rs. 200 (5% of Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 220 (5% of Rs. 4,400)
3. Married individual with one dependent child	Rs. 220 (5% of Rs. 4.400)	Rs. 240 (5% of Rs. 4,800)
4. Married individual with two or more dependent children	Rs. 240 (5% of Rs. 4,800)	Rs. 260 (5% of Rs. 5,200)

10. Where the total income of a resident individual maintaining one or more dependent parent or grand parent exceeds Rs. 10,000, the additional tax relief of Rs. 20, referred to in paragraph 8, for the maintenance of a dependent parent or grand parent, will not be available. However, where the total income of such an individual exceeds Rs. 10,000 by a small amount, marginal relief will be available to him by way of limiting his tax liability to the aggregate of (a) the tax which would have been chargeable if his total income had been Rs. 10,000 and (b) 40 per cent of the excess over Rs. 10,000.

11. In the case of a resident indivudual who does not maintain any dependent parent or grand parent or is not entitled to tax relief for maintaining a dependent parent or grand parent (and also in the case of resident Hindu undivided families) the quantum of tax relief on account of personal allowances will be the same as before, *viz.*, the amount shown in column 2 of the table in paragraph 9.

12. *Increase in the ceiling limit of unearned income exempt from unearned income surcharge*: At present, unearned incomes (exclusive of interest on securities and dividends on units of the Unit Trust of India, in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families) upto Rs. 15,000 do not bear the unearned income surcharge. Where unearned income exceeds Rs. 15,000, such income in the slab of Rs. 15,001—50,000 bears surcharge at 20 per cent of the income-tax thereon, and that in the slab over Rs. 50,000, at 25 per cent of the income-tax thereon. With a view to encouraging savings and investments, it is now proposed to increase the limit up to which such unearned incomes do not bear surcharge from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 30,000. Unearned income in the slab of Rs. 30,001—50,000, and in the slab over Rs. 50,000, will continue to bear surcharge at the existing rates of 20 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, of the income-tax thereon.

(b) *Widely-held companies* (i.e., *companies in which the public are substantially interested or wholly owned subsidiaries of such companies*)

13. At present, widely-held companies whose total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000 are chargeable to tax at the concessional rate of 45 per cent of their total income, as against 55 per cent in the case of widely-held companies whose total income exceeds Rs. 25,000. In order to provide an incentive for the growth and development of small and medium scale industries in the sector of widely-held companies, it is proposed to extend the concessional rate of 45 per cent to such companies whose total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000.

14. *Rates for deduction of tax at source in the current financial year from interest on securities, other interest, dividends, fees and other remuneration for professional services, brokerage and commission, etc*: Under the existing law, the incomes subject to deduction of tax at source in the case of resident assessees are only "Salaries", interest on securities and dividends. In order to expedite and improve collection of revenue, it is proposed to extend the requirement of deduction of tax at source on incomes payable to resident assessees, to certain other categories of incomes credited to the account of the recipient or paid to him *after September* 30, 1967, *by organised entities other than individuals and Hindu undivided families*, e.g., by companies, partnership firms, associations

of persons, etc. The income from which tax is to be deducted at source under the new provisions, and the rates at which such deduction is to be made, are shown in the following table.

Nature of income	Rate for deduction of tax at source.
(i) Interest (other than interest on securities) credited to the account of the recipient or paid to him, at any time, in an amount exceeding Rs. 200.	22 per cent.
(ii) Fees or other remuneration for professional services (not being salary income) credited to the account of the recipient or paid to him at any time, in an amount exceeding Rs. 200.	22 per cent.
(iii) Commission or brokerage credited to the account of the recipient or paid to him at any time, in an amount exceeding Rs. 500.	15 per cent.

The rates for deduction of tax at source shown in the above table apply to corporate as well as non-corporate assessees receiving such incomes from organised entities. Where the recipient of the income is not a company, and his income during the relevant year is not likely to exceed the exemption limit for income-tax, it will be open to him to obtain an exemption certificate from the Income-tax Officer in the usual manner, in which case, the income will be paid to him without deduction of tax at source. Alternatively, the recipient (not being a company or a registered firm) may, at his choice, furnish an affidavit to the person responsible for deducting the tax, declaring that his total income assessable for the assessment year next following the financial year in which the income is credited or paid will be less than the minimum liable to income-tax; in that case also, he will be entitled to receive the income without deduction of tax at source.

15. The persons responsible for deducting tax from the above-mentioned incomes payable to resident assessees will be subject to the same obligations in regard to payment of the tax deducted to the credit of Central Government, accounting for it to the Income-tax Officer within the prescribed time, and furnishing a certificate of deduction of tax to the recipient of the income, and the same liabilities for failure to deduct the tax and pay it to the credit of the Central Government, as are cast upon them by the law in regard to deduction of tax at source from salaries, interest on securities, dividends, etc. In a case where the person responsible for deduction of tax from the incomes referred to in the table in paragraph 14 receives an affidavit from the recipient of such income declaring that his total income would be less than the minimum liable to income-tax, the person will be required to furnish a return to the Income-tax Officer within 30 days from the end of the relevant financial year, stating, *inter alia,* the names and addresses of the persons filing such affidavits and the amount of income credited or paid to them during the financial year.

16. In regard to deduction of tax from income by way of interest on securities, and dividends, payable to resident non-corporate assessees and to domestic companies, the rate at which such deduction is to be made during the current financial year is the same as before, namely, 22 per cent.

17. In regard to incomes payable to foreign companies, the rates for deduction of tax at source under the provisions of the Bill are the same as before except on inter-corporate dividends, *i.e.,* dividends received by them from any domestic company. At present, the rate for deduction of tax on dividends received by a foreign company from a closely-held Indian company (*i.e.,* an Indian company in which the public are not substantially interested) mainly engaged in specified priority industries, is 15 per cent of such dividends. Where the dividend has been received by a foreign company from any other domestic company, the rate for deduction of tax therefrom is 25 per cent which is the general rate applicable to inter-corporate dividends received by any company, whether domestic or foreign. These rates of 15 per cent and 25 per cent are derived from the existing provisions of Section 85A of the Income-tax Act, under which inter-corporate dividends are eligible for a partial rebate of tax calculated at the difference between (a) the tax calculated on such dividends

at the average rate of tax on the total income of the recipient company, and (b) the tax calculated on the dividends at the above-mentioned percentage of 15 or 25, as the case may be. In order to simplify the calculation of the tax on inter-corporate dividends, the Bill proposes to introduce a new provision in the Income-tax Act (with effect from the assessment year 1968-69) replacing the existing provision for partial rebate by one of a straight deduction of a specified percentage of the inter-corporate dividend in the computation of the taxable income of the recipient company. Under this provision, a foreign company will be entitled to a deduction of 80 per cent of the amount of dividends received by it from a closely-held Indian company mainly engaged in specified priority industries and 60 per cent of the dividend received by it from any other domestic company. At the current rates of income-tax in the case of foreign companies *viz.*, 70 per cent the deduction of 80 per cent of the intercorporate dividends referred to above will result in a tax liability of 14 per cent (70 per cent of 20 per cent) on the whole of such dividends. In respect of other dividends, the deduction of 60 per cent thereof in the computation of the taxable income of the foreign company will result in a tax liability of 28 per cent (70 per cent of 40 per cent). Accordingly, the Bill provides for the deduction of tax at source from inter-corporate dividends payable to foreign companies in the two cases referred to above at 14 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively.

[Clauses 2 and 4; the First Schedule and Third Schedule, Item 13].

II. ANNUITY DEPOSITS

Annuity deposits in respect of income liable to tax for the current assessment year 1967-68.

18. Under the Bill, the rates of annuity deposits in respect of incomes chargeable to tax for the assessment year 1967-68 are the same as for the assessment year 1966-67. The Bill also does not propose to make any change in the law relating to annuity deposits for the assessment year 1967-68.

Annuity deposits in relation to current incomes liable to tax for the succeeding assessment year, 1968-69.

19. The rates at which annuity deposits are required to be made during the present financial year in relation to current incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1968-69 will be the same as are applicable in relation to the assessment year 1967-68. The Bill, however, proposes to liberalise and simplify the provisions in the Income-tax Act relating to annuity deposits for and from the assessment year 1968-69, as follows:

(i) No annuity deposit will be required to be made with reference to the income arising to a depositor in a foreign country, where the laws of the foreign country prohibit or restrict the remittance of money to India.

(ii) Individuals who are aged more than 60 years on the last day of the financial year or any other accounting year relevant to the assessment year, will not be liable to penal tax (additional income-tax) for the assessment year 1968-69 and subsequent years, for failure to make an annuity deposit or for making a short deposit. It will be entirely optional for them to make any annuity deposit or not. Under the existing law, the age limit in this behalf is 70 years.

(iii) No penal tax will be chargeable in any case for failure to make the deposit where the amount of the deposit required to be made does not exceed Rs. 100. Penal tax will also not be chargeable in any case where the deposit actually made falls short of the deposit required to be made by an amount not exceeding 10 per cent thereof or Rs. 100, whichever of the two amounts is higher.

[Clause 3; the Second Schedule and Third Schedule, Items 21, 22].

III. *Proposed amendments to the Income-tax Act, and amendments to the Wealth-tax Act, Gift-tax Act and Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, regarding connected matters.*

20. The Bill proposes to make several amendments to the Income-tax Act, 1961 and also certain amendments to the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, regarding connected matters. The objects underlying the main amendments to the Income-tax Act are to provide tax incentives for increased savings and investment, development and growth of industry, *inter alia,* for augmenting our

foreign exchange resources and facilitating the rehabilitation of displaced persons and repatriates, and rationalisation and simplification of the provisions of the law relating to the computation of the total income or of the tax due thereon. Some of these provisions seek to grant tax relief in certain directions. A few other provisions relate to miscellaneous matters.

The main features of these provisions are explained herein below.

(a) *Provisions for encouraging savings and investment*

Raising the limit of the maximum amount of personal savings in life insurance, provident funds etc., qualifying for tax relief in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families.

21. At present, the maximum overall amount of savings in the form of life insurance, contributions to Government or recognised provident funds, deposits in a 10-year or 15-year cumulative time deposit account in the Post Office, etc., in the case of individuals is 25 per cent of the total income of the individual or Rs. 12,500, whichever is less. In the case of Hindu undivided families, the maximum amount of savings through life insurance, qualifying for tax relief is 25 per cent. of the total income of the family or Rs. 25,000, whichever is less. In order to encourage savings through these media in larger amounts it is proposed to increase the abovementioned limit of 25 per cent of the total income in the cases of individuals as well as Hindu undivided families, by 5 per cent, to 30 per cent. The alternative monetary limit is also proposed to be raised, in the case of individuals, from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 15,000, and in the case of Hindu undivided families, from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000.

This provision will be effective for and from the assessment year 1968-69.

[Third Schedule, Item 13].

Exemption from tax in respect of dividend income received by any assessee from an Indian company, where the total dividend income of the assessee does not exceed Rs. 500 in the year.

2. With a view to encouraging investment in shares in Indian companies by the middle income group, it is sought to provide that where the total amount of the dividend income of any assessee during the year does not exceed Rs. 500, the whole of the dividend income from Indian companies, included therein, will be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable income of the assessee.

This provision will have effect for the assessment year 1968-69 and subsequent years.

[Third Schedule, Item 13].

(b) *Developmental Incentives*

Continuance of the existing exemption from tax, of income from business of livestock breeding or poultry or dairy farming, beyond the assessment year 1967-68, for an indefinite period.

23. At present, assessees deriving income from the above-mentioned businesses are exempt from tax on such income for three assessment years from 1965-66. This exemption, which is available up to the assessment year 1967-68 only, is proposed to be continued further for an indefinite period, in view of the continuing need of our country for the development and growth of such industries to supplement our food resources.

[Clause 5].

Tax concessions for promoting tourism in the country.

24. It is proposed to provide the following tax concessions to promote tourism in our country in order, *inter alia,* to augment our foreign exchange earnings:—

(i) An Indian company carrying on the business of a hotel will be entitled to a deduction for initial depreciation allowance, in the computation of its business profits, in respect of a hotel building which is owned by it and the erection of which is completed after March 31, 1967. The initial depreciation allowance will be calculated at 25 per cent of the actual cost of erection of the building to the Indian company. The actual cost of the building will not be reduced by the amount of such initial depreciation allowance for the purpose of calculating its written down value on which normal depreciation allowance will be admissible to the company. However, the aggregate of the amount

of depreciation allowances year after year (including the initial depreciation allowance) will be limited to the actual cost of the building.

The above-mentioned initial depreciation allowance will be admissible only where the hotel in respect of which the allowance is claimed is approved for this purpose by the Central Government.

(ii) The business of an Indian company carrying on the business of a hotel approved by the Central Government will be treated as a 'priority industry' for the purposes of the Income-tax Act. Accordingly, new machinery or plant installed by the Indian company in such a hotel after March 31, 1967, will be eligible for deduction on account of development rebate at the higher rate of 35 per cent of the cost thereof, as against the normal rate of development rebate of 20 per cent, in the case of industries other than priority industries.

Further, an Indian company carrying on the business of a hotel approved by the Central Government, will also be entitled to a deduction of 8 per cent of the profits derived by it from the hotel, in the computation of its taxable income. This deduction will be available for and from the assessment year 1968-69.

(iii) The existing condition in the Income-tax Act that in order to be entitled to the 5-year 'tax holiday' concession, the Indian company running the hotel should also be the owner of the hotel premises will be removed with effect from the current assessment year 1967-68. Further, the existing condition (for the grant of the 5-year 'tax holiday' concession to an Indian company running a hotel) that the hotel building should not have been previously used for any other purpose will be replaced, with effect from the current assessment year, by the condition that the building should not have been previously used as a hotel. These changes will facilitate the setting up of new hotels by Indian companies in places of tourist interest in buildings which have been taken by them on hire or on lease or in buildings which have been previously used for residential or other purposes.

(iv) Under the present law, where a motor car has been acquired by an assessee for the purpose of his business after February 28, 1966 at a cost exceeding Rs. 25,000 the excess of the cost over Rs. 25,000 is ignored for the purpose of granting depreciation allowance in respect of the motor car. It is proposed to provide that this provision will not apply in the case of motor cars which are acquired by any assessee after March 31, 1967 and are run on hire for tourists. This provision will have effect for and from the assessment year 1968-69.

[Clause 24 and Third Schedule, Items 2, 3, 8 and 13].

Provisions for encouraging scientific research in our country.

25. Under the present law, the amount of capital expenditure incurred by an assessee for scientific research related to his business is allowed to be amortised against the profits from the business over a period of 5 years, in equal instalments. The assessee is also entitled to a deduction by way of development rebate on new machinery or plant used by him for scientific research in the year in which such assets are installed or first put to use, at the general rate of 20 per cent of the cost thereof.

26. In order to provide further incentives for promotion of scientific research in our country, it is proposed to make the following provisions:

(i) New machinery or plant acquired and installed by an assessee after March 31, 1967 for the purpose of scientific research related to his business will be eligible for development rebate at the higher rate of 35 per cent of the cost thereof, as is applicable under the existing law in respect of new machinery or plant installed in any of the specified priority industries.

(ii) The amount of capital expenditure incurred by an assessee after March 31, 1967 for scientific research related to his business will be allowed to be deducted in full in computing the business profits of the year in which such expenditure is incurred.

The above-mentioned provisions will be effective for and from the assessment year 1968-69.

[Third Schedule, Items 3 and 5].

Provisions for the grant of rehabilitation allowance and certain other tax concessions for facilitating the reconstruction or revival of industrial undertakings whose building,

machinery or plant, etc., have been damaged or destroyed due to natural calamities, civil disturbance, accident fire or explosion or enemy action.

27. It is proposed to make provisions for granting the undermentioned tax concessions for facilitating the reconstruction or revival of the business of an industrial undertaking in India which is discontinued because of extensive damage to or destruction of its buildings, machinery, plant or furniture as a direct result of natural calamities (flood, typhoon, hurricane, cyclone, earthquake, etc.) riot or civil disturbance, accidental fire or explosion or enemy action, whether with or without a declaration of war:—

(i) Where such business is re-established, reconstructed or revived by the assessee within a period of three years from the end of the year in which it was discontinued, he will be entitled to a deduction, by way of 'rehabilitation allowance', in the computation of his profits of the year in which the business is so re-established reconstructed or revived. The 'rehabilitation allowance' will be granted in a sum equal to 60 per cent of 'terminal allowance' admissible to the assessee under section 32(1)(iii) of the Income-tax Act in respect of the damaged or destroyed building, machinery or plant or furniture.

['Terminal allowance' means the deduction allowable in the year in which the building, machinery, plant or furniture used in a business is sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed. The allowance is equal to the net capital loss incurred by the assessee in respect of such assets, *i.e.*, the amount by which the salvage value or the insurance moneys receivable in respect of such assets falls short of their written down value.]

(ii) The unabsorbed business loss of the undertaking which is discontinued in the circumstances stated hereinabove, will be carried forward and allowed to be set off against the profits of the re-established reconstructed or revived business up to a period of eight years as reckoned from the year in which the business was reconstructed, re-established or revived by the assessee.

(iii) The condition that an industrial undertaking will not be eligible for the 'tax holiday' concession under the Income-tax Act if it is formed by the splitting up or reconstruction of a business already in existence, will not apply in the case of an industrial undertaking which was discontinued and is subsequently revived or reconstructed as stated above.

The above-mentioned provisions apply only in the case of an industrial undertaking which manufactures or products articles. The provisions will take effect from the assessment year 1967-68.

[Clauses 11, 22 and 24].

Enlargement of the scope, and liberalisation, of the provisions in the Income-tax Act relating to the 'tax holiday' concession in the case of new industrial undertaking and hotels.

28. The undermentioned changes are proposed to be made in the provisions in the Income-tax Act relating to the 5-year 'tax holiday' in the case of newly set-up industrial undertakings owned by any assessee and hotels owned by Indian companies. (The 'tax holiday' consists of exemption from tax of profits derived from the undertaking or the hotel, up to 6 per cent per annum of the capital employed therein, for five successive years—7 years in the case of a co-operative society—commencing from the year in which the undertaking goes into production or the hotel starts operating):—

(i) Undertakings operating a cold storage plant, and Indian companies deriving profits from a ship (which, before its acquisition by the company, was not used in Indian territorial waters by a person resident in India) will also be eligible for the 'tax holiday'. This provision is proposed to be made effective from the commencement of the Income-tax Act, 1961, *i.e.*, from 1st April, 1962.

(ii) In the case of a hotel run by an Indian company, the condition that the 'tax holiday' will be available only where the hotel building is owned by the company is proposed to be removed with effect from the current assessment year. The further condition that the hotel building should not have been used previously *for any purpose* is sought to be replaced by the condition that the building *should not have been used previously as a hotel.*

(iii) As industrial enterprises are generally not in a position to have adequate profits in the initial years, they are, often, not able to avail, in full, of the benefit of the 'tax holiday'. In order to make the 'tax holiday' concession more meaningful in such

cases, it is proposed to allow a carry-forward of the amount of the 'deficiency' in the profits in relation to the amount of 6 per cent of the capital employed, during each year of the 5-year (in the case of a co-operative society, 7-year) period of the 'tax holiday', to the succeeding year in that period. The amount of the 'deficiency', so carried forward from a year, will be added to the amount of 6 per cent of the capital employed in the succeeding year and the assessee will be entitled to exemption from tax in that year on his or its profits to the extent of the aggregate of such 'deficiency' and the amount of 6 per cent of the capital employed. Where such 'deficiency' is not fully absorbed by the fifth year (seventh year in the case of a co-operative society), *the unabsorbed 'deficiency'* will be carried forward to the succeeding year and in that year, the assessee will be exempt from tax on his profits to the extent of such unabsorbed 'deficiency' and so on, for succeeding years, *up to the eighth* year as reckoned from the year in which the undertaking commenced its operations or the ship was first brought into use.

29. The above-mentioned provision will not apply in the case of a unit where the 5-year or, as the case may be, the 7-year, 'tax holiday' period expired before the current assessment year, 1967-68. Further, any 'deficiency' relating to profits assessable for any assessment year before the assessment year 1967-68 will not be carried forward. To illustrate, where in the case of a company manufacturing certain articles and closing its accounts at the end of the calendar year, the calendar year 1965 (*i.e.*, the 'previous year' relevant to the assessment year 1966-67) was the fifth year from the year in which it commenced manufacture, the company will not be entitled to carry forward any 'deficiency' relating to that year or any earlier year, to the assessment year 1967-68 or any subsequent year. But, in the above example, if the ear 1965 was the fourth year from the year in which the company started manufacture, the company will be entitled to carry forward its 'deficiency', if any, relating to its profits of 1966, which are assessable for the assessment year 1967-68, to the assessment year 1968-69. In so far as such 'deficiency' is not absorbed by the profits assessable for the assessment year 1968-69, the company will be allowed to carry forward the 'unabsorbed deficiency' to the next assessment year and so on, until the assessment year 1970-71, that being the eighth assessment year as reckoned from the assessment year relevant to the accounting year in which the company started manufacture.

The provision in item (iii) above is proposed to be given effect to for and from the assessment year 1968-69.

[Clauses 24 and 25 and Third Schedule, Item 13].

Tax concession to new industrial undertakings mainly employing displaced persons or repatriates.

30. In order to accelerate the pace of rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma, Ceylon, Mozambique and any other foreign country notified by the Central Government, it is proposed to provide a tax concession to newly set up industrial undertakings in India which provide employment, mainly to such displaced persons or repatriates.

The main provisions in the matter are as follows:

(i) Any assessee who derives profits from an industrial undertaking, which satisfies certain conditions; and begins to manufacture or produce articles in any part of India at any time during the 3-year period from April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1970, will be entitled to a deduction, in the computation of his total income, of an amount of 50 per cent. of such profits, subject to a maximum deduction of Rs. 1 lakh. This deduction will be admissible for ten successive assessment years, commencing from the assessment year next following the accounting year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles.

(ii) In order to be eligible for the deduction referred to in (i) above, the industrial undertaking has to satisfy the following conditions:—

(a) It should not be formed by the splitting up or reconstruction of a business already in existence or by the transfer to it of a building, machinery or plant previously used for any purpose.

(b) It should have a minimum number of 50 workers on every working day during the year.

(c) The average number of displaced persons or repatriates (including members of their families) employed by it on each working day during every month in the year should

be not less than 60 per cent. of the corresponding average number of all persons employed in the undertaking. The assessee will be required to produce a certificate in this behalf from the prescribed authority.

31. The terms "displaced person" and "repatriate" have been defined in the relevant provision, *vide* clauses (1) and (9) respectively, of section 80B in the proposed Chapter VI A of the Income-tax Act, appearing in the Third Schedule, in item 13.

The above-mentioned provisions will take effect for and from the assessment year 1968-69.

[Third Schedule, Item 13]

(c) *Measures for rationalisation of certain provisions of the law.*

Provisions for facilitating distribution and allocation of work amongst Income-tax Officers on a functional basis, to expedite assessments and improve collection of revenue.

32. So far, the normal pattern of distribution and allocation of work amongst Income-tax Officers has been to assign to an Income-tax Officer all the functions to be performed in respect of a particular assessee or assessees within his jurisdiction. In view of the position that under this 'unitary' system of working, the Income-tax Officer having jurisdiction in respect of any area or group of assessees has to perform all the functions of an Income-tax Officer in relation to that area or those assessees, such as assessment of the income (including issue of statutory notices and determination of the tax liability), collection and recovery of the tax, and various other miscellaneous functions (*e.g.*, taking proceedings for the demand and collection of 'advance tax', giving effect to appellate orders, etc.), some of these functions do not receive adequate and timely attention. Under this system, the time and energy of experienced and capable Income-tax Officers are also, to some extent, spent on comparatively minor functions, which can well be handled by officers having lesser experience. Some time back, we initiated a pilot project in a few selected Income-tax Ranges to experiment with the 'functional' system of distribution and allocation of work amongst Income-tax Officers. Under the functional system of working, distinctive functions in relation to the same case or group of cases, such as assessment, collection and recovery of taxes, and miscellaneous functions, are assigned to different Income-tax Officers selected for such functions, having regard to their experience, capability, aptitude and other relevant administrative considerations. A recent appraisal of the results of this experiment has shown a marked improvement, as compared with other Income-tax Ranges, in the matter of expeditious disposal of assessments, speedy collection of revenue, as also improvement in public relations, through quick disposal of assessments and claims for refund. The main advantages of the functional system of working are (i) specialisation in functions; (ii) timely attention to, and due concentration on, all important functions, thus avoiding a situation under which the collection and recovery function or issue of refunds due in consequence of appellate orders, etc., may not be promptly attended to; (iii) streamlining the flow of work amongst Income-tax Officers (and also the ministerial staff in Income-tax Offices), to bring about quicker disposal of assessments and other proceedings, whereby the revenue due is collected well in time and the risk of a part of it becoming irrecoverable, through lapse of time, is minimised. Besides, the functional system of working also enables the reduction of work in compilation of tax statistics and maintenance of various registers and records, as these can be compiled and maintained under the functional system, for the Income-tax District or the Income-tax Range as a whole, instead of for each Income-tax Officer, separately, which has to be done under the 'unitary' system.

33. In order to facilitate the allocation and distribution of work amongst Income-tax Officers on the functional basis, it is proposed to make specific provisions in the matter in the Income-tax Act. The substance of the main provisions is as follows:—

(i) Where two or more Income-tax Officers are appointed with reference to the same area or the same assessees, they will have concurrent jurisdiction in respect of that area or those assessees, and will perform such functions in relation to the said area or assessees as the Commissioner, or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax authorised by The Commissioner for this purpose, may specify, in a general or special order in writing, for the allocation and distribution of the work to be performed.

(ii) The existing provision in the Income-tax Act, under which the Board or the Commissioner is empowered to transfer a case from one Income-tax Officer to another, will be enlarged in its scope to enable the transfer of a case from the jurisdiction of one or more Income-tax Officers to the jurisdiction of one or more other Income-tax Officers

Where such transfer is made to two or more Income-tax Officers, they will perform such functions in relation to the case as the Board, or the Commissioner, or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner authorised by the Commissioner for the purpose, may specify, in a general or special order, in writing, for the allocation and distribution of the work.

(iii) To enable the maximum utilisation of the existing man-power resources of the Income-tax Department and to release Income-tax Officers for being deployed on comparatively important functions, the Commissioner will be empowered to assign comparatively simple or minor functions of an Income-tax Officer (such as work relating to "advance tax", collection of tax in simple cases, giving effect to appellate orders, rectification of errors, etc.), to Inspectors or members of the ministerial staff, by issue of a general or special order, *subject to such conditions, restrictions or limitations as may be specified in such order*. Where the Commissioner seeks to assign the more important functions of an Income-tax Officer, such as that of making assessments, re-opening assessments levy of penalties, etc., to lower authorities, *e.g.*, where he seeks to authorise Inspectors of Income-tax to make assessments in small income cases, he will be able to do so only after he has been authorised by the Board in this behalf by a general or special order, in writing.

34. In line with the concept of functional distribution of work amongst Income-tax Officers, it is also proposed to make provisions in the Income-tax Act, enabling the Board to distribute and allocate work on the functional basis amongst two or more Commissioners appointed for the same area or the same assessees, and also enabling the Commissioner, similarly, to allocate and distribute work on the functional basis amongst two or more Inspecting Assistant Commissioners, appointed for the same area or the same assessees.

35. Provisions on the lines stated above are also proposed to be made in the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, as the jurisdiction of tax authorities under these Acts is linked with the jurisdiction exercised by Income-tax authorities under the Income-tax Act.

[Clauses 27, 34, 35 and 36].

Provisions for facilitating amalgamation of uneconomic company units.

36. Under the present law, certain tax liabilities are attracted in the case of a company merging with another company under a scheme of amalgamation and, also, in the cases of the shareholders of the 'amalgamating company' (*i.e.*, the company which merges into another company) who receive shares in the 'amalgamated company' (*i.e.*, the company in which the enterprise of the other company is merged) in lieu of their shareholdings in the amalgamating company. Some of these tax liabilities discourage amalgamations. For the purpose of facilitating the merger of uneconomic company units with other financially sound Indian companies in the interests of increased efficiency and productivity, it is proposed to make the following provisions in the law:

(i) There will be no computation of any 'profits' under section 41(2) of the Income-tax Act in the case of the amalgamating company with reference to the consideration receivable by it in respect of any building, machinery or plant or furniture transferred by it to the amalgamated company. (The 'profit' under section 41(2) of the Income-tax Act is the excess of the sale proceeds or moneys receivable by the assessee in respect of any building, machinery or plant or furniture, over the written down value thereof, to the extent of the depreciation allowance actually granted on such assets.) As a corollary to this, there will also be no computation, in the case of the amalgamating company, of any 'terminal allowance' (*i.e.*, the allowance for the net capital loss, if any, suffered on the transfer of any asset eligible for depreciation) in respect of such assets.

(ii) As a corollary to the provision at (i) above, the actual cost, as also the written down value of the building, machinery, plant or furniture transferred by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company will be taken, in the assessment of the amalgamated company, to be the same as in the case of the amalgamating company. Further, for the purpose of the provision in the Income-tax Act that the aggregate amount of depreciation allowed from year to year in respect of any asset will be limited to its actual cost, the depreciation actually allowed to the amalgamating company on

the assets transferred by it to the amalgamated company will also be taken into account. In other words, when the aggregate of the depreciation allowed to the amalgamating company and the amalgamated company in respect of such assets is equal to the actual cost of the assets in the hands of the amalgamating company, the amalgamated company will not be entitled to any further depreciation on such assets.

(iii) Where the amalgamating company transfers to the amalgamated company any capital assets used by it for scientific research related to its business or for promoting family planning amongst its employees or any capital assets of the nature of patent rights or copyrights, the amalgamated company will be entitled to amortise the capital cost of such assets against its profits, under the existing provisions of the law in this behalf, as if the amalgamation had not taken place.

(iv) No capital gains or loss will be computed in the case of the amalgamating company in respect of any capital assets transferred by it to the amalgamated company.

(v) For the purpose of computing, in the case of the amalgamated company, any capital gains or loss in respect of assets which were transferred to it by the amalgamating comany and are subsequently sold or otherwise transferred by the amalgamated company to any other person, the 'cost of acquisition' of such assets will be taken to be the same as in the hands of the amalgamating company.

(vi) The shareholders in the amalgamating company receiving shares in the amalgamated company in lieu of their original shareholdings will be liable to tax on capital gains only at the stage when they sell or otherwise transfer the shares in the amalgamated company and realise any capital gains thereon. Such capital gains will be computed by taking the 'cost of acquisition' thereof to be the cost of acquisition of the shares in the amalgamating company.

(vii) An amalgamating company which is a closely-held company will not be liable to any gift-tax in respect of the value of the assets transferred by it to the amalgamated company. (Widely-held companies are already exempt from gift-tax under the Gift-tax Act).

The above mentioned provisions will apply only in a case where the amalgamated company is an Indian company. These provisions are sought to be given effect to for and from the assessment year 1967-68.

37. It is also proposed to redraft the definition in the Income-tax Act of the term 'amalgamation' in relation to companies in order to remove doubts in its interpretation and to rationalise it. The new definition clarifies that the term "amalgamation" includes not only the merger of two or more companies to form one company but also the merger of one or more companies with another existing company. The existing definition of the term "amalgamation" provides that shareholders holding not less than nine-tenths in value of the shares in the amalgamating company should become shareholders of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation. This condition excludes from the purview of the term "amalgamation" the case of a merger of a subsidiary company with its parent company. This is because upon such a merger, the above-mentioned condition cannot be satisfied. It is, therefore, proposed to provide that in applying this condition, the shares already held by the amalgamated company or its subsidiaries in the amalgamating company immediately before the amalgamation will not be taken into account.

[Clauses 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, and 35.]

Provision for enabling disclosure of information regarding income-tax assessees to other tax authorities of the Central Government, tax authorities of State Governments or authorities administering the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 1947, *without the requirement of making individual applications for such information.*

38. Section 138(1) of the Income-tax Act enables the disclosure, by the Commissioner of Income-tax, of any information regarding the income-tax assessment of any assessee to any person who makes an application to him in this behalf. (The information so asked for in the application is given where the Commissioner is satisfied that it is in the public interest to furnish it). The requirement under this provision of making applications in individual cases for obtaining information stands in the way of a general exchange of information by the Income-tax Department about tax evaders, with other tax authorities or enforcement authorities functioning under Central Acts or with the tax authorities of the State Governments. Where other tax authorities have no knowledge of a particular income-tax assessee, they are also not in a position to obtain any information from the

Income-tax Department about such assessee because, under the present provisions of section 138(1) of the Income-tax, Act, they can obtain the information only by making an application to the Commissioner of Income-tax for it, identifying the assessee and specifying the particular points on which the information is required by them. It is proposed to make a provision in section 138(1) of the Income-tax Act to remove these difficulties. Under this provision, the Board, or any other Income-tax authority authorised by it in this behalf, will be enabled to dislose information relating to income-tax assessees to authorities functioning under any tax law or to authorities administering the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 or to any other authority functioning under any other law as may be notified by the Central Government, without any application for this purpose from such authorities. The information will be furnished if, in the opinion of the Board or other income-tax authority, the disclosure of information is necessary to enable the authority or authorities mentioned above to perform their functions under the law.

[Clause 28].

Provision to enable corporations, set up under a Central Act and exempt from tax on their income under any law for the time being in force, to receive their income without deduction of tax therefrom at source.

39. The Government and the Reserve Bank of India are entitled, under the existing provisions of section 196 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, to receive interest on securities and dividends on shares, owned and held by them beneficially, without any deduction of tax at source therefrom. It is proposed to extend the scope of this provision to cover corporations which are set up under a Central Act and are exempt from tax on their income under any law for the time being in force (such as the Industrial Development Bank of India). Income other than interest on securities, such as interest on deposits, commission and brokerage, is also proposed to be brought under the purview of the exemption conferred by the above-mentioned provision.

[Clause 30].

(d) *Measures for simplifying tax calculations under the Income-tax Act.*

40. It is proposed to amend or replace some of the existing provisions in the Income-tax Act in order to simplify tax calculations. The provisions which are sought to be replaced are, *inter alia,* those which provide for the grant of tax relief, by way of full or partial rebate of tax, calculated at the average rate of tax applicable to the total income of the assessee, on the incomes or payments qualifying for rebate. Some instances of such incomes are certain incomes of co-operative societies, dividends received by the member of a co-operative society from the society, 'tax holiday', dividends attributable to the 'tax holiday' profits of the company paying the dividends, which enjoy rebate of tax at the full average rate of tax applicable to the total income of the assessee, and inter-corporate dividends, which enjoy a partial rebate of tax in the hands of the company receiving the dividends. Some of the other provisions which are sought to be replaced are those which provide for the levy of tax at a concessional rate of tax, such as capital gains in the case of non-corporate assessees, where the computation of tax is based on various average rates of tax applicable to particular components of the assessee's total income. The calculation of these rebates and reliefs with reference to the average rate of tax applicable to the total income of an assessee inevitably results in complications in calculations, and also makes it difficult for the common tax payer to comprehend his tax liability readily. The provisions which are proposed to be made in replacement of these, seek to allow a deduction, in the computation of the total income of the assessee, of the hole or a specified percentage of the income at present qualifying for rebate of tax. In the case of incomes which are at present chargeable to tax at concessional rates, *e.g.* capital gains and income by way of compensation for termination of managing agency, etc. in the hands of non-corporate assessees, the new provisions seek to allow a deduction in the computation of the total income of the assessees, of a specified percentage of such incomes. Under the new provisions, the incidence of tax has been maintained, to the extent it was possible consistently with the objective of simplification of tax calculations, at, more or less, the same level as under the existing provisions. Some difference in the incidence of tax under the existing and the proposed new provisions is, however, inevitable, because under the scheme of grant of rebate of tax, the incomes qualifying for the rebate form part of the taxable income, whereas under the scheme of straight deduction of the whole or part of such incomes, the deduction has the effect of reducing the assessee's income in the upper-most slabs, which bear tax at high rates.

41. The substance of the proposed provisions as well as some of the more important consequential provisions, is explained in the following paragraphs. These provisions are sought to be given effect to, prospectively, from the assessment year 1968-69 except for the provision mentioned below.

42. *Simplification of the computation of income from self-owned and self-occupied house property*: Under the present law, the income from self-owned and self-occupied house property is calculated with reference to its annual value (in practice, its municipal valuation) as reduced by 50 per cent thereof or Rs. 1,800, whichever is less. The annual value so reduced is further limited to 10 per cent of the total income of the assessee, and any excess over that limit is ignored. The prescription of the above-mentioned limit of 10 per cent of the total income of the assessee gives rise to certain complications in calculations. This is because the total income itself comprises the net assessable income from the self-owned and self-occupied house property, which is to be arrived at by making various deductions from its annual value, referred to above, such as the allowance for repairs at one-sixth of the annual value, and other expenses such as ground rent and interest payable on the mortgage, if any, of the property. In view of this position, the income from self-occupied house property in such cases is computed under a formula derived from an algebraic equation. In recent years, the application of this formula has given rise to certain complications because of introduction of provisions in the Income-tax Act, for the allowance of certain deductions, the amount of which varies with the magnitude of the total income *e.g.*, the deduction of annuity deposit which is calculated at the prescribed rates on the adjusted total income of the assessee, and the deduction of a specified percentage of approved savings qualifying for tax relief.

43. In order to resolve the difficulty mentioned above, it is proposed to provide that the annual value of self-owned and self-occupied house property will be limited to 10 per cent of the assessee's other income (*i.e.* income other than that from the self-owned and self-occupied house property) as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act or for annuity deposit. The deductions admissible under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act, *inter-alia*, comprise the deduction of a specified percentage of the amount of savings through life insurance, Government or recognised provident funds etc. qualifying for tax relief deduction for expenditure incurred by resident individuals or Hindu undivided families on the medical care of handicapped dependants, etc. It is proposed to give effect to the above mentioned provision for and from the assessment year 1967-68.

44. *New provisions for deduction, in the computation of the total income, of the full amount of incomes at present qualifying for rebate of tax*: In the following cases, it is sought to provide for a deduction, in the computation of the total income, of the full amount of income qualifying under the existing law for a rebate of tax:—

(i) Income of an authority constituted under any law for the time being in force for marketing of commodities.

(ii) Incomes derived by co-operative societies, to the extent to which these qualify for rebate of tax at present.

(iii) Dividends received by the member of a co-operative society from the society.

(iv) 'Tax holiday' profits (covering also the element of 'deficiency' or 'unabsorbed deficiency' referred to in paragraph 28 hereinabove) from newly set up industrial undertakings owned by any assessee and hotels and ships owned by Indian companies.

(v) In the case of any shareholder of a company, dividends attributable to the 'tax holiday' profits of the company.

45. *New provisions for deduction, in the computation of the income, of a specified percentage of the incomes or payments qualifying for rebate of tax*: The substance of these provisions is stated below.

46. *Allowance in the case of foreigners resident in India for the full time education of their dependent children abroad*: Under the existisg law, foreigners who are resident in India and incur expenditure for the full time education of their dependent children abroad are entitled to a rebate of tax, calculated at the average rate of tax applicable to their total income, on a sum of Rs. 2,000 per child, upto two children. The amount qualifying for the rebate is limited to 25 per cent of the total income of the assessee.

47. Under the proposed provision, the assessee will be entitled to a deduction, in the computation of his taxable income, of an amount of Rs. 1,500 for each child, upto two children. The maximum amount of the deduction will, thus, be Rs. 3,000.

48. *Tax relief in respect of donations for charitable purposes, etc.*: Under the existing law, companies are entitled to a rebate of tax on the qualifying amount of donations to the National Defence Fund, the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, donations for charitable purposes or for the repair or renovation of temples, mosques, gurdwaras, etc. notified by the Central Government to be of historic, archaeological or artistic importance or to be places of public worship of renown, at the average rate of tax or at the rate of 27·5 per cent, whichever is less. In the case of non-corporate donors also, the rebate of tax on such donations is calculated at the average rate of tax applicable to their total income, subject to a maximum rebate of 50 per cent of the qualifying amount of the donations.

49. Under the proposed new provisions, corporate as well as non-corporate donors will be allowed to deduct 50 per cent of the qualifying amount of the donations in the computation of their total income. The new provision will also apply to donations made by any assessee to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund. Such donations will, as in the case of donations to the National Defence Fund and Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, not be subject to the ceiling limits applicable in the case of donations to institutions set up for charitable purposes, and 50 per cent of the whole of such donations will be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable income of the donor.

50. *Inter-corporate dividends,* i.e. *dividends received by any company from a domestic company*: Under the existing law, inter-corporate dividends are eligible for a partial rebate of tax. The amount of such rebate is equal to the difference between (a) the tax calculated on the inter-corporate dividends at the average rate of tax applicable to the total income of the recipient company and (b) the tax calculated on the dividends at 25 per cent thereof (15 per cent, where the recipient of the dividend is a foreign company and the company paying the dividend is a closely-held Indian company, mainly engaged in specified priority industries).

51. The above mentioned provisions are sought to be replaced by provisions for the allowance of a deduction, in the computation of the total income of the company, of an amount calculated at the following percentages of the inter-corporate dividends:

(a) Dividends received by a foreign company from a closely-held Indian company mainly engaged in specified priority industries.	80 per cent of such dividends
(b) Dividends received by a foreign company from any domestic company [other than an Indian company of the type referred to at (a) above] and dividends received by any domestic company from any other domestic company.	60 per cent of such dividends

52. *Dividends received by an Indian company from a foreign company on shares in it allotted to the Indian company in consideration of supply of technical 'know-how' or technical services*: Under the existing law, Indian companies are entitled to a partial rebate of tax on such dividends calculated in the same manner as in the case of inter-corporate dividends referred to above. After allowance of the rebate, the effective rate of tax in the generality of cases, works out to 25 per cent of such dividends.

53. Under the proposed new provision, Indian companies will be allowed a deduction of 60 per cent of such dividends in the computation of their total income.

54. *Royalty, commission, fees, etc. received by an Indian company from a foreign company in consideration of supply to the foreign company of technical 'knok-how' or technical services*: Under the present law, Indian companies are entitled to a partial rebate of tax on such income in the same manner as in respect of dividends received by them from any domestic company. After the grant of such rebate of tax, the effective rate of tax on such income, in the generally of cases, is 25 per cent.

55. Under the new provision, it is proposed to allow a deduction of 60 per cent. of such income in the computation of the total income of the Indian company.

[Clause 6 and the Third Schedule, Items 1 and 13].

Provisions relating to incomes chargeable to tax at present at concessional rates of tax.

56. The existing and the proposed new provisions relating to such incomes are dealt with below.

57. *Income by way of compensation on termination of managing agency etc. in the case of non-corporate assessees*: Under the existing law, the tax payable on the total income including such compensation is the aggregate of—(a) the tax calculated on the assessee's ordinary income (*i.e.*, income other than compensation) at the average rate of tax applicable to such ordinary income; and (b) the tax calculated on the income by way of compensation at the average rate of tax applicable to the aggregate of the assessee's ordinary income and one-third of the amount of such compensation.

58. It is proposed to replace the above-mentioned provision by a provision for the allowance of a deduction, in the computation of the total income of the assessee of an amount equal to 25 per cent of the income by way of compensation, subject to a maximum deduction of Rs. 1,00,000.

[The Third Schedule, Item 13].

59. *Capital gains in the case of non-corporate assessees*:—Under the present law, capital gains are classified, for purposes of tax, into two categories. One of these is 'short-term' capital gains, *i.e.*, capital gains relating to capital assets which were held by the assessee for a period not more than twelve months. The other one is 'long-term' capital gains, *i.e.*, gains relating to capital assets held by the assessee for more than twelve months.

60. *'Short-term' capital gains*: Where the total income includes 'short-term' capital gains, the tax payable on the total income, under the present law, is the aggregate of—(a) tax calculated on the assessee's ordinary income (*i.e.*, income other than capital gains) at the average rate of tax applicable to such income; and (b) tax calculated on the 'short-term' capital gains at the average rate of tax, applicable to the total income (including the 'short-term' capital gains).

61. Thus, under the present law, while the 'short-term' capital gains included in the total income are chargeable to tax at the rates applicable to the total income, the ordinary income of the assessee is chargeable to tax at a concessional rate. The present law also bars the set off of losses relating to 'short-term' capital assets, in a year, against the assessee's ordinary income in that year. Such losses are carried forward to succeeding years and set off against 'short-term' capital gains only.

62. It is now proposed to remove the above-mentioned provisions for charging the ordinary income of an assessee having 'short-term' capital gains, at a concessional rate. The effect of this will be that in such cases, tax will be chargeable on the whole of the total income (including the 'short-term' capital gains) at the appropriate rate of tax applicable to it. As a corollary to this, it is proposed to allow losses relating to 'short-term' capital assets, in a year, to be set off against the assessee's ordinary income in that year.

[The Third Schedule, Items 10, 11, 12 and 18].

63. 'Long-term' capital gains: Such capital gains are again classified into two categories, *viz.*, (a) gains relating to lands or buildings or rights therein and (b) gains relating to other 'long-term' assets.

64. Under the present law, no tax is chargeable on 'long-term' capital gains where the assessee's total income (including such gains) does not exceed Rs. 10,000. Further, where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but the 'long-term' capital gains do not exceed Rs. 5,000, no tax is chargeable on such gains. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 and the 'long-term' capital gains also exceed Rs. 5,000 the excess is chargeable to tax. In such a case, the tax chargeable on the total income under the present law is the aggregate of—

(a) the tax calculated on the total income as reduced by the 'long-term' capital gains, at the average rate of tax applicable to the reduced total income; and

(b) the tax on the chargeable gains (*i.e.*, 'long-term' capital gains reduced by the first Rs. 5000 thereof), calculated—

(i) on the 'chargeable gains' relating to lands or buildings or any rights therein, at three-fourths of the average rate of tax referred to at (a) above; and

(ii) on the 'chargeable gains' relating to other assets at one-half of the average rate of tax referred to at (a) above.

65. The above-mentioned provisions result in considerable complications in tax calculations. In order to simplify the calculations, the following new provisions are proposed to be made:

(1) Where the assessee's income from all sources, including 'long-term' capital gains does not exceed Rs. 10,000, the 'long-term' capital gains will be allowed as a deduction in computing the assessee's total income.

(2) Where the assessee's income from all sources (including the 'long-term' capital gains) exceeds Rs. 10,000, the assessee will be allowed a deduction, in the computation of his total income, of—

(a) in respect of 'long-term' capital gains relating to lands or buildings or any rights therein, the first Rs. 5,000 of such gains plus 40 per cent of the balance, if any;

(b) in respect of 'long-term' capital gains relating to other assets, the first Rs. 5,000 thereof [only in so far as such deduction has not been availed of under (a) above] plus 60 per cent of the balance, if any.

[The Third Schedule, Items 13 and 18].

Ancillary provisions, consequential to the new provisions for deductions, in replacement of the existing provisions for full or partial rebates of tax or levy of tax at concessional rates:

66. Some of the main ancillary provisions referred to above are as follows:—

(i) The total amount of the special deductions admissible to an assessee in the computation of his total income will be limited to the total amount of his income from all sources, as computed before making such deductions.

(ii) Where a firm, association of persons or body of individuals has availed of any such deductions in the computation of its total income, the partners of the firm or members of the association or body will not be entitled to claim the same deduction in respect of their share in the same income. For instance, where a registered firm's total income includes 'long-term' capital gains in respect of which the firm has availed of the deductions mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, the partners of the firm will not be entitled to claim such deduction against their share in the income of the firm, in the computation of their individual taxable income.

(iii) Under the system of grant of rebates of tax, the income qualifying for the rebate forms part of the total income of the assessee. Such income is, therefore, taken into account for various purposes of the Income-tax Act, *e.g.*, for determining whether a 'closely-held' domestic company is mainly engaged in industrial activities, or determining the 'distributable' income of such a company. In order to maintain this position, provisions are proposed to be made to secure that the total income of the assessee, as computed before making the special deductions, will be taken into account for such purposes.

[The Third Schedule, Items 3, 4, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18].

(e) *Provisions for tax relief in certain directions.*

Provisions for granting relief to industry in respect of the additional rupee cost incurred by it, due to devaluation of the rupee, on capital assets imported by it from abroad before the date of devaluation on deferred payment terms or against foreign loans.

67. The former Minister of Finance had announced, in the statement made by him in the Lok Sabha on November 21, 1966, certain measures for providing relief to assessees in respect of the additional rupee cost incurred by them due to devaluation of the rupee on capital assets imported by them from abroad, before the date of devaluation, on deferred payment terms or against foreign loans. The Bill proposes to make necessary provisions in

the Income-tax Act to implement the announcement. The substance of the main provisions proposed to be made in the matter is as follows:—

(i) The original actual cost of machinery or plant and other capital assets eligible for depreciation allowance will be allowed to be written-up in the 'previous year' in which the date of devaluation falls, by the additional rupee cost incurred in respect of such assets due to devaluation, and depreciation allowance, but not development rebate, will be granted with reference to the cost so written-up.

(ii) The original cost of a capital asset used by an assessee for scientific research related to his business, as well as of capital assets used by a corporate assessee for promoting family planning amongst its employees, will also be allowed to be written-up similarly by such additional rupee cost, and amortised against the profits over a period of years, in accordance with the existing provisions in the matter in the Income-tax Act.

(iii) The amount of the capital expenditure incurred by an assessee in acquiring patent rights or copy rights from abroad prior to the date of devaluation will also be allowed to be written-up by the additional rupee liability incurred by the assessee in respect thereof due to devaluation, and the expenditure, so written-up will be allowed to be amortised against profits over a period of years, in accordance with the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act.

(iv) Where a capital asset acquired by an assessee from abroad before the date of devaluation is sold or otherwise transferred by him after the date of devaluation, the capital gains or loss, as the case may be, in respect of such asset will be computed with reference to the original cost of the asset as written-up by the additional rupee cost, if any, incurred by the assessee due to devaluation.

68. It is also proposed to provide that, conversely, where the rupee liability of an assessee in respect of any capital asset referred to hereinabove, imported from a foreign country on deferred payment terms or against foreign loans, is reduced due to an increase in the rate of exchange of the rupee in relation to the currency of the foreign country (say, due to the devaluation of the currency of the foreign country), the original cost of such assets will, for the purpose of grant of depreciation allowance or amortisation against profits, be reduced to the extent of the amount by which the assessee's rupee liability has been brought down.

The above-mentioned provision will have effect for and from the assessment year 1967-68.

[Clause 17].

Tax relief in respect of donations to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund.

69. It is proposed to make a provision to secure that donations made by any assessee to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund qualify for tax relief in his income-tax assessment in the same manner as donations to the National Defence Fund or the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, *i.e.*, without applying any ceilling limit to the amount of such donations qualifying for relief. (The ceiling limit on the amount of donations for charitable purposes, qualifying for tax relief is 10 per cent of the total income of the donor or Rs. 200,000, whichever is less).

70. The above-mentioned provision will be effective for and from the assessment year 1967-68, and will, thus, cover donations made to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund during the preceding financial year or any other accounting year relevant for the current assessment year.

[Clause 26 and Third Schedule, Item 13].

Tax relief in respect of remuneration received from foreign sources by resident individuals of Indian citizenship for serving in foreign universities and other educational institutions as professors, teachers or research workers.

71. At present, Indian professors, teachers or research workers, who work for a short period during a financial year in a foreign university or other educational institution, are liable to Indian tax if they remain 'resident' in India for tax purposes in that year, on the whole of the remuneration received by them from the foreign university, or other educational institution, without any allowance for the expenditure incurred by them out of such remuneration for meeting higher, living costs and other essential expenditure in the foreign country. To relieve this hardship, it is proposed to allow a deduction, in

the computation of their taxable income, of 50 per cent of the remuneration received by them from a university or other educational institution or any approved association or body, established outside India. However, where the Indian professor, teacher or research worker renders continuous service abroad for more than thirty-six months, the remuneration received by him for any period of service after the expiry of the said thirty-six months, will not qualify for the above-mentioned deduction.

It is proposed to give effect to the above-mentioned provision for and from the assessment year 1966-67.

[Clause 23 and the Third Schedule, Item 13].

IV. *Amendments to the Wealth-tax Act, the Gift-tax Act and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act.*

72. The proposed amendments to the above-mentioned Acts, in so far as they relate to matters connected with the proposed amendments to the Income-tax Act, have been dealt with under item III, *vide* paragraph 32, relating to provisions for facilitating the distribution of work in the Income-tax Department on the 'functional' basis, and paragraph 36, item (vii), relating to exemption of a closely-held company from gift-tax, when it is amalgamated with an Indian company. The only other amendment proposed to be made to the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 is explained in the following paragraph.

Provisions for taking powers for the Central Government to declare any statutory corporation as a 'company' for the purposes of wealth-tax.

73. For the purposes of income-tax, a statutory corporation *i.e.*, a corporation set-up under any Central, State or Provincial Act, is treated as a "company", where it is declared to be so by the Board under terms of section 2(17)(ii) of the Income-tax Act. There is, however, no such provision in the Wealth-tax Act. In accordance with recent rulings of Courts, a statutory corporation is liable to be assessed to wealth-tax in the status of an individual'. To remove this anomalous position, it is proposed to amend the definition of the term "company" in the Wealth-tax Act to take powers for the Central Government to declare a statutory corporation as a 'company' for the purpose of wealth-tax. This amendment is sought to be given effect to retrospectively from the commencement of the Wealth-tax Act. The effect of the declaration of a statutory corporation as a 'company' under this provision will be that, in common with a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956, the statutory corporation will be liable to wealth-tax for the assessment years upto 1959-60 at the concessional rate of 1/2 per cent of its net wealth, and will be exempt from wealth-tax for subsequent assessment years.

[Clause 34].

V. *Miscellaneous amendments and provisions.*

Extension of the existing 5-year exemption of the Deposit Insurance Corporation from tax on its income, by a further period of five years from the assessment year 1968-69 to 1972-73.

74. The deposit Insurance Corporation, which was established on January 1, 1962, under the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961, and insures deposits in banks up to a certain amount is, at present, exempt from tax, under section 30 of that Act, on its income of the first five accounting years. This exemption expires at the end of the assessment year 1967-68. As the Corporation now intends to extend the area of its insurance coverage and would need to build up adequate reserves for meeting possible risks, it is proposed to extend the period of its exemption from tax on its income, by another five years.

[Clause 44].

Provision for giving retrospective effect to the exemption from surtax, under section 32 of the Unit Trust of India, Act, 1963, of the Unit Trust on its income and of contributories to the Unit Trust on the income derived by them from the Trust.

75. Under section 32 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, as originally enacted, the Trust was exempt from super profits tax in respect of its income and, likewise, the institutions contributing to the initial capital of the Trust (such as the State Bank and its subsidiaries) were exempt from that tax on the income received by them from the

Trust. As super profits tax was replaced with effect from the assessment year 1964-65 by surtax levied under the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act 1964 provision was made in section 32 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 by the Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Act, 1966 (enacted on May 29, 1966), conferring a similar exemption on the Trust and its contributories, from surtax. However, this amendment took effect from June 10, 1966, that being the date of the notification issued by the Central Government under the 'commencement' provision in section 1(2) of the Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Act, 1966. As the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 took effect from 1-4-1964, and the intention has been that the exemption from surtax under section 32 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 should be effective from the first assessment year for which surtax is chargeable, *viz.*, 1964-65, it is proposed to make a provision in the Bill for giving retrospective effect to the above-mentioned amendment from 1st April, 1964.

[Clause 45].

Provision for removing certain difficulties in the operation of the scheme, in section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965, for voluntary declaration of unaccounted income.

76. Section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965, (relating to voluntary disclosure of unaccounted incomes) provided for the levy of income-tax on incomes declared under the scheme during the specified period up to 31-5-1965, at a flat *ad hoc* rate (in general, 60 per cent). Incomes on which income-tax has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the said section 68 are immune from being charged to tax under the provisions of the Income-tax Act. Under the scheme, a declarant who did not pay the tax on the income declared by him at the time of the declaration, was permitted to furnish security (in the form of a bank guarantee, Government securities, assignment of shares in companies or mortgage of any immovable property) for the payment of the tax due from him. Such persons were required to furnish an undertaking to pay the tax within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the declaration. However, in a number of such cases, the tax due has been paid, in full, after the expiry of the above-mentioned time limit of six months. (In the majority of these cases, the delay in payment ranges from 2 days to six months). In certain other cases, a part of the tax is still outstanding (about Rs. 67 lakhs according to present information). In such cases, the provisions of the scheme give rise to the following difficulties:

(a) The scheme does not contain any specific provision for the enforcement of the security furnished by the declarants, for realising the outstanding demand due from them. It does not also enable the Income-tax Department to take proceedings for recovering such demands under the provisions of the Income-tax Act. In the circumstances, the security furnished by the declarants can be enforced only through the process of civil law, which may result in litigation and long delays.

(b) The provisions of section 68 do not state clearly whether, in the event of failure of a declarant to pay the tax within the stipulated period of six months, he would cease to be entitled to immunity from being charged to tax on the income declared by him, under the provisions of the Income-tax Act. Even if it were to be held that in such a case the declarant would not be entitled to the immunity, this would result in hardship to the declarants who have already paid the full amount of the tax due from the within a short from the expiry of the limit of six months. This is because in that case, they will have to pay tax on the disclosed income under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, in addition to the tax paid by them already, which, under section 68 of the Finance Act 1965 cannot be refunded to them.

77. In order to resolve the above-mentioned difficulties, it is proposed to make the following provisions:—

(i) Any amount of tax on the declared income remaining outstanding on the date immediately following the expiry of the above-mentioned period of six months will be deemed to be tax due from the declarant under the provisions of the Income-tax Act and will be recoverable from the declarant in the same manner as any other arrear income-tax demand. Accordingly, the declarant will also be liable to pay simple interest at six per cent per annum, under terms of section 220(2) of the Income-tax Act, for the period of default in the payment of the arrear tax, and also be liable to the imposition of a penalty under section 221 of that Act for continuing default. For the purpose of initiating recovery proceedings in respect of such demands by issue of a certificate to the Tax Recovery Officer, the normal time limit under section 231 of the Income-tax Act, *viz.*, one year from the end of the financial year in which the assessee is deemed

to be in default, will be extended, by one year, to two years. Thus, recovery proceedings in such cases can be commenced at any time up to March 31, 1968.

(ii) The tax paid by or recovered from the declarant in respect of the income declared by him, at any time the expiry of the period of six months stipulated in section 68 of the Finance Act 1965 will be deemed to be tax paid by the declarant in accordance with the said section 68 and thereby, the declarant will be immune from being charged to tax under the provisions of the Income-tax Act in respect of such income.

[Clause 46].

Repeal of the provisions in sections 2 and 3 of the earlier Finance, Act of 1967 relating to rates of income-tax and annuity deposits.

78. As the provisions in the Bill relating to rates of income-tax and annuity deposits seek to replace the corresponding provisions in the earlier Finance Act of 1967, with retrospective effect from April 1, 1967, the said sections 2 and 3 of that Act are proposed to be repealed.

[Clause 47].

CUSTOMS

The proposals include :—

(a) A formal amendment of the first Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act relating to certain items making good an earlier omission to show the nature of the duty against each, which has no revenue implication;

(b) Continuance upto 31st March, 1968, of the special duties of Customs at a flat rate of the 10 per cent. of the duty otherwise payable on the lines of the provisions in section 44 of the Finance Act, 1966. A notification is, however, being issued exempting all imported goods from ths levy so as to maintain the *status quo*;

(c) Continuance upto 15th May, 1968 the enabling provisions for levy of a regulatory duty of Customs similar to the provisions in section 45 of the Finance Act, 1966;

(d) Reduction of export duty on certain categories of jute manufactures to stimulate exports.

(e) Rationalisation and reduction of export duty on tea so as to neutralise the effect of increase in excise duty and to simplify the assessment of duty;

(f) Reduction of export duty on certain category of manganese ore;

(g) Reduction of export duty on Iron ore fines (including blue dust.)

Changes enumerated in sub-paras (d) to (g) are being given effect to by notifications.

The loss in revenue as a result of these proposals is estimated at Rs. 1901 lakhs in one full year. Details of this amount are given in Table I.

Additional revenue amounting to Rs. 733 lakhs is expected from countervailing duties. consequent on the changes in Central Excise Duties. Details of this amount are given in Table II.

There will, thus, be a net reduction in Customs revenue of Rs. 1168 lakhs made up as under:—

	(Rs. lakhs)
Loss due to reduction of export duties	(—)1901
Gain by increase of countervailing duties	(+) 733
Net loss of revenue	(—)1168

TABLE I

EXPORT TARIFF

Sr. No.	Item No. in the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act	Brief description of the goods	Unit	Present effective rate of duty	Proposed effective rate of duty	Estimated gai or loss of re venue in one full year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. lakhs
1	2	Jute manufacturers—	Tonne			
		(1) Hessians (other than carpet backing and jute specialities) . . .		900·00	750·00	(—) 1350
		(2) Carpet backing		900·00	600·00	
		(3) Jute specialities		900·00	600·00	
		(4) Sacking		600·00	450·00	
2	5	Tea	Kg.	Existing specific rates of export duty related to value slabs are being replaced by *advalorem* levies and with a reduction of 24 paise per kilogram so as to neutralise the excise duty increases.		(—) 468
3	7	Manganese Ore having 10% or more but not more than 48% of manganese content.	Tonne	20·00	12·50	(—) 68
4	29	Iron Ore-Fines (including blue dust.)	Tonne	5·00	4·00	(—) 15
					Total :	(—)1901

TABLE II

Major items from which the additional revenue is expected by way of additional (countervailing) duties of customs

Sr. No.	Item(s) in the Customs Tariff Schedule	Brief description of the goods	Additional revenue in one full year.
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1	27(6)	Motor spirit	80
2	47(2)	Artificial silk yarn and thread	500
3	66 66(1)	Aluminium	93
4	87	Artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials	60
		Total :	(+) 733

CENTRAL EXCISE

A—CHANGES PROPOSED BY BILL.

S. No.	Tariff Item	Description	Unit	Rate of duty (Basic) Existing	Rate of duty (Basic) Proposed	Estimated additional revenue during one full year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. lakhs
1	2	Coffee . . .	Quintal	55·0	85·0	102·0

NOTE : The existing special excise duty of 20 per cent of basic duty continues.

S. No.	Tariff Item	Description	Unit	Rate of duty (Basic) Existing	Rate of duty (Basic) Proposed	Estimated additional revenue during one full year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Duty on Robusta or Liberia which is an inferior variety of coffee is being raised from Rs. 41·35 to Rs. 55/- per quintal by modifying the effective rate in the exemption notification.

[Clause 40(a)]

1·0

2 4-II(1) Cigars and cheroots value of which per 100

exceeds Rs.	does not exceed Rs.	Per	Existing Rs.	Proposed
25·00	..	100	20·00	21·00
15·00	25·00	,,	12·00	12·75
5·00	15·00	,,	4·00	4·50
1·25	5·00	,,	1·00	1·20

NOTE:—The existing special excise duty of 33 1/3 per cent of basic duty continues.

Cigars and cheroots the value of which per hundred does not exceed Rs. 2·50 will continue to be exempted.

[Clause 40(b)]

3	6	Motor spirit	Kilolitre	455·0 (Effective rate of duty Rs. 451·05 per Kilolitre).	550·0	1660·00

It is a revenue measure.

[(Clause 40 (c)]

4	11-A	Petroleum products, not otherwise specified.		10% ad valorem	20% ad valorem	200·0

It is a revenue measure.

[Clause 40(d)

5	15-A	Artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials and articles thereof.		20% ad valorem	30% ad valorem	450·0

NOTE:—The existing special excise duty of 20 per cent of basic duty continues.

The duty on this item has remained unchanged since 1961.

Existing concessional rates of duty on synthetic resins and plastic materals which go into the manufacture of certain other excisable goods, such as paints and varnishes, artificial and synthetic yarns remain unchanged.

[(Clause 40(a)]

6	16-A	Rubber products (1) Piping and tubing (including (hoses)		..	15% ad valorem	198·0
		(2) Belting		..	15% ad valorem)	

There is already an excise duty on two rubber products, *viz.* latex foam sponge and tread rubber (camel back) and it is proposed to extend this list by addition of rubber piping, tubing and belting. These products will in addition pay special excise duty at 20 per cent of basic duty like other rubber products.

[Clause 40(f)]

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Description	Unit	Rate of duty: Existing Basic	Existing Special	Existing Total	Proposed Basic	Proposed Special	Proposed Total	Estimated additional revenue during one full year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. lakhs.
7	18	Rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn.	Kg.	12·0	4·0	16·0	45·0	15·0	60·0	2200·0 [Clause 40(g)]
		Effective rates of duty								
		(1) Staple fibre								
		(a) of cellulosic origin	Kg.	0·60	..	0·60	0·60	0·20	0·80	
		(b) all others	Kg.	2·00	1/3 of basic duty.	2·00 + 1/3 of basic duty	12·00	4·00	16·00	
		(2) Spun yarn								
		(a) Staple fibre yarn of more than / or less than (NF counts)								
		(i) 51 ..	Kg.	0·90	..	0·90	1·00	..	1·00	
		(ii) 40 51	,,	0·60	..	0·60	0·90	..	0·90	
		(iii) 34 40	,,	0·45	..	0·45	0·80	..	0·80	
		(iv) 29 34	,,	0·40	..	0·40	0·60	..	0·60	
		(v) 22 29	,,	0.25	..	0.25	0.45	..	0.45	
		(vi) 14 22	,,	0·15	..	0·15	0·30	..	0·30	
		(vii) .. 14	,,	Nil	..	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	
		(b) Yarn spun either wholly out of synthetic staple fibre or partly out of synthetic fibre and partly of natural fibre, the natural fibre content of such yarn being not more than 40 per cent.								
		if the non-cellulosic fibre content of it is—								
		(i) 50% or more	Kg.	3·00	1·00	4·00	10·50	3·50	14·00	
		(ii) less than 50% but more than 10%	,,	2·25	0·75	3·00	6·00	2·00	8·00	
		(iii) 10% or less	,,	1·50	0·50	2·00	4·50	1·50	6·00	
		(3) *Filament yarn*								
		(a) Viscose. of and above / Below								
		(i) .. 75d	Kg.	6·50	1·50	8·00	8·50	2·25	10·75	
		(ii) 75d 100d	,,	4·80	1·50	6·30	5·40	1·50	6·90	
		(iii) 100d 120d	,,	4·25	0·50	4·75	3·75	1·00	4·75	
		(iv) 120d 150d	,,	2·65	..	2·65	3·25	1·00	4·25	
		(v) 150d 350d	,,	2·50	..	2·50	2·80	0·80	3·60	
		(vi) 350d and above but not above 1100d.	,,	2·50	..	2·50			No change.	
		(vii) above 1100d	,,	2·00	..	2·00				
		(b) *Acetate* of and above. / Below								
		(i) .. 75d	,,	6·00	1·50	7·50	8·50	2·25	10·75	
		(ii) 75d 100d	,,	4·50	1·50	6·00	5·40	1·50	6·90	
		(iii) 100d only	,,	4·50	0·50	5·00	3·75	1·00	4·75	
		(iv) above 100d but below 120d.	,,	2·50	0·50	3·00	3·75	1·00	4·75	
		(v) 120d 150d	,,	2·50	..	2·50	3·25	1·00	4·25	
		(vi) 150d 350d	,,	2·50	..	2·50	2·80	0·80	3·60	
		(vii) 350 d and above but not above 1100d	,,	2·50	..	2·50	No change.			
		(viii) above 1100d	,,	2·00	..	2·00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(c) *Other synthetic yarns*									
	of and above	Below								
	(i) ..	30 d	Kg.	9·75	3·25	13·00	12·00	14·00	56·00	
	(ii) 30 d	75 d	,,	9·75	3·25	13·00	27·00	9·00	36·00	
	(iii) 75 d	100 d	,,	8·00 +	1/3 of basic duty	8·00	15·00	5·00	20·00	
	(iv) 100 d only		,,	8·00	Do.	1/3 of basic duty	12·00	4·00	16·00	
	(v) above 100 d but below 150 d.		,,	6·30	2·10	8·40				
	(vi) 150 d and above but not above 750 d		,,	6·30	2·00	8·00			No change	
	(vii) above 750 d		,,	3·00	1·00	4·00				
	(4) *Godetwaste, etc.*									
	(*i*) of cellulosic origin . . .		Kg.	0·60	..	0·60	0·60	0·20	0·80	
	(*ii*) Others		,,	2·00	1/3 of basic duty	2·00 + 1/3 of basic duty.	3·00	1·00	4·00	
	(5) Nylon yarn used in fishing nets and parachute cords.		,,	3·00	1·00	4·00	No change			

It is a revenue measure. There is no change in the present concessional rates of duty on cellulosic or non-cellulosic yarns of deniers normally used in the manufacture of tyre cords, fishing nets and for other industrial purposes.

[Clause 40 (g)]

Sr. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty: Existing Basic	Existing Special	Proposed Basic	Proposed Special	Estimated additional revenue during the full year. Special
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. lakhs
8	18A	Cotton yarn						1080
		(*i*) of counts 29 or more . .	Kg.	1·50	33 1/3% of basic duty	6·50	33 1/3% of basic duty	
		(*ii*) of counts less than 29 . .	Kg.	0·60	20% of basic duty	1·00	20% of basic duty	

Effective rates of yarn duty: Count group Of or more	Less than		Existing Basic In hanks	Existing Basic Others	Existing Special	Proposed In hanks Unsized	Proposed In hanks Sized	Proposed Others Unsized	Proposed Others Sized
			Rs.	Rs.		R.	R.	Rs.	Rs.
51	—	Kg.	0·90	1·25	20% of basic duty	0·90	1·08	1·10	6·20
40	51	,,	0·65	1·00		0·65	0·78	1·10	6·20
34	40	,,	0·40	0·75		0·40	0·48	0·70	2·40
29	34	,,	0·05	0·50		0·05	0·06	0·70	2·40
22	29	,,	Nil	0·40	10% of basic duty	Nil	Nil	0·40	0·44
14	22	,,	Nil	0·25		Nil	Nil	0·25	0·28
6	14	,,	Nil	0·15		Nil	Nil	0·13	0·15
	6	,,	Nil	0·10		Nil	Nil		

Rates of compounded duty		Existing			Proposed
		Basic	Special	Total	
Super Fine	Paise per Sq. metre	10·00	2·00	12·00	22·00
Fine	”	7·50	1·50	9·00	15·00
Medium A	”	6·00	0·60	6·60	6·60
Medium B	”	4·00	0·40	4·40	4·40
Coarse	”	2·00	0·20	2·20	2·20

At present the cumulative incidence of yarn and fabric excise duties on fine and superfine cotton fabrics produced in powerloom sector is low. It is, therefore, proposed to raise excise duty on sized yarn of super fine and fine counts which will be borne by the powerloom fabrics. The existing rates of duty on yarn cleared in the form of hanks (straight or plain reels) mostly used by the handloom sector remain unchanged.

[Clause 40(h)]

Sl. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty (Basic) Existing	Rate of duty (Basic) Proposed	Estimated additional revenue in one full year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. in lakhs
9	22A	Jute manufactures				300·0
		(*i*) Hessians	Tonne	250·0	375·0	
		(*ii*) Others	”	125·0	175·0	

Note : The existing special excise duty of 10 per cent. of basic duty continues.

It is partly a revenue measure and partly to restrain internal consumption.

[Clause 40(1)]

10	27	Aluminium				1098·0
				Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) in any crude form, including ingots, etc. . . .	Tonne	300·0	950·0	
		(*b*) manufacture, namely-plates, sheets, etc, ...	”	500·0	1450·0	
		(*bb*) foils	”	600·0	2000·0	
		(c) pipes and tubes other than extruded pipes and tubes	Tonne	10% ad valorem	20% ad valorem	
		(d) extruded shapes and sections including extruded pipes and tubes.		10% ad valorem	20% ad valorem	

Note:—The existing special excise duty of 20% of basic duty continues.

The duty on this item has remained unchanged since 1960 and the increase has been proposed as a revenue measure.

[Clause 40 (i)]

B—CHANGES PROPOSED BY NOTIFICATION

S. No.	Tariff item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty (Basic) Exisiting	Rate of duty (Basic) Proposed	Estimated additional revenue in one full year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Paise	Paise	Rs. in lakhs
11.	3	Tea				738·0
		Zone				
		I				
		(a) green tea	kg.	10	10	
		(b) others	”	15	25	
		II	”	25	40	
		III	”	30	50	
		IV	”	35	55	
		V	”	45	65	

Note:—The exisiting special excise duty of 20% basic duty continues.

It is partly a revenue measure and partly to restrain internal consumption. These increases will however, not affect teas exported as they are being neutralised by suitable reduction of export duty leviable.

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty Existing B	S	A	Rate of duty Proposed B	S	A	Estimated additional revenue during one year
1	2	3	4	5			6			7
										Rs. in lakhs
12	4II (2)	Cigarettes		Ad Valorem %	%	%	Ad valorem %	%	%	2850·0
	Value per 1000 Exceeds Rs.	Does not exceed Rs.								
	25.00	—		55	11	15	95	19	20	
	7.50	25.00		45	9	7.5	65	13	11	
	—	7.50		30	6	5	35	7	5	

B=Basic excise duty
S=Special excise duty
A=Additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax.

It is a revenue measure.

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty (Basic) Existing	Rate of duty (Basic) Proposed	Estimated additional revenue during one year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Paise	Paise	Rs. in lakhs
13	8	Refined Deisel Oil and Vaporising oil	Kl.	489·0 (Effective rate of duty Rs. 441·05 per kiloliter)	489·0 effective rate of duty Rs. 461·05 per kilo-litre)	700·0
		It is a revenue measure.				
14	19	Cotton fabrics (produced in composite mills)				(—) 300·0
		(a) Cotton fabrics superfine	Sq. metre	80·0	80·0	
		(b) Cotton fabrics fine	,,	60·0	60·0	
		Effective rates of duty				
		(a) Cotton fabrics superfine				
		(i) Grey	,,	22·0	12·0	
		(ii) Bleached/dyed/printed	,,	32·0	22·0	
		(iii) Mercerised, etc.	,,	52·0	42·0	
		(iv) Srink-proofed, etc.	,,	67·0	57·0	
		(b) Cotton fabrics fine				
		(i) Gery	,,	16.0	10·0	
		(ii) Bleached/dyed/printed	,,	26·0	20·0	
		(iii) Mercerised, etc.	,,	46·0	40·0	
		(iv) Shrink-proofed, etc.	,,	61·0	55·0	

The proposal to reduce the rates in respect of superfine and fine varieties of mill-made fabrics is to offset the increases made in the yarn compounded duty for the said varieties. These adjustments ensure that the cumulative incidence of yarn and fabric duty on mill-made fabrics remains unchanged. The duty on grey superfine and fine fabrics of powerloom factories with 50-300 powerlooms is being suitably reduced so that the existing margin of difference in their rates *vis-a-vis* composite mill rates is not lowered.

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty (basic) Existing	Rate of duty (basic) Proposed	Estimated additional revenue in one full year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Rs. in lakhs
15	36	Footwear and parts thereof . .				275
		(1) Footwear . . .		Exempted	10% ad valorem	
		(2) Parts of footwear . . .		Do.	15% ad valorem	

It is proposed to withdraw the exemption from duty granted in February, 1965. Footwear made without the aid of power or in small power-operated establishments will continue to be exempted.

C—Special Excise, Additional Excise (in lieu of Sales-tax) and Regulatory Duties.

Except where already indicated otherwise, there is no change in the existing effective rates of special excise and additional excise (in lieu of sales-tax) duties.

The enabling provision for levy of a regulatory duty of excise similar to the provision in section 49 of the Finance Act, 1966 is being continued. However, the regulatory duty is not being imposed on any commodity for the present.

ABSTRACT—CENTRAL EXCISE

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Tariff Item.	Commodity	Estimated additional revenue in one full year. Basic excise duty	Special excise duty	Additional excise duty (in lieu of sales-tax)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I. Existing Items.				
1	2	Coffee	85	17	..	102
2	3	Tea	615	123	..	738
3	4II(1)	Cigars and Cheroots	1	Negligible	..	1
4	4II(2)	Cigarettes	2090	418	342	2850
5	6	Motor Spirit	1660	..	..	1660
6	8	Refined Diesel Oil and Vaporizing Oil	700	..	..	700
7	11A	Petroleum Products N.O.S. . .	200	..	..	200
8	15A	Artificial or Synthetic resins and plastic materials	375	75	..	450
9	18	Rayon and Synthetic fibres and yarn .	1398	802	..	2200
10	18A	Cotton twist, yarn and thread . .	1330	(—)250	..	1080
11	19	Cotton fabrics	(—)300	..	..	(—)300
12	22A	Jute manufactures . . .	273	27	..	300
13	27	Aluminium . .	915	183		1098
		Total of Sl. Nos. 1 to 13 . .	9342	1395	342	11079

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Estimated additional revenue one full Year			
			Basic excise duty	Special excise duty	Additional excise duty in lieu of Sales Tax	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Paise	Paise	Rs. in lakhs
		II. *New Items or re-imposition.*				
14	16A	Rubber products, namely, piping tubing, belting . .	165	33	..	198
15	36	Footwear and parts . .	275	..	..	275
		Total of Sl. Nos. 14 and 15 . .	440	33	..	473
		Totals of I and II . .	9782	1428	342	11552

SUMMARY

	States' Share	Centre's Share	Total
(a) Basic excise duty . . .	1956	7826	9782
(b) Special excise duty . .	..	1428	1428
(c) Additional excise duty (in lieu of Sales-tax). . .	342	..	342
	2298	9254	11552

THE FINANCE (No. 2) ACT 1967

No. 20 OF 1967

[5th August 1967].

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1967-68.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Eighteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) *Short title and commencement.*—This Act may be called the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 36 and 44 to 46 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1967.

CHAPTER II

INCOME-TAX AND ANNUITY DEPOSITS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1967-68

2.(1) *Income-tax.*—Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and, in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and a special surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated in either case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In making any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967, where the total income of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (31 of 1956) includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated:—

(i) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business; and

(ii) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

(3) In cases to which Chapter XII of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) applies, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter, as the case may be.

(4) (a) In respect of any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967 in the case of an assessee being a domestic company or an assessee other than a company,—

(i) where his total income includes any profits and gains derived from the export (made before the sixth day of June, 1966) of any goods or merchandise out of India, he shall be entitled to a deduction, from the amount of income-tax with which he is chargeable, of an

amount equal to the income-tax calculated at one-tenth of the average rate of income-tax on the amount of such profits and gains included in his total income;

(ii) where he is engaged in the manufacture of any articles in an industry specified in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, (65 of 1951) and has, during the previous year, exported before the sixth day of June, 1966 such articles out of India, he shall be entitled, in addition to the deduction of income-tax referred to in sub-clause (i), to a further deduction, from the amount of income-tax with which he is chargeable for the assessment year, of an amount equal to the income-tax calculated at the average rate of income-tax on an amount equal to two per cent of the sale proceeds receivable by him in respect of such export made before the date aforesaid.

Explanation.—In this sub-clause, the expression "sale proceeds" does not include freight or insurance attributable to the transport of the articles beyond the customs station as defined in the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962).

(iii) where he is engaged in the manufacture of any articles in an industry specified in the said First Schedule and has, during the previous year, sold before the sixth day of June, 1966 such articles to any other person in India who himself has exported them out of India, and evidence is produced before the Income-tax Officer of such articles having been so exported, the assessee shall be entitled to a deduction, from the amount of income-tax with which he is chargeable for the assessment year, of an amount equal to the income-tax calculated at the average rate of income-tax on a sum equal to two per cent of the sale proceeds receivable by him from the exporter in respect of such articles sold to the exporter before the date aforesaid.

(b) The aggregate amount of the deductions under this sub-section shall in no case exceed the amount of income-tax otherwise payable by the assessee.

(c) Nothing contained in sub-clause (ii) or sub-clause (iii) of clause (a) shall apply in relation to—

(1) fuels,
(2) fertilisers,
(3) photographic raw film and paper,
(4) textiles (including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed) made wholly or in part of jute, including jute twine and rope,
(5) newsprint,
(6) pulp—wood pulp, mechanical, chemical, including dissolving pulp,
(7) sugar,
(8) vegetable oils and vanaspati,
(9) cement and gypsum products,
(10) arms and ammunition, and
(11) cigarettes,

respectively, specified in items 2, 18, 20, 23(2), 24(2), 24(5), 25, 28, 35, 37 and 38 of the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951).

(d) The amount of any profits and gains derived from the export of any goods or merchandise out of India in respect of which deduction of income-tax is admissible under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) shall be computed in accordance with the rules made by the Board in this behalf.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194-A and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(6) In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which

the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule.

(7) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act;

(c) "earned income" means any income of an assessee who is an individual, or a Hindu undivided family, or an unregistered firm [not being an unregistered firm assessed under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act] or an association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, not being—

(A) a company, or

(B) a local authority, or

(C) a registered firm, or

(D) an unregistered firm assessed under clause (b) of the said section 183—

(i) which is chargeable under the head "Salaries"; or

(ii) which is chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" where the business or profession is carried on by the assessee or, in the case of a firm, where the assessee is a partner actively engaged in the conduct of the business or profession; or

(iii) which is chargeable under the head "Income from other sources" if it is immediately derived from personal exertion or represents a pension or superannuation or other allowance given to the assessee in respect of the past services of any deceased person, or which is chargeable under that head under clause (ia) of sub-section (2) of section 56 of the Income-tax Act, and

includes any such income which, though it is the income of another person, is included in the assessee's total income under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, but does not include any such income on which income-tax is not payable under clause (iii) or clause (v) of section 86 of that Act or which is exempted from tax under a notification issued under section 60 or section 60A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, [11 of 1922] as continued in force by clause (1) of sub-section (2) of section 297 of the Income-tax Act;

(d) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty one per cent of such total income;

(e) "tax free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(f) "unearned income" means income which is not "earned income";

(g) all other words and expressions used in this section and the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

3. (1) **Annuity deposit.**—Save as otherwise provided in Chapter XXIIA of the income-tax Act, annuity deposit for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967 and annuity deposit to be made during the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1967, shall be made by every person to whom the provisions of that Chapter apply, at the rate or rates specified in the Second Schedule.

(2) For the purposes of this section and the Second Schedule, the expressions "adjusted total income", "annuity deposit" and "depositor" have the meanings respectively assigned to them under clauses (1), (5) and (6) of section 280B of the Income-tax Act.

CHAPTER III

AMENDMENTS IN THE INCOME-TAX ACT

4. **Amendment of section 2.**—In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) after clause (1), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(1A) "amalgamation", in relation to companies, means the merger of one or more companies with another company or the merger of two or more companies to form one company (the company or companies which so merge being referred to as the amalgamating company or companies and the company with which they merge or which is formed as a result of the merger, as the amalgamated company) in such a manner that—

(i) all the property of the amalgamating company or companies immediately before the amalgamation becomes the property of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation;

(ii) all the liabilities of the amalgamating company or companies immediately before the amalgamation become the liabilities of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation;

(iii) shareholders holding not less than nine-tenths in value of the shares in the amalgamating company or companies (other than shares already held therein immediately before the amalgamation by, or by a nominee for, the amalgamated company or its subsidiary) become shareholders of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation, otherwise than as a result of the acquisition of the property of one company by another company pursuant to the purchase of such property by the other company or as a result of the distribution of such property to the other company after the winding up of the first mentioned company';

(b) after clause (37), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(37A) "rate or rates in force" or "rates in force", in relation to an assessment year or financial year, mean—

(i) for the purposes of calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132, or computing the income-tax chargeable under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 or deducting income-tax under section 192 from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or computation of the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C, the rate or rates of income-tax specified in this behalf in the Finance Act of the relevant year;

(ii) for the purposes of deduction of tax under sections 193, 194, 194A and 195, the rate or rates of income-tax specified in this behalf in the Finance Act of the relevant year;';

(c) in clause (42A), in clause (i) of the *Explanation*,—

(i) in sub-clause (b), for the words, brackets and figures "clauses (i) to (iii)", the words, brackets and figure "sub-section (1)" shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-clause (b), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(c) in the case of a capital asset being a share or shares in an Indian company, which becomes the property of the assessee in consideration of a transfer referred to in clause (vii) of section 47, there shall be included the period for

which the share or shares in the amalgamating company were held by the assessee;".

5. **Amendment of section 10.**—In section 10 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (27), the words, figures and letters "which is assessable for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1965, 1966 or 1967" shall be omitted.

6. **Amendment of section 23.**—In section 23 of the Income-tax Act, in the proviso to sub-section (2), for the words "total income of the owner,", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"total income of the owner (the total income for this purpose being computed without including therein any income from such property and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA or section 280O)".

7. **Amendment of section 29.**—In section 29 of the Income-tax Act, for the words and figures "sections 30 to 3", the words, figures and letter "sections 30 to 43A" shall be substituted.

8. **Amendment of section 32.**—In section 32 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (2) of the *Explanation* to clause (iii) of sub-section (1) after the words "for the time being in force", the following words shall be added, namely:—

"but does not include a transfer, in a scheme of amalgamation of any asset by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company where the amalgamated company is an Indian company".

9. **Amendment of section 33.**—In section 33 of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) Where in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company any ship, machinery or plant in respect of which development rebate has been allowed to the amalgamating company under sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A),—

(a) the amalgamated company shall continue to fulfil the conditions mentioned in sub-section (3) of section 34 in respect of the reserve created by the amalgamating company and in respect of the period within which such ship, machinery or plant shall not be sold or otherwise transferred and in default of any of these conditions, the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 155 shall apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company had it committed the default; and

(b) the balance of development rebate, if any, still outstanding to the amalgamating company in respect of such ship, machinery or plant shall be allowed to the amalgamated company in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2), so, however, that the total period for which the balance of development rebate shall be carried forward in the assessments of the amalgamating company and the amalgamated company shall not exceed the period of eight years specified in sub-section (2) and the amalgamated company shall be treated as the assessee in respect of such ship, machinery or plant for the purposes of this section and section 34.".

10. **Amendment of section 33A.**—In section 33A of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(5) Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company any land in respect of which development allowance has been allowed to the amalgamating company under sub-section (1),—

(a) the amalgamated company shall continue to fulfil the conditions mentioned in sub-section (3) in respect of the reserve created by the amalgamating company and in respect of the period within which such land shall not be sold or otherwise transferred and in default of any of these conditions, the provisions of sub-section (5A) of section 155 shall apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company had it committed the default; and

(b) the balance of development allowance, if any, still outstanding to the amalgamating company in respect of such land shall be allowed to the amalgamated company in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2), so, however, that the toal period for which the balance of development allowance shall

be carried forward in the assessments of the amalgamating company and the amalgamated company shall not exceed the period of eight years specified in sub-section (2) and the amalgamated company shall be treated as the assessee in respect of such land for the purposes of this section.".

11. **Insertion of new section 33B.**—After section 33A of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

'33B. **Rehabilitation allowance.**—Where the business of any industrial undertaking carried on in India is discontinued in any previous year by reason of extensive damage to, or destruction of, any building, machinery, plant or furniture owned by the assessee and used for the purposes of such business as a direct result of—

(i) flood, typhoon, hurricane, cyclone, earthquake or other convulsion of nature; or

(ii) riot or civil disturbance; or

(iii) accidental fire or explosion; or

(iv) action by an enemy or action taken in combating an enemy (whether with or without a declaration of war), and, thereafter, at any time before the expiry of three years from the end of such previous year, the business is re-established, reconstructed or revived by the assessee, he shall, in respect of the previous year in which the business is so re-established, reconstructed or revived, be allowed a deduction of a sum by way of rehabilitation allowance equivalent to sixty per cent. of the amount of the deduction allowable to him under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 32 in respect of the building machinery, plant or furniture so damaged or destroyed.

Explanation.—In this section, "industrial undertaking" means any undertaking which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufactures or processing of goods or in mining.'

12. **Amendment of section 34.**—In section 34 of the Income-tax Act, for the Explanation to clause (i) of sub-section (2), the following Explanation shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—Where a capital asset is transferred—

(i) by a holding company to its subsidiary company or by a subsidiary company to its holding company, or

(ii) by a company to another company in a scheme of amalgamation,

and the conditions specified in clause (iv), or clause (v), or, as the case may be, clause (vi) of section 47 are satisfied, then, in determining the aggregate of all deductions in respect of depreciation under this clause, account shall also be taken of the deductions in respect of depreciation allowed in the case of the company from which the asset has been transferred;".

13. **Amendment of section 35.**—In section 35 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(5) Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company (being an Indian company) any asset representing expenditure of a capital nature on scientific research,—

(i) the amalgamating company shall not be allowed the deduction under clause (ii) or clause (iii) of sub-section (2); and

(ii) the provisions of this section shall, as far as may be, apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company if the latter had not so sold or otherwise transferred the asset.".

14. **Amendment of section 35A.**—In section 35A of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(6) Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers the rights to the amalgamated company (being an Indian company),—

(i) the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) shall not apply in the case of the amalgamating company; and

(ii) the provisions of this section shall as far as may be, apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company if the latter had not so sold or otherwise transferred the rights."

15. **Amendment of section 36.**—In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (ix) of sub-section (1), in the third proviso, for the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (2) of section 35", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (2) and sub-section (5) of section 35" shall be substituted.

16. **Amendment of section 43.**—In section 43 of the Income-tax Act,—

(i) in clause (1), after Explanation 6, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely :—

Explanation 7.—Where, in a scheme or amalgamation, any capital asset is transferred by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company and the amalgamated company is an Indian company, the actual cost of the transferred capital asset to the amalgamated company shall be taken to be the same as it would have been if the amalgamating company had continued to hold the capital asset for the purposes of its own business;";

(ii) in clause (6), after Explanation 2, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Explanation* 2A.—Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, any capital asset is transferred by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company and the amalgamated company is an Indian company, the written down value of the transferred capital asset to the amalgamated company shall be taken to be the same as it would have been if the amalgamating company had continued to hold the capital asset for the purposes of its business.".

17. **Insertion of new section 43-A.**—Special provisions consequential to changes in rate of exchange of currency. After section 43 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

43A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, where an assessee has acquired any asset from a country outside India for the purposes of his business or profession and, in conequence of a change in the rate of exchange at any time after the acquisition of such asset, there is an increase or reduction in the liability of the assessee as expressed in Indian currency for making payment towards the whole or a part of the cost of the asset or for repayment of the whole or a part of the moneys borrowed by him from any person, directly or indirectly, in any foreign currency specifically for the purpose of acquiring the asset (being in either case the liability existing immediately before the date on which the change in the rate of exchange takes effect), the amount by which the liability aforesaid is so increased or reduced during the previous year shall be added to, or, as the case may be, deducted from, the actual cost of the asset as defined in clause (1) of section 43 or the amount of expenditure of a capital nature referred to in clause (iv) of sub-section (1) of section 35 or in section 35A or in clause (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 36 or, in the case of a capital asset (not being a capital asset referred to it section (50), the cost of acquisition thereof for the purposes of section 48, and the amount arrived at after such addition or deduction shall be taken to be the actual cost of the asset or the amount of expenditure of a capital nature or, as the case may be, the cost of acquisition of the capital asset as aforesaid.

Explanation 1.—In this sub-section, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "rate of exchange" means the rate of exchange determined or recognised by the Central Government for the conversion of Indian currency into foreign currency or foreign currency into Indian currency;

(b) "foreign currency" and "Indian currency" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, (7 of 1947).

Explanation 2.—Where the whole or any part of the liability aforesaid is met not by the assessee, but, directly or indirectly, by any other person or authority the liability so met shall not be taken into account for the purposes of this sub-section.

Explanation 3.—Where the assessee has entered into a contract with an authorised dealer as defined in section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (7 of 1947) for providing him with a specified sum in a foreign

currency on or after a stipulated future date at the rate of exchange specified in the contract to enable him to meet the whole or any part of the liability aforesaid, the amount, if any, to be added to, or deducted from, the actual cost of the asset or the amount of expenditure of a capital nature or, as the case may be, the cost of acquisition of the capital asset under this sub-section shall, in respect of so much of the sum specified in the contract as is available for discharging the liability aforesaid, be computed with reference to the rate of exchange specified therein.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not be taken into account in computing the actual cost of an asset for the purpose of the deduction on account of development rebate under section 33.'.

18. **Amendment of section 44.**—In section 44 of the Income-tax Act, for the words and figures "sections 28 to 43", the words, figures and letter "sections 28 to 43A" shall be substituted.

19. **Amendment of section 47.**—In section 47 of the Income-tax Act, after clause (v), the following clauses shall be added, namely :—

"(vi) any transfer, in a scheme of amalgamation, of a capital asset by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company if the amalgamated company is an Indian company.

(vii) any transfer by a shareholder, in a scheme of amalgamation, of a capital asset being a share or shares held by him in the amalgamating company if—

(a) the transfer is made in consideration of the allotment to him of any share or shares in the amalgamated company, and

(b) the amalgamated company is an Indian company.".

20. **Amendment of section 49.**—Section 49 of the Income-tax Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and—

(i) in sub-section (1) as so re-numbered,—

(a) in sub-clause (e) of clause (iii), after the word, brackets and figure "clause (v)", the words, brackets and figures "or clause (vi)" shall be inserted;

(b) in the Explanation, for the word "section", wherever it occurs, the word "sub-section" shall be substituted; and

(ii) after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(2) Where the capital asset being a share or shares in an amalgamated company which is an Indian company became the property of the assessee in consideration of a transfer referred to in clause (vii) of section 47, the cost of acquisition of the asset shall be deemed to be the cost of acquisition to him of the share or shares in the amalgamating company.".

21. **Amendment of section 55.**—In section 55 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in clause (b) (ii) of sub-section (1), for the word and figures "section 49", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (1) of section 49" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (ii) of sub-section (2), for the word and figures "section 49", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (1) of section 49" shall be substituted.

22. **Amendment of section 72.**—In section 72 of the Income-tax Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely :—

"Provided that where the whole or any part of such loss is sustained in any such business as is referred to in section 33B which is discontinued in the circumstances specified in that section, and, thereafter, at any time before the expiry of the period of three years referred to in that section, such business is re-established, reconstructed or revived by the assessee, so much of the loss as is attributable to such business shall be carried forward to the assessment year

relevant to the previous year in which the business is so re-established, reconstructed or revived, and—

(a) it shall be set off against the profits and gains, if any, of that business or any other business carried on by him and assessable for that assessment year and

(b) if the loss connot be wholly so set off, the amount of loss not so set off shall, in case the business so re-established, reconstructed or revived continues to be carried on by the assessee, be carried forward to the following assessment year and so on for seven assessment years immediately succeeding.";

(ii) in sub-section (3), after the words "No loss", the brackets, words and figure "[other than the loss referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1) of this section]" shall be inserted.

23. **Insertion of new section 80F.**—In Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act, after section 80E, the following section shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1966, namely:—

"80F. **Deduction in respect of remuneration from certain foreign sources in the case of professors, teachers, etc.**—Where, in the case of an individual who is a citizen of India, the total income (as computed before making any deduction under this Chapter and before deduction of any amount of annuity deposit under section 280O) includes any remuneration received by him outside India from any University or other educational institution established outside India or such other association or body established outside India as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, for any service rendered by him during his stay outside India in his capacity as a professor, teacher, or research worker in such University, institution, association or body, there shall be allowed a deduction from such remuneration of an amount equal to fifty per cent thereof, in computing the total income of the individual:

Provided that where the individual renders continuous service outside India in such University, institution, association or body for a period exceeding thirty-six months no deduction under this section shall be allowed in respect of the remuneration for such service relating to any period after the expiry of the thirty-six months aforesaid.".

24. **Amendment of section 84.**—In section 84 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted, namely:—

"(1) Save as otherwise hereinafter provided, income-tax shall not be payable by an assessee on so much of the profits and gains derived from any industrial undertaking or business of a hotel or from any ship, to which this section applies, as does not exceed six per cent per annum on the capital employed in such undertaking or business or ship, computed in the prescribed manner.

(b) in sub-section (2),—

(i) for clause (iii), the following clause shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted, namely:—

"(iii) it manufactures or produces articles or operates one or more cold storage plants, in any part of India, and has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate such plant or plants, at any time within the period of twenty-three years next following the 1st day of April, 1948, or such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify with reference to any particular industrial undertaking;";

(ii) in clause (iv), before the words "it employs ten or more workers", the words "in a case where the industrial undertaking manufactures or produces articles," shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted;

(iii) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that the condition in clause (i) shall not apply in respect of any industrial undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section.";

(iv) the following further proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided further condition in clause (ii) shall be deemed not to have been contravened if the industrial undertaking is set up in rented premises.'.

(c) for sub-section (3) and the Explanation occurring at the end, the following sub-section and Explanation shall, respectively, be substituted, namely:—

"(3) This section applies to the business of any hotel where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(a) the business of the hotel starts functioning on or after the 1st day of April, 1961, and is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence or by the transfer, to a new business, of a building previously used as a hotel, or of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(b) the business of the hotel is owned and carried on by a company registered in India with a paid-up capital of not less than five hundred thousand rupees;

(c) the hotel has such number and types of guest rooms and provides such amenities as may be prescribed, having regard to the population and the tourist importance of the place in which the hotel is located; and

(d) the hotel is, for the time being, approved for the purposes of this sub-section, by the Central Government.

Explaation.—Where—

(a) in the case of an industrial undertaking, any building, machinery or plant, or any part thereof, previously used for any purpose, or

(b) in the case of the business of a hotel, any building, or any part thereof, previously used as a hotel, or any machinery or plant, or any part thereof, previously used for any purpose,

Is, in either case, transferred to a new business, and the total value of the building, machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent of the total value of the building, machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (ii) of sub-section (2) and clause (a) of sub-section (3), the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been compiled with and the total value of the building, machinery or plant or part so transferred shall not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel.";

(d) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely:—

"(3A) This section applies to any ship where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(i) it is owned by an Indian company and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by it;

(ii) it was not, previous to the date of its acquisition by the Indian company, owned and used in Indian territorial waters by a person resident in India; and

(iii) it is brought into use by the Indian company at any time within a period of twenty-three years next following the 1st day of April, 1948.";

(e) in sub-section (5) and sub-section (6), for the words "profits or gains of an industrial undertaking or hotel", the words "profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking or business of a hotel or from a ship" shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted;

(f) in sub-section (7), in clause (i), after the words "manufacture or produce articles", the words "or, as the case may be, operate the cold storage plant or paints" shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted;

(g) in sub-section (8), for the words "a hotel" and "the hotel", the words "the business of a hotel" and "the business of the hotel" shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, respectively, substituted.

(h) after sub-section (8), the following sub-section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely:—

"(9) The provisions of this section shall, in relation to a ship, apply to the assessment for the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the

ship is brought into use by the Indian company and for the four assessment years immediately succeeding.".

25. **Substitution of new section for 85. Dividend from new industrial undertaking or hotel business or ship.**—For section 85 of the Income-tax ax Act, the following section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted, namely:—

"85. —Subject to any rules that may be made by the Board in this behalf income-tax shall not be payable by a shareholder in respect of so much of any dividend paid or deemed to be paid to him out of the profits and gains derived by a company from an industrial undertaking or the business of a hotel or a ship to which section 84 applies as is attributable to that part of such profits and gains on which income-tax is not payable by the company under section 84.".

26. **Amendment of section 88.**—In section 88 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), after clause (ia), the following clause shall be inserted namely:—

"(ib) as donations to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund;";

(b) in sub-section (3), in the third proviso, after the word, brackets, figure and letter "clause (ia)", the words, brackets, figure and letter "or clause (ib)" shall be inserted.

27. **Amendment of Chapter XIII.**—In Chapter XIII of the Income-tax Act, under the sub-heading "B—Jurisdiction",—

(1) **in section 121, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—**

"(2) **Where any directions issued under sub-section (1) have assigned to two or more Commissioners, the same area or the same persons or classes of persons or the same incomes or classes of income or the same cases or classes of cases, they shall have concurrent jurisdiction and shall perform such functions in relation to the said area or persons or classes of persons or incomes or classes of income or cases or classes of cases as the Board may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.";**

(2) **for section 123, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—**

"123. **Jurisdiction of Inspecting Assistant Commissioners.—(1) Inspecting Assistant Commissioners shall perform their function in respect of such areas or of such persons or classes of persons or of such incomes or classes of income or of such cases or classes of cases as the Commissioner may direct.**

(2) **Where any directions issued under sub-section (1) have assigned to two or more Inspecting Assistant Commissioners, the same area or the same persons or classes of persons or the same incomes or classes of income or the same cases or classes of cases, they shall have concurrent jurisdiction and shall perform such functions in relation to the said area or persons or classes of persons or incomes or classes of income or cases or classes of cases as the Commissioner may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.";**

(3) **in section 124,—**

(i) **for sub-section (1) and (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—**

"(1) **Income-tax Officers shall perform their functions in respect of such areas or of such persons or classes of persons or of such incomes or classes of income or of such cases or classes of cases as the Commissioner may direct.**

(2) **Where any directions issued under sub-section (1) have assigned to two or more Income-tax Officers, the same area or the same persons or classes of persons or the same incomes or classes of income or the same cases or classes of cases, they shall have concurrent jurisdiction and shall perform such functions in relation to the said area or persons or classes of persons or incomes or classes of income or cases or classes of cases as the Commissioner, or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner authorised by him in this behalf, may, by general or**

special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.";

(ii) in sub-section (7), after the words "this section", the words, figures and letter "or in section 130A" shall be inserted;

(4) for section 125, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"125. (1) Powers of Commissioner respecting specified areas, cases, persons, etc.—The Commissioner may, by general or special order in writing, direct that—

(a) the powers conferred on the Income-tax Officer and the Appellate Assistant Commissioner by or under this Act shall, in respect of any specified case or class of cases or of any specified person or class of persons, be exercised by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner and the Commissioner respectively;

(b) such of the functions assigned to the Income-tax Officer by or under this Act, as are specified in any such order may, in respect of any specified area, case or class of cases, person or class of persons or class of incomes, be performed by an Inspector of Income-tax or any member of the ministerial staff, subordinate to the Commissioner or any other Income-tax authority sub-ordinate to him, and specified in such order, subject to such conditions, restrictions or limitations as may be specified therein:

Provided that the Commissioner shall not unless he is authorised in this behalf by the Board by general or special order in writing, make an order under clause (b) in relation to the functions of an Income-tax Officer mentioned in the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 131, 132, 132A, 140A, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 162, 163, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 183, 184, 185, 189, 221, 222, 226, 228, 253, and 271 to 274 (both inclusive).

(2) For the purposes of any case or person or proceeding under this Act in respect of which or whom an order under sub-section (1) applies,—

(a) where such order is made under clause (a) of the said sub-section (1), references in this Act or in any rule made hereunder, to the Income-tax Officer and the Appellate Assistant Commissioner shall be deemed to be references to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner and the Commissioner, respectively, and,—

(i) any provision of this Act requiring an approval or sanction of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner shall not apply;

(ii) any appeal which would otherwise have lain to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner shall lie to the Commissioner;

(iii) any appeal which would have lain from an order of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner to the Appellate Tribunal shall lie from the order of the Commissioner;

(b) where such order is made under clause (b) of the said sub-section (1), references in this Act or in any rule made hereunder to the Income-tax Officer shall be deemed to include references to the Inspector of Income-tax or the member of the ministerial staff specified in such order.";

(5) for section 127, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

'127. (1) Power to transfer cases.—The Commissioner may, after giving the assessee a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter, wherever it is possible to do so, and after recording his reasons for doing so, transfer any case from any Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers subordinate to him to any other Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers also subordinate to him and the Board may similarly transfer any case from any Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers to any other Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to require any such opportunity to be given where the transfer is from any Income-tax Office or Income-tax Officers to any other Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers and the offices of all such Income-tax Officers are situated in the same city locality or place:

Provided further that where any case has been transferred from any Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers to two or more Income-tax Officers, the Income-tax Officers to whom the case is so transferred shall have concurrent jurisdiction over the case and shall perform such functions in relation to the

said case as the Board or the Commissioner (or any Inspecting Assistant Commissioner authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf) may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.

(2) The transfer of a case under sub-section (1) may be made at any stage of the proceedings, and shall not render necessary the re-issue of any notice already issued by the Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers from whom the case is transferred.

Explanation.—In this section and in sections 121, 123, 124 and 125, the word "case", in relation to any person whose name is specified in any order or direction issued thereunder, means all proceedings under this Act in respect of any year which may be pending on the date of such order or direction or which may have been completed on or before such date, and includes also all proceedings under this Act which may be commenced after the date of such order or direction in respect of any year.';

(6) for section 128, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"128. Functions of Inspectors of Income-tax.—Inspectors of Income-tax shall perform such functions in the execution of this Act as are assigned to them by the Commissioner by an order, Whether made under clause (b) of such-section (1) of section 125 or otherwise, or by any other Income-tax authority under whom they are appointed to work.";

(7) after section 130, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"130A. Income-tax Officer competent to perform any function or functions.—In respect of any function to be performed by an Income-tax Officer under any provision of this Act in relation to an assessee, the Income-tax Officer referred to therein shall,—

(a) in a case where only one Income-tax Officer has jurisdiction over such assessee, be such Income-tax officer;

(b) in a case where two or more Income-tax Officers have concurrent jurisdiction over such assessee, be the Income-tax Officer empowered to perform such function by the Board or, as the case may be, the Income-tax Officer to whom such function has been assigned by an order of the Commissioner or of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf.".

28. **Amendment of section 138.**—In section 138 of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) (a) The Board or any other Income-tax authority specified by it by a general or special order in this behalf may furnish or cause to be furnished to—

(i) any officer, authority or body performing any functions under any law relating to the imposition of any tax, duty or cess, or to dealings in foreign exchange as defined in section 2(d) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947; (7 of 1947) or

(ii) such officer, authority or body performing functions under any other law as the Central Government may, if in its opinion it is necessary so to do in the public interest, specify by notification in the Official Gazette in this behalf, any such information relating to any assessee in respect of any assessment made under this Act or the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922(11 of 1922) as may, in the opinion of the Board or other Income-tax authority, be necessary for the purpose of enabling the officer, authority or body to perform his or its functions under that law.

(b) Where a person makes an application to the Commissioner in the prescribed form for any information relating to any assessee in respect of any assessment made under this Act or the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, (11 of 1922) on or after the 1st day of April, 1960, the Commissioner may, if he is satisfied that it is in the public interest so to do, furnish or cause to be furnished the information asked for in respect of that assessment only and his decision in this behalf shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court of law.".

29. **Amendment of section 172.**—In section 172 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (4), the words "rate or rates for the time being", the words "rate or rates in force" shall be substituted.

30. **Amendment of Chapter XVII.**—In Chapter XVII of the Income-tax Act, under the sub-heading "B.—Deduction at source",—

(1) in section 193, the Explanation shall be omitted.

(2) after section 194, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

'194A. *Interest other than "Interest on Securities"*.—(1) Any person, not being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, who is responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of interest other than income chargeable under the head "Interest on Securities", shall at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force:

Provided that no such deduction shall be made in a case where the person (not being a company or a registered firm) entitled to receive such income furnishes to the person responsible for making the payment:—

(a) an affidavit; or

(b) a statement in writing,

declaring that his estimated total income assessable for the assessment year next following the financial year in which the income is credited or paid will be less than the minimum liable to income-tax.

(2) The statement in writing referred to in sub-section (1) shall also contain such other particulars as may be prescribed, be verified in the prescribed manner, be signed in the presence of a Gazetted Officer of the Central or a State Government and bear an attestation by such Officer to the effect that the person who has signed the statement is known to him.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply—

(i) where the income credited or paid at any one time does not exceed four hundred rupees;

(ii) to such income credited or paid before the 1st day of October, 1967;

(iii) to such income credited or paid to—

(a) any banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), applies, or any co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank); or

(b) any financial corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act, or

(c) the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), or

(d) the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963), or

(e) any company or co-operative society carrying on the business of insurance, or

(f) such other institution, association or body which the Central Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, notify in this behalf in the Official Gazette.

Explanation.—In this section, "Gazetted Officer" includes a Tehsildar or a Mamlatdar of a Taluka or Tehsil or any other officer performing functions similar to those of a Tehsildar or Mamlatdar.';

(3) for section 196, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"196. **Interest or dividend or other sums payable to Government, Reserve Bank or certain corporations.**—Not withstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, no deduction of tax shall be made by any person from any sums payable to—

(i) the Government, or

(ii) the Reserve Bank of India, or

(iii) a corporation established by or under a Central Act which is, under any law for the time being in force, exempt from income-tax on its income,

where such sum is payable to it by way of interest or dividend in respect of any securities or shares owned by it or in which it has full beneficial interest, or any other income accruing or arising to it.";

(4) in section 197, in sub-section (1), for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) income-tax is required to be deducted at the time of credit or, as the case may be, at the time of payment at the rates in force under the provisions of sections 192, 193, 194A and 195.";

(5) in sections 198, 199, 200, 202 and 205, for the words and figures "sections 192 to 195", the words, figures and letter "sections 192 to 194, section 194A and section 195" shall be substituted;

(6) for section 203, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"203. **Certificate for tax deducted.**—Every person deducting tax in accordance with the provisions of sections 192 to 194, section 194A and section 195 shall, at the time of credit or payment of the sum, or, as the case may be, at the time of issue of a cheque or warrant for payment of any dividend to a shareholder, furnish to the person to whose account such credit is given or to whom such payment is made or the cheque or warrant is issued, a certificate to the effect that tax has been deducted, and specifying the amount so deducted, the rate at which the tax has been deducted and such other particulars as may be prescribed.";

(7) in section 204,—

(i) for the words and figures "sections 192 to 203 and section 285", the words, figures and letter "sections 192 to 194, section 194A, sections 195 to 203 and section 185" shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (iii), for the words "in the case of payment", the words "in the case of credit, or, as the case may be, payment" shall be substituted;

(8) after section 206, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"206A. **Person paying interest, etc., to residents without deduction of tax, to furnish prescribed return.**—Any person responsible for paying any income referred to in section 194A shall prepare, and within thirty days from the 31st day of March in each year, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Income-tax Officer in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner a return in writing showing—

(a) the name and address of every person who has furnished to him an affidavit under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 194A;

(b) the amount of the income credited or paid during the financial year to each such person and the time or times at which the same was credited or paid, as the case may be; and

(c) such other particulars as may be prescribed.".

31. **Amendment of sections 209 and 215.**—In sections 209 and 215 of the Income-tax Act, for the words and figures "sections 192 to 195", the words, figures and letter "sections 192 to 194, section 194A and section 195" shall be substituted.

32. **Amendment of First Schedule.**—In the First Schedule to the Income-tax Act, for the words and figures "sections 30 to 43", wherever they occur, the words, figures and letter "sections 30 to 43A" shall be substituted.

33. **Certain amendments to Income-tax Act to take effect from 1st April, 1968.**—The amendments directed in the Third Schedule shall be made in the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968.

CHAPTER IV

OTHER DIRECT TAXES

34. **Amendment of Act 2 of 1957.**—In the Wealth-tax Act, 1957,—

(a) in section 2, in clause (h)—

(i) in sub-clause (i), the word "and" occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-clause (ii), the word "and" shall be inserted at the end;

(iii) after sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely:—

"(iia) a corporation established by or under a Central, Provincial or State Act, which is declared by the Central Government, by general or special order, to be a company for the purposes of this Act.".

(b) in section 8, for the Explanation, the following proviso and Explanation shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that where two or more Income-tax Officers have jurisdiction or exercise powers under the Income-tax Act in respect of any individual, Hindu undivided family or company, they shall have concurrent jurisdiction and perform such functions of a Wealth-tax Officer under this Act in respect of such individual, Hindu undivided family or company, as the case may be, as the Commissioner or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Wealth-tax authorised by him in this behalf may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the Income-tax Officer or the Income-tax Officers having jurisdiction in relation to a person who is not an assessee within the meaning of the Income-tax Act, shall be the Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers in respect of the area in which that person resides.";

(c) for section 8A, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

'8A. Power of Commissioner respecting specified areas, cases or persons.—(1) The Commissioner may, by general or special order in writing, direct that such of the functions assigned to the Wealth-tax Officer by or under this Act as are specified in any such order may, in respect of any specified area or specified cases or classes of cases or specified persons or classes of perons, be performed by an Inspector of Wealth-tax or any member of the ministerial staff, appointed to work under the Commissioner or any other Wealth-tax authority subordinate to him, and specified in such order, subject to such conditions, restrictions or limitations as may be specified therein;

Provided that the Commissioner shall not, unless he is authorised in this behalf by the Board by general or special order in writing, make an order under this sub-section in relation to the functions of a Wealth-tax Officer mentioned in the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 15B, 16, 17, 18, 20, 2, 24, 32, 37 and 37A.

(2) For the purposes of any case or person or proceeding under this Act in respect of which or whom any order under sub-section (1) applies, references in this Act or in any rule made hereunder to the Wealth-tax Officer shall be deemed to include references to the Inspector of Wealth-tax or the member of the ministerial staff specified in such order.

8B. Power to transfer cases.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 8, the Commissioner may, after giving the assessee a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter, wherever it is possible to do so, and after recording his reasons for doing so, transfer any case from any Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers subordinate to him to any other Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers also subordinate to him and the Board may similarly transfer any case from any Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers to any other Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers;

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to require any such opportunity to be given where the transfer is from any Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers to any other Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers and the offices of all such Wealth-tax Officers are situated in the same city, locality or place:

Provided further that where any case has been transferred from any Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers to two or more Wealth-tax Officers, the Wealth-tax Officers to whom the case is so transferred shall have concurrent

jurisdiction over the case and shall perform such functions in relation to the said case as the Board or the Commissioner (or any Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Wealth-tax authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf) may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.

(2) The transfer of a case under sub-section (1) may be made at any stage of the proceedings, and shall not render necessary the re-issue of any notice already issued by the Wealth-tax Officer or Wealth-tax Officers from whom the case is transferred.

Explanation.—In this section and in section 8-A, the word "case", in relation to any person whose name is specified in any order made thereunder, means all proceedings under this Act in respect of any year which may be pending on the date of such order, or which may have been completed on or before such date, and includes also all proceedings under this Act which may be commenced after the date of such order in respect of any year.';

(d) in section 10, for the words "subject to such orders, if any, as the Board may make for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed", the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"And shall perform such functions in relation to the said area or persons or classes of persons as the Board may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed";

(e) in section 11, for the words "they shall perform their functions in accordance with such orders as the Commissioner may make for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed" the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"They shall have concurrent jurisdiction and shall perform such functions in respect of the said areas or persons or classes of persons as the Commissioner may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed";

(f) for section 11A, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Inspector of Wealth-tax.—"11A. A Commissioner may empower any Inspector of Income-tax within the meaning of the Income-tax Act to work as an Inspector of Wealth-tax under any other Wealth-tax authority subordinate to him; and when he is so empowered, he shall perform such functions in the execution of this Act as are assigned to him by the Commissioner by an order, whether made under sub-section (1) of section 8A or otherwise, or by any other Wealth-tax authority under whom he is appointed to work.";

(g) after section 11A, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Wealth-tax Officer competent to perform any function or functions.—"11B. In respect of any function to be performed by a Wealth-tax Officer under any provision of this Act, in relation to any assessee, the Wealth-tax Officer referred to therein shall,—

(a) in a case where only one Wealth-tax Officer has jurisdiction over such assessee, be such Wealth-tax Officer;

(b) In a case where two or more Wealth-tax Officers have concurrent jurisdiction over such assessee, be the Wealth-tax Officer empowered to perform such function by the Board, or, as the case may be, the Wealth-tax Officer to whom such function has been assigned by an order of the Commissioner or of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Wealth-tax authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf.".

35. Amendment of Act, 18 of 1958.—In the Gift-tax Act, 1958,—

(a) in section 7, for the Explanation, the following proviso and Explanation shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that where two or more Income-tax Officers have jurisdiction or exercise powers under the Income-tax Act in respect of any person, they shall have concurrent jurisdiction and perform such functions of a Gift-tax Officer under this Act in respect of such person, as the Commissioner or the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Gift-tax authorised by him in this behalf may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers having jurisdiction in relation to a person who has no income assessable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act, shall be the Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers in respect of the area in which that person resides.";

(b) for section 7A, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Power of Commissioners respecting specified areas, cases or persons.—'7A(1) The Commissioner may, by general or special order in writing, direct that such of the functions assigned to the Gift-tax Officer by or under this Act as are specified in any such order may, in respect of any specified area or specified cases or classes of cases or specified persons or classes of persons, be performed by an Inspector of Gift-tax or any member of the ministerial staff, appointed to work under the Commissioner or any other Gift-tax authority subordinate to him, and specified in such order, subject to such conditions, restrictions or limitations as may be specified therein:

Provided that the Commissioner shall not, unless he is authorised in this behalf by the Board by general or special order in writing, make an order under this sub-section in relation to the functions of a Gift-tax Officer mentioned in the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 15, 16, 17, 19A, 20, 21, 21A, 23, 32, 33 and 36.

(2) For the purposes of any case or person or proceeding under this Act, in respect of which or whom any order under sub-section (1) applies, references in this Act or in any rule made hereunder to the Gift-tax Officer shall be deemed include references to the Inspector of Gift-tax or the member of the ministerial staff specified in such order.

Power to transfer cases.—7B(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, the Commissioner may, after giving the assessee a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter, wherever it is possible to do so, and after recording his reasons for doing so, transfer any case from any Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers subordinate to him to any other Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers also subordinate to him and the Board may similarly transfer any case from any Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers to any other Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to require any such opportunity to be given where the transfer is from any Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers to any other Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers and the offices of all such Gift-tax Officers are situated in the same city, locality or place:

Provided further that where any case has been transferred from any Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers to two or more Gift-tax Officers, the Gift-tax Officers to whom the case is so transferred shall have concurrent jursidiction over the case and shall perform such functions in relation to the said case as the Board or the Commissioner (or any Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Gift-tax authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf) may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed.

(2) The transfer of a case under sub-section (1) may be made at any stage of the proceedings, and shall not render necessary the re-issue of any notice already issued by the Gift-tax Officer or Gift-tax Officers from whom the case is transferred.

Explanation.—In this section and in section 7A, the word "case", in relation to any person whose name is specified in any order made thereunder, means all proceedings under this Act in respect of any year which may be pending on the date of such order, or which may have been completed on or before such date, and includes also all proceedings under this Act which may be commenced after the date of such order in respect of any year.';

(c) in section 9, for the words "subject to such orders, if any, as the Board may make for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed", the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"and shall perform such functions in relation to the said area or persons or classes of persons as the Board may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed";

(d) in section 10, for the words "they shall perform their functions in accordance with such orders as the Commissioner may make for the distribution

and allocation of the work to be performed", the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"They shall have concurrent jurisdiction and shall perform such functions in respect of the said areas or persons or classes of persons as the Commissioner may, by general or special order in writing, specify, for the distribution and allocation of the work to be performed";

(e) **for section 11, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—**

Inspector of Gift-tax **"11.—A Commissioner may empower any Inspector of Income-tax within the meaning of the Income-tax Act to work as an Inspector of Gift-tax under any other Gift-tax authority subordinate to him; and when he is so empowered, he shall perform such functions in the execution of this Act as are assigned to him by the Commissioner by an order, whether made under sub-section (1) of section 7A or otherwise, or by any other Gift-tax authority under whom he is appointed to work.";**

(f) **section 11A shall be re-numbered as section 11B and before section 11B as so re-numbered, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—**

Gift-tax Officer competent to perform any function or functions **"11A.—In respect of any function to be performed by a Gift-tax Officer under any provision of this Act, in relation to any assessee, the Gift-tax Officer referred to therein shall,—**

(a) **in a case here only one Gift-tax Officer has jurisdiction over such jurisdiction over such assessee, be such Gift-tax Officer:**

(b) **In a case where two or more Gift-tax Officers have concurrent jurisdiction over such assessee, be the Gift-tax Officer empowered to perform such function by the Board, or, as the case may be, the Gift-tax Officer to whom such function has been assigned by an order of the Commissioner or of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Gift-tax authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf.":**

(g) in section 45,—

(i) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(da) any company [other than a company to which clause (c) or clause (d) applies] to an Indian company in a scheme of amalgamation;":

(ii) the existing Explanation shall be re-numbered as Explanation 1 and after Explanation 1 as so re-numbered, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Explanation* 2.—For the purpose of clause (da), the term "amalgamation" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (1A) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act.'.

36. **Amendment of Act 7 of 1964.—In the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964,—**

(a) **In section 3, in sub-section** (1),—

(i) **for the words "and Income-tax Officer", the words "Income-tax Officer and Inspector of Income-tax" shall be substituted;**

(ii) for the words "same as that he has", the words "same as he has" shall be substituted;

(b) **in section 18,—**

(i) **for the figures, words and brackets "131 to 136 (both inclusive)", the figures, letters, words and brackets "118, 125, 129, 130, 130A, 131, 132, 132A, 133 to 136 (both inclusive)" shall be substituted;**

(ii) for the figures, words and brackets "287 to 293 (both inclusive)", the figures, letters, words and brackets "287, 288, 288A, 288B, 289 to 293 (both inclusive)" shall be substituted.

CHAPTER V

INDIRECT TAXES

37. **Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.**—In the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act), in column 3, against each of the items Nos. 1, 6, 6(1), 12(3), 13(5), 13(7), 15(3), 25(2), 25(6), 26, 26(I), 46(2), 53(1), 64(1), 64(2), 65(1), 67(3), 68(1), 68(8), 69, 69(1), 70(7), 70(8), 72(8), 72(9), 72(29), 72(31) (a), 72(31) (b), 72(32)(a), 72(32)(b), 76(2) and 84(a)(ii), the word "Revenue" shall be inserted.

38. **Special duties of customs.**—(1) In the case of goods chargeable with a duty of customs which is specified in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, or in that Schedule as amended by a subsequent Central Act, if any, or in that Schedule read with any notification of the Central Government for the time being in force, there shall be levied and collected as an addition to, and in the same manner as, the total amount so chargeable, a special duty of customs equal to 10 per cent of such amount:

Provided that in computing the total amount so chargeable, any duty chargeable under section 2A of the Tariff Act or section 39 of this Act shall not be included.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1968, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

39. **Regulatory duties of customs.**—(1) With a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in imports, there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate, as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, on all or any of the goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act or in that Schedule as amended by a subsequent Central Act, if any, a regulatory duty of customs not exceeding—

(a) 25 per cent of the rate, if any, specified in the said First Schedule read with any notification issued under section 3A or sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tariff Act; or

(b) 10 per cent of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962).

whichever is higher:

Provided that different dates and different rates may be specified by the Central Government for different kinds of goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 15th day of May, 1968, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The regulatory duty of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any other duty of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962).

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the regulatory duty of customs leviable under this section in respect of

any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed before each House of Parliament.

40. Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.—In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act), in the First Schedule,—

(a) in Item No. 2, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Eighty-five rupees per quintal" shall be substituted;

(b) in Item No. 4, under "II. *Manufactured tobacco.*—", for the entries in the third column against sub-items 1 (i), (1) (ii), (1) (iii) and (1) (iv), the entries "Twenty-one rupees", "Twelve rupees and seventy-five paise.", "Four rupees and fifty paise." and "One rupee and twenty paise" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(c) in Item No. 6, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Five hundred and fifty rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer" shall be substituted;

(d) in Item No. 11A, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent *ad valorem*" shall be substituted;

(e) in Item No. 15A, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Thirty per cent *ad valorem*" shall be substituted;

(f) for Item No. 16A, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"16A—RUBBER PRODUCTS, THE FOLLOWING NAMELY :—	
(1) Latex foam sponge . .	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
(2) Plates, sheets and strips unhardened, whether vulcanised or not, and whether combined with any textile material or otherwise	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
(3) Piping and tubing, of unhardened vulcanised rubber	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*
(4) Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of vulcanised rubber	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*";

(g) in Item No. 18, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Forty-five rupees per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(h) in Item No. 18A, for the entries in the third column, against sub-items (1) and (2), the entries "Six rupees and fifty paise per kilogram." and "One rupee per kilogram." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(i) in Item No. 22A, for the entries in the third column, against sub-items (i) and (ii), the entries "Three hundred and seventy-five rupees per metric tonne." and "One hundred and seventy-five rupees per metric tonne." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(j) in Item No. 27, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (a), (b), (bb), (c) and (d), the entries "Nine hundred and fifty rupees per metric tonne.", "One thousand four hundred and fifty rupees per metric tonne.", "Two thousand rupees per metric tonne.", "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*" shall, respectively, be substituted.

41. Special duties of excise on certain goods.—(1) When goods of the description mentioned in this section chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises Act (as amended by this Act or any subsequent Central Act) read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central

Government in relation to the duty so chargeable, are assessed to duty, there shall be levied and collected—

(a) as respects goods comprised in Items Nos. 6, 8, 9, 14D, 22A, 23A except sub-item (1) thereof, 23B, 28, 29, sub-items (2) and (3) of Item No. 31 and Item No. 32 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, a special duty of excise equal to 10 per cent. of the total amount so chargeable on such goods;

(b) as respects goods comprised in Items Nos. 2, 3(1), sub-items I, II(2) and II(3) of Item No. 4, Items Nos. 13, 14, 14F, 15, 15A, 15B, 16, 16A, 17, 18A(2), 21, 22, 23, 23A(1), 27, 30, 31(1), 33, sub-items (1), (3a) and (4) of Item No. 34 and Item No. 37 of that Schedule, a special duty of excise equal to 20 per cent. of the total amount so chargeable on such goods; and

(c) as respects goods comprised in Items Nos. 4 II(1), 18, 18A(1), 18B, 20, 29A, 33A, sub-items (2) and (3) of Item No. 34 and radiograms comprised in Item No. 37A of that Schedule, a special duty of excise equal to 33⅓ per cent of the total amount so chargeable on such goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1968, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of the goods specified therein shall be in addition to the duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force and such special duties shall be levied for purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules.

42. Regulatory duties of excise.—(1) With a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in consumption, there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, on all or any of the goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act as amended by this Act or any subsequent Central Act, a regulatory duty of excise which shall not exceed 15 per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excises Act:

Provided that different dates and different rates may be specified by the Central Government for different kinds of goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 15th day of May, 1968, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897), shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of the goods specified therein shall be in addition to the duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force and such regulatory duties shall be levied for purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the regulatory duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed before each House of Parliament.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

43. Amendment of Act 6 of 1898.—In the First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898,—

(a) for the sub-heading "*Registered Newspapers*" and entries thereunder the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Registered Newspapers*

For a weight not exceeding sixty grams	2 paise
For a weight not exceeding sixty grams and not exceeding one hundred grams.	5 paise
For a weight exceeding one hundred grams and not exceeding two hundred and fifty grams	10 paise
For every two hundred and fifty grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding two hundred and fifty grams	5 paise
In the case of more than one copy of the same issue of a registered newspaper being carried in the same packet—	
for a weight not exceeding one hundred grams	5 paise
for every additional one hundred and fifty grams, or fraction thereof, in excess of one hundred grams:	5 paise

Provided that such packet shall not be delivered at any addressee's residence but shall be given to a recognised agent at the Post Office.";

(b) for the sub-heading "*Parcels*" and entries thereunder, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Parcels*

For a weight not exceeding four hundred grams	65 paise
For every four hundred grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding four hundred grams	65 paise.".

44. Amendment of Act 47 of 1961.—In the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961, for section 30, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"30. *Income-tax.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Corporation shall not be liable to pay any tax under that Act on any of its income, profits or gains for the accounting year during which the Corporation is established and for nine accounting years following that year.".

45. Certain amendments made in Act 52 of 1963 by Act 17 of 1966 to be given retrospective effect.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force or any notification issued thereunder, the amendments made in section 32 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963) by section 10 of the Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Act, 1966 (17 of 1966), shall be deemed to have been made with effect from the 1st day of April, 1964.

46. Recovery of tax on income voluntarily disclosed.—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965 (10 of 1965)—

(a) any income-tax which is payable by a person on the amount of income declared by him under the provisions of sub-section (1) of that section but has not been paid within the period referred to therein (such tax being hereafter in this section referred to as the outstanding tax) shall be deemed to be tax due from the declarant on the date next following the expiry of the said period under a notice of demand issued under section 156 of the Income-tax Act, and the provisions of Chapter XV and Chapter XVII-D of, and the Second Schedule and the Third Schedule to, that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly, subject to the modification that in section 231 of the said Act, references to one year shall be construed as references to two years; and

(b) the outstanding tax which is paid at any time after the expiry of the period referred to in sub-section (1) of the said section 68 or is recovered

under the provisions of clause (a) shall, for the purposes of sub-section (6) of the said section 68, be deemed to be tax paid by the declarant under that section.

47. Repeal.—Section 2 and section 3 of the Finance Act, 1967 (12 of 1967) are hereby repealed and shall be deemed never to have been enacted.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGES ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	5 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Rs. 250 *plus* 10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 28,000 *plus* 65 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000:

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a person, not being a non-resident—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding the following limit, namely:—

(a) Rs. 7,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which as at the end of the previous year satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely:—

(1) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age; or

(2) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family;

(b) Rs. 4,000 in every other case;

(ii) where such person is an individual or a Hindu undivided family, the income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be reduced by so much of the amount specified hereunder, as does not exceed the amount of income-tax so computed;—

(a) Rs. 125	in the case of an unmarried individual;
(b) Rs. 200	in the case of a married individual who has no child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has no minor coparcener;
(c) Rs. 220	in the case of a married individual who has one child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has one minor coparcener mainly supported from the income of such family;
(d) Rs. 240	in the case of a married individual who has more than one child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has more than one minor coparcener mainly supported from the income of such family;

(iii) where the total income is twenty thousand rupees or less, the income-tax payable shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds the limit specified in sub-clause (a) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (b) of clause (i) of this proviso.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) where—

(i) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, the amount of unearned income, not being income by way of interest on any security of the Central or State Government or income received in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India, established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963), included in the total income, or

(ii) in any other case, the amount of unearned income included in the total income,

exceeds Rs. 15,000,

a surcharge calculated on the difference between the amount of income-tax computed in respect of the income referred to in sub-clause (i) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (ii), if such income had been the total income and the amount of income-tax computed in respect of an income of Rs. 15,000 if it had been the total income, at the following rate, namely:—

(1) where the amount of the difference does not exceed Rs. 14,500	20 per cent. of the amount of such difference;
(2) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 14,500	Rs. 2,900 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 14,500;

(b) where—

(i) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, the earned income and income by way of interest on any security of the Central or State Government and income received in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India, established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963), included in the total income, or

(ii) in any other case, the earned income included in the total income,

exceeds Rs. 1 lakh,

a surcharge calculated on the amount of the difference between the income-tax computed in respect of the income referred to in sub-clause (i) or, as the case

may be, sub-clause (ii), if such income had been the total income and the income-tax computed in respect of a total income of Rs. 1 lakh, at the following rate, namely:—

(1) where the amount of the difference does not exceed Rs. 65,000	5 per cent. of the amount of such difference;
(2) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 65,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 3,250 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 65,000;
(3) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 9,750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 1,30,000; and

(c) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph; and

(ii) the aggregate of the amounts of the surcharges calculated in accordance with clause (a) and clause (b) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	5 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Rs. 250 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs .5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income excee 's Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 .	Rs. 3,750 *plus* 41 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000:

Provided that—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 4,000; and

(ii) where the total income is twenty thousand rupees or less, the income-tax payable shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 4,000.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000, a surcharge calculated at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the amount of the difference between the income-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified and the income-tax computed in respect of a total income of Rs. 25,000; and

(b) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000	*Nil*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 8 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 5,500 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified;

(b) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(c) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a), or, as the case may be, clause (b) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income .. 45 per cent.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(b) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (31 of 1956),—

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business.	52·5 per cent.
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956),—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company—

(A) (1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested.—	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested.—	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—	
(1) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	55 per cent.;
(2) on the balance, if any, of the total income.	60 per cent.;
(*ii*) in any other case . .	65 per cent. of the total income; and
(B) in addition where the company is—	
(*i*) a company in which the public are substantially interested, or	
(*ii*) a company as is referred to in clause (*iii*) of sub-section (2) or clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (4) of section 104 of the Income-tax Act, or	
(*iii*) such a company as is exempt from the operation of section 104 of the said Act by a notification issued under the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section.	
on so much of the total income as does not exceed the relevant amount of distributions of dividends by the company.	7·5 per cent.;

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 25,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company, if its total income had been Rs. 25,000 (the income of Rs. 25,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) 80 per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 25,000.

Explanation 1.—In clause (B), the expression "the relevant amount of distributions of dividends" means the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(a) the amount, if any, by which the "relevant amount of distributions of dividends" by the company as computed in accordance with *Explanation* 1 to item I of Paragraph F of Part I of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1966, (13 of 1966), exceeds its total income (reduced by the amount of capital gains, if any, relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets included therein) assessable for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1966; and

(b) so much of the amount of the dividends, other than dividends on preference shares, declared or distributed by the company during the previous year as exceeds ten per cent. of its paid-up equity share capital as on the 1st day of the previous year.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of clause (B), where a part of the income of a company is not included in its total income because it is agricultural income, the amount declared or distributed as dividends (other than dividends on preference shares) shall be deemed to be such proportion thereof as the sum specified in clause (a) bears to the sum specified in clause (b), such sums being—

(a) the average amount of the total income of the company of the five previous years in which it has been in receipt of taxable income immediately preceding the relevant previous year; and

(b) the average amount of the total profits and gains (excluding capital receipts) of the company of the five previous years referred to in clause (a) reduced by such allowances as may be admissible under the Income-tax Act but which have not been taken into account by the company in its profit and loss accounts for the said five previous years.

Explanation 3.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where any dividends were declared by the company before the commencement of the previous year and are distributed by it during that year, the amount of such dividends shall not be included in the amount of dividends referred to in clause (b) of *Explanation* 1.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or	
(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964.	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government.	50 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income.	70 per cent.;

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction, at the following rates:—

	Income	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than interest on securities	10 per cent.	Nil
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security) . . .	18 per cent.	4 per cent.
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax free security)	Income-tax at 25 per cent. and surcharge at 8 per cent. of the amount of the income *or* income-tax and surcharges on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;	
(*ii*) on the income by way of interest payable on a tax free security	12·5 per cent.	4 per cent.
2. In the case of a company—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than interest on securities.	20 per cent.	*Nil*
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax free securitiy) . . .	22 per cent.	*Nil*
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(*i*) on the income by way of dividends payable by an Indian company as is referred to in the proviso to section 85A of the Income-tax Act	14 per cent.	*Nil*
(*ii*) on the income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company other than a company referred to in (*i*) hereinabove .	24·5 per cent.	*Nil*
(*iii*) on the income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	*Nil*
(*iv*) on the income by way of fees payable by an Indian concern for rendering technical services in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and which has been approved by the Central Government .	50 per cent.	*Nil*
(*v*) on the income by way of interest payable on a tax free security	44 per cent.	*Nil*
(*vi*) on any other income	70 per cent.	*Nil*

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" and computing "advance tax".

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	5 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Rs. 250 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 28,000 *plus* 65 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a person, not being a non-resident,—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding the following limit, namely:—

(a) Rs. 7,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which as at the end of the previous year satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely:

(1) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age; or

(2) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family;

(b) Rs. 4,000 in every other case;

(ii) where such person is an individual whose total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 and who has, during the previous year, incurred any expenditure for the maintenance of any one or more of his parents or grand-parents mainly dependent on him, the income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be reduced by so much of the amount specified hereunder, as does not exceed the amount of income-tax so computed:—

(*a*) Rs. 145	in the case of an unmarried individual;
(*b*) Rs. 220	in the case of a married individual who has no child mainly dependent on him;
(*c*) Rs. 240	in the case of a married individual who has one child mainly dependent on him;
(*d*) Rs. 260	in the case of a married individual who has more than one child mainly dependent on him;

(iii) where such person is an individual not falling under clause (ii) or a Hindu undivided family, the income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be reduced by so much of the amount specified hereunder, as does not exceed the amount of income-tax so computed:—

(*a*) Rs. 125	in the case of an unmarried individual;
(*b*) Rs. 200	in the case of a married individual who has no child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has no minor coparcener;
(*c*) Rs. 220	in the case of a married individual who has one child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has one minor coparcener mainly supported from the income of such family;
(*d*) Rs. 240	in the case of a married individual who has more than one child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has more than one minor coparcener mainly supported from the income of such family;

(iv) (A) where such person is an individual whose total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000, and who has, during the previous year, incurred any expenditure for the maintenance of any one or more of his parents or grand-parents mainly dependent on him, the income-tax payable by him in respect of such total income shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(1) the income-tax which would have been payable by the individual if his total income had been Rs. 10,000, and

(2) 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income of the individual exceeds Rs. 10,000;

(B) where such person is not an individual whose case falls under sub-clause (A) and the total income of such person does not exceed Rs. 20,000, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds the limit specified in sub-clause (a) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (b) of clause (i) of this proviso.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (ii) and sub-clause (A) of clause (iv) of this proviso, a parent or grand-parcent of an individual shall not be treated as being mainly dependent on such individual if the income of the parent or, as the case may be, the grand-parent from all sources in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year exceeds one thousand rupees.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) where—

(i) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, the amount of unearned income, not being income by way of interest on any security of the

Central or State Government or income received in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India, established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, (52 of 1963), included in the total income, or

(ii) in any other case, the amount of unearned income included in the total income, exceeds Rs. 30,000, a surcharge calculated on the difference between the amount of income-tax computed in respect of the income referred to in sub-clause (i) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (ii), if such income had been the total income and the amount of income-tax computed in respect of an income of Rs. 30,000 if it had been the total income, at the following rate, namely:—

(1) where the amount of the difference does not exceed Rs. 10,000.	20 per cent of the amount of such difference;
(2) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 10,000.	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 10,000;

(b) where—

(i) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, the earned income and income by way of interest on any security of the Central or State Government and income received in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India, established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963), included in the total income, or

(ii) in any other case, the earned income included in the total income,

exceeds Rs. 1 lakh,

a surcharge calculated on the amount of the difference between the income-tax computed in respect of the income referred to in sub-clause (i) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (ii), if such income had been the total income and the income-tax computed in respect of a total income of Rs. 1 lakh, at the following rate, namely:—

(1) where the amount of the difference does not exceed Rs. 65,000	5 per cent. of the amount of such difference;
(2) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 65,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 3,250 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 65,000;
(3) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 9,750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 1,30,000; and

(c) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph; and

(ii) the aggregate of the amounts of the surcharges calculated in accordance with clause (a) and clause (b) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	5 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Rs. 250 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;

(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;	
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000	Rs. 3,750 *plus* 41 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;	

Provided that—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 4,000; and

(ii) where the total income is twenty thousand rupees or less, the income-tax payable shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 4,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000, a surcharge calculated at the rate of 6¼ per cent of the amount of the difference between the income-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified and the income-tax computed in respect of a total income of Rs. 25,000; and

(b) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 8 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 ;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 5,500 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified;

(d) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(c) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a) or as the case may be, clause (b) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income .. 45 per cent.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(b) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a) of this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, 31 of 1956.

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52·5 per cent.
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, 31 of 1956.

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company—

(A)(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested, —	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000	45 per cent. of the total income ;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested, —	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company —	
(1) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	55 per cent. ;
(2) on the balance, if any, of the total income	60 per cent.;

(*ii*) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income and
(B) in addition, where the company is —	
(*i*) a company in which the public are substantially interested, or	
(*ii*) a company as is referred to in clause (*iii*) of sub-section (2) or clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (4) of section 104 of the Income-tax Act, or	
(*iii*) such a company as is exempt from the operation of section 104 of the said Act by a notification issued under the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section.	
on so much of the total income as does not exceed the relevant amount of distributions of dividends by the company	7·5 per cent:

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 50,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 50,000 (the income of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) 80 per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

Explanation 1.—In clause (B), the expression "the relevant amount of distributions of dividends" means the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(a) the amount, if any, by which the "relevant amount of distributions of dividends" by the company as computed in accordance with *Explanation* 1 to item I of Paragraph F of Part I of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1966, 13 of 1966, exceeds its total income (reduced by the amount of capital gains, if any, relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets included therein) assessable for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1966; and

(b) so much of the amount of the dividends, other than dividends on preference shares, declared or distributed by the company during the previous year as exceeds ten per cent. of its paid-up equity share capital as on the 1st day of the previous year.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of clause (B), where a part of the income of a company is not included in its total income because it is agricultural income, the amount declared or distributed as dividends (other than dividends on preference shares) shall be deemed to be such proportion thereof as the sum specified in clause (a) bears to the sum specified in clause (b), such sums being—

(a) the average amount of the total income of the company of the five previous years in which it has been in receipt of taxable income immediately preceding the relevant previous year; and

(b) the average amount of the total profits and gains (excluding capital receipts) of the company of the five previous years referred to in clause (a) reduced by such allowances as may be admissible under the Income-tax Act but which have not been taken into account by the company in its profit and loss accounts for the said five previous years.

Explanation 3.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where any dividends were declared by the company before the commencement of the previous year and are distributed by it during that year, the amount of such dividends shall not be included in the amount of dividends referred to in clause (b) of *Explanation* 1.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company:—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or	
(*b*) fees, for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964.	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government.	50 per cent.
(*ii*) in the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent.;

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 3)

Rates of annuity deposits

(*i*) In the case of any depositor whose total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	*Nil*
(*ii*) In the case of any depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	5 per cent. of the adjusted total income :

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

(*iii*) In the case of a depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	7½ per cent. of the adjusted total income :

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely:—

(a) an amount calculated at five per cent. on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 20,000;

(b) one-half of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

(*iv*) In the case of a depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	10 per cent. of the adjusted total income :

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely:—

(a) an amount calculated at seven and a half per cent. on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 40,000;

(b) one-half of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000.

(*v*) In the case of a depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	12½ per cent. of the adjusted total income :

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely:—

(a) an amount calculated at ten per cent. on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 70,000;

(b) one-half of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000.

Explanation.—In this Schedule, "total income" means total income computed in the manner laid down in the Income-tax Act without making any allowance under section 280O of that Act.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 33)

AMENDMENTS IN THE INCOME-TAX ACT

1. *Section* 10.—After clause (28), insert—

"(29) in the case of an authority constituted under any law for the time being in force for the marketing of commodities, any income derived from the letting of godowns or warehouses for storage, processing or facilitating the marketing of commodities.".

2. *Section* 32.—

(a) in sub-section (1), after clause (iv), insert—

"(v) in the case of any new building, the erection of which is completed after the 31st day of March, 1967, where the building is owned by an Indian company and used by such company as a hotel and such hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government, a sum equal to twenty-five per cent. of the actual cost of erection of the building to the assessee, in respect of the previous year in which the erection of the building is completed or, if such building is first brought into use as a hotel in the immediately succeeding previous year, then in respect of that previous year; but any such sum shall not be deductible in determining the written down value for the purposes of clause (ii).";

(b) in sub-section (2), after "clause (iv)", insert "or clause (v)".

3. *Section* 33.—

(a) for sub-section (1), substitute—

"(1) (a) In respect of a new ship or new machinery or plant (other than office appliances or road transport vehicles) which is owned by the assessee and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by him, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section and of section 34, be allowed a deduction, in respect of the previous year in which the ship was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or, if the ship, machinery or plant is first put to use in the immediately succeeding previous year, then, in respect of that previous year, a sum by way of development rebate as specified in clause (b).

(b) The sum referred to in clause (a) shall be—

(A) in the case of a ship, forty per cent. of the actual cost thereof to the assessee;

(B) in the case of machinery or plant,—

(i) where the machinery or plant is installed for the purposes of business of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Fifth Schedule,—

(a) thirty-five per cent. of the actual cost of the machinery or plant to the assessee, where it is installed before the 1st day of April, 1970, and

(b) twenty-five per cent. of such cost where it is installed after the 31st day of March, 1970;

(ii) where the machinery or plant is installed after the 31st day of March, 1967, by an assessee being an Indian company in premises used by it as a hotel and such hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government—

(a) thirty-five per cent. of the actual cost of the machinery or plant to the assessee, where it is installed before the 1st day of April, 1970, and

(b) twenty-five per cent. of such cost where it is installed after the 31st day of March, 1970;

(iii) where the machinery or plant is installed after the 31st day of March, 1967, being an asset representing expenditure of a capital nature on scientific research related to the business carried on by the assessee,—

(a) thirty-five per cent. of the actual cost of the machinery or plant to the assessee, where it is installed before the 1st day of April, 1970, and

(b) twenty-five per cent. of such cost, where it is installed after the 31st day of March, 1970;

(iv) in any other case,—

(a) twenty per cent. of the actual cost of the machinery or plant to the assessee, where it is installed before the 1st day of April, 1970, and

(b) fifteen per cent. of such cost where it is installed after the 31st day of March, 1970.";

(b) in sub-section (2), for "[the total income for this purpose being computed without making any allowance under sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A) of this section or sub-section (1) of section 33A]", in both places, substitute—

"[the total income for this purpose being computed without making any allowance under sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A) of this section or sub-section (1) of section 33A or any deduction under Chapter VIA or section 280O]".

(c) in sub-section (6), add at the end—

"Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in the case of an assessee being an Indian company, in respect of any machinery or plant installed by it in premises used by it as a hotel, where the hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government.".

4. *Section* 33*A*.—In sub-section (2), for "[the total income for this purpose being computed after making the allowance under sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A) or clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33 but without making any allowance under sub-section (1) of this section]", in both places, substitute—

"[the total income for this purpose being computed after deduction of the allowance under sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A) or clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33, but without making any deduction under sub-section (1) of this section or any deduction under Chapter VIA or section 280O]".

5. *Section* 35.—In sub-section (2),—

(i) for clause (i), substitute—

"(i) in a case where such capital expenditure is incurred before the 1st day of April, 1967, one-fifth of the capital expenditure incurred in any previous year shall be deducted for that previous year; and the balance of the expenditure shall be deducted in equal instalments for each of the four immediately succeeding previous years;

(ia) in a case where such capital expenditure is incurred after the 31st day of March, 1967, the whole of such capital expenditure incurred in any previous year shall be deducted for that previous year.";

(ii) in clause (ii), after "an asset represent expenditure of a capital nature", insert "incurred before the 1st day of April, 1967";

(iii) in clause (v), for "where the asset is used", substitute "where the asset mentioned in clause (ii) is used".

6. *Section* 36.—In clause (viii) of sub-section (1), for "of the total income carried to such reserve account", substitute "of the total income (computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA) carried to such reserve account".

7. *Section* 41.—In sub-section (3), after "the total amount of the deductions made under clause (i)", insert "or, as the case may be, the amount of the deduction under clause (ia)".

8. *Section* 43.—For the proviso to clause (1), substitute—

"Provided that where the actual cost of an asset, being a motor car which is acquired by the assessee after the 31st day of March, 1967 and is used otherwise than in a business of running it on hire for tourists, exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees, the excess of the actual cost over such amount shall be ignored, and the actual cost thereof shall be taken to be twenty-five thousand rupees.".

9. *Section* 66.—Omit "and any amount in respect of which the assessee is entitled to a deduction from the amount of income-tax on his total income with which he is chargeable for any assessment year in accordance with, and to the extent provided in sections 87, 87A and 88".

10. *Section* 71.—For sub-section (2), substitute—

'(2) Where in respect of any assessment year the net result of the computation under any head of income other than "Capital gains" is a loss and the assessee has income assessable under the head "Capital gains", such loss may, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, be set off—

(i) against the income, if any, of the assessee assessable for that assessment year under any head including income assessable under the head "Capital gains" (whether relating to short-term capital assets or any other capital assets), or

(ii) if the assessee so desires, only against his income, if any, under the head "Capital gains", in so far as such income relates to short-term capital assets, and income under any other head.

(3) Where in respect of any assessment year the net result of the computation under sections 48 to 55 in respect of capital gains relating to short-term capital assets is a loss and the assessee has income assessable under any head of income other than "Capital gains", the assessee shall, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, be entitled to have such loss set off against the income aforesaid.'.

11. *Section* 72.—In sub-section (1), after "Capital gains", insert "relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets".

12. *Section* 74.—In sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (1), for "as relates to short-term capital assets", substitute "relating to short-term capital assets as cannot be or is not wholly set off against income under any head in accordance with the provisions of section 71".

13. For *Chapter VIA*, substitute—

'CHAPTER VIA

DEDUCTIONS TO BE MADE IN COMPUTING TOTAL INCOME

A.—*General*

80A. Deductions to be made in Computing total income.—(1) In computing the total income of an assesee, there shall be allowed from his gross total income, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Chapter, the deductions specified in sections 80C to 80T.

(2) The aggregate amount of the deductions under this Chapter shall not, in any case, exceed the gross total income of the assessee.

(3) Where, in computing the total income of a firm, association of persons or body of individuals, any deduction is admissible under section 80G or section 80H or section 80J or section 80K or section 80L or section 80S or section 80T, no deduction under the same section shall be made in computing the total income of a partner of the firm or, as the case may be, of a member of the association of persons or body of individuals in relation to the share of such

partner in the income of the firm or the share of such member in the income of the association of persons or body of individuals.

80B. **Definitions.**—In this Chapter—

(1) "displaced person" means a person who, on account of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan, or on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances in any area now forming part of East Pakistan, has—

(a) in the case of a person having a place of residence in the district of Noakhali or of Comilla, on or after the 1st day of October, 1946, and

(b) in the case of a person having a place of residence in any other area now forming part of East Pakistan, on or after the 1st day of June, 1947,

left, or been displaced from, his place of residence in such area and who has been subsequently residing in India;

(2) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to tax under this Act, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment, within India, of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income;

(3) "earned income" and "unearned income" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Finance Act of the relevant year;

(4) "foreign company" means a company which is not a domestic company as defined in clause (2);

(5) "gross total income" means the total income computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, before making any deduction under this Chapter or under section 280O and without applying the provisions of section 64;

(6) "income", in relation to a handicapped dependant, means the aggregate income of such person from all sources;

(7) "priority industry" means the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Fifth Schedule or the business of any hotel where such business is carried on by an Indian company and the hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government;

(8) "relative", in relation to an individual, means—

(a) the mother, father, husband or wife of the individual, or

(b) a son, daughter, brother, sister, nephew or niece of the individual, or

(c) a grand-son or grand-daughter of the individual, or

(d) the spouse of any person referred to in sub-clause (b);

(9) "repatriate" means a person of Indian origin who was ordinarily residing in a foreign country and who, on leaving, or being forced to leave, such country, has—

(a) in the case of a person leaving Mozambique, on or after the 25th day of June, 1962, or

(b) in the case of a person leaving Burma, on or after the 1st day of June, 1963, or

(c) in the case of a person leaving Ceylon, on or after the 1st day of November, 1964, or

(d) in the case of a person leaving any other country, on or after such date or dates as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the Official Gazette,

returned to India with the intention of permanently residing therein.

Explanation.—A person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he, or either of his parents or any of his grandparents, was born in undivided India.

B.—Deductions in respect of certain payments.

80C. **Deduction in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident fund, etc.**—(1) In computing the total income of an assessee these shall be

deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount equal to sixty per cent of the first five thousand rupees of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2) and fifty per cent of the balance, if any, of such aggregate.

(2) The sums referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely:—

(a) where the assessee is an individual, any sums paid in the previous year by the assessee out of his income chargeable to tax—

(i) to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the life of the assessee or on the life of the wife or husband of the assesee; or

(ii) to effect or to keep in force a contract for a deferred annuity on the life of the assessee or on the life of the wife or husband of the assessee, notwithstanding that such contract contains a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive a cash payment in lieu of the payment of the annuity; or

(iii) as a contribution to any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925) applies;

(b) where the assessee is a Hindu undivided family, any sums paid in the previous year by the assessee out of its income chargeable to tax, to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the life of any male member of the family or of the wife of any such member.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-clause (i) of clause (a) and clause (b) of this sub-section, an incurance on the life of any person referred to therein shall include—

(i) a policy of insurance on the life of such person securing the payment of a specified sum on the stipulated date of maturity of the policy, if such person is alive on such date, notwithstanding that the policy of insurance provides only for the return of premiums paid (with or without any interest thereon) in the event of such person dying before the said stipulated date;

(ii) a policy of insurance effected by a person for the benefit of a minor (being the assessee, or a male member of a Hindu undivided family where such family is the assessee) with the object of enabling the minor, after he has attained majority, to secure an insurance on his own life by adopting the policy and on his being alive on a date (after such adoption) specified in the policy in this behalf;

(c) any sum deducted in the previous year from the salary payable by or on behalf of the Government to any individual being a sum deducted in accordance with the conditions of his service, for the purpose of securing to him a deferred annuity or making provision for his wife or children, in so far as the sum so deducted does not exceed one-fifth of the salary;

(d) if the assessee is an employee participating in a recognised provident fund, his own contributions to his individual account in the fund in the previous year, in so far as the aggregate of such contributions does not exceed one-fifth of his salary in that previous year or eight thousand rupees, whichever is less.

Explanation.—In clause (d) of this sub-section, "salary" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (h) of rule 2 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule;

(e) if the assessee is an employee participating in an approved superannuation fund, any sum paid in the previous year by him by way of contribution towards the superannuation fund;

(f) where the assessee is an individual, any sums deposited, in the previous year by the assessee out of his income chargeable to tax, in a ten-year account or a fifteen-year account under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959, as amended from time to time.

(3) The provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (2) shall apply only to so much of any premium or other payment made on a policy other than a contract for a deferred annuity as is not in excess of ten per cent of the actual capital sum assured.

Explanation.—In calculating any such capital sum, no account shall be taken—

(i) of the value of any premiums agreed to be returned, or

(ii) of any benefit by way of bonus or otherwise over and above the sum actually assured, which is to be or may be received under the policy by any person.

(4) The aggregate of the sums referred to in sub-section (2), which qualifies for the purposes of computing the deduction under sub-section (1), shall not exceed—

(i) in the case of an individual being an author, playwright, artist, musician or actor, such percentage of his gross total income, or such amount, as may be prescribed:

Provided that such individual has effected an insurance referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (2) prior to the 1st day of March, 1964 and has paid any sum in the previous year to keep in force such insurance;

(ii) in the case of any other individual [including an author, playwright, artist, musician or actor, to whom the provisions of clause (i) do not apply], thirty per cent. of his gross total income, or fifteen thousand rupees, whichever is less;

(iii) in the case of a Hindu undivided family, thirty per cent. of its gross total income, or thirty thousand rupees, whichever is less.

(5) If the gross total income of the assessee includes earned income chargeable under any head, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall, to the extent possible, be made in computing such earned income and, as to the balance, if any, in computing any other income; and if there is no earned income, the deduction shall be made in computing any other income under any head.

80D. *Deduction in respect of medical treatment, etc., of handicapped dependants.*—(1) Where an assessee who is resident in India, being an individual or Hindu undivided family, who has, during the previous year, incurred out of his or its income chargeable to income-tax, any expenditure for the medical treatment (including nursing) of a person who—

(a) is a relative of the individual, or, as the case may be, is a member of the Hindu undivided family and is not dependent on any person other than such individual or Hindu undivided family for his support or maintenance, and

(b) is suffering from a physical or mental disability which is certified by a registered medical practitioner to have the effect of reducing considerably such person's capacity for normal work or engaging in a gainful employment (hereinafter in this section referred to as handicapped dependant),

the assessee shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction of the amount specified in sub-section (2) in the computation of his total income in respect of the previous year.

(2) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall be—

(i) in a case where the handicapped dependant has, for a period of one hundred and eighty-two days or more during the previous year, been admitted in a hospital or a nursing home or a medical institution or in such other institution as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be an institution for the care of handicapped persons, and fees and charges for his medical treatment (including nursing) are payable to such hospital or nursing home or medical or other institution, as the case may be, a sum of two thousand four hundred rupees, or

(ii) in any other case, a sum of six hundred rupees,

as reduced, in either case, by an amount equal to the income, if any, of the handicapped dependant in respect of the previous year:

Provided that where the assessee has, during the previous year, incurred expenditure on more than one handicapped dependant, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed only with reference to one such handicapped dependant as may be chosen by the assessee.

(3) If the gross total income of the assessee includes earned income chargeable under any head, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall, to the extent

possible, be made in computing such earned income and, as to the balance, if any, in computing any other income; and if there is no earned income, the deduction shall be made in computing any other income under any head.

80E. *Deduction in respect of payment for securing retirement annuities.*—(1) Where, in the case of an assessee, being an individual who is a citizen of India and is resident in India, his share in the income of a registered firm which renders professional service as chartered accountant, solicitor, lawyer, architect, or such other professional service as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, is chargeable to tax and he has paid out of his income chargeable to tax a premium (by whatever name called) in any previous year under an annuity contract for the time being approved by the Commissioner as having for its main object the provision for the individual of a life annuity in old age (hereafter in this section referred to as qualifying premium), then the assessee shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction of the amount of the qualifying premium in the computation of his total income in respect of the previous year:

Provided that the amount which may be so deducted shall not exceed the sum of five thousand rupees, or one-tenth of his gross total income, whichever is less:

Provided further that any annuity payable to the individual shall be deemed to be his earned income to the extent to which it is attributable to the amount in respect of which deduction has been allowed under this section and chargeable to tax accordingly.

(2) Subject to sub-section (3) and any rules made by the Board in this behalf, the Commissioner shall not approve a contract unless he is satisfied that it does not—

(a) provide for the payment during the life of the individual of any sums except sums payable by way of annuity to the individual; or

(b) provide for the annuity payable to the individual to commence before he attains the age of fifty-eight or after he attains the age of sixty-eight; or

(c) provide for the payment of any other sums except sums payable by way of annuity to the individual's widow or widower and any sums which, in the event of no annuity becoming payable either to the individual or to a widow or widower of the individual, are payable to the individual's legal representative by way of return of premiums, by way of reasonable interest on premiums and by way of bonus out of profits; or

(d) provide for the payment of annuity, if any, payable to a widow or widower of the individual to be of a greater annual amount than that paid or payable to the individual; or

(e) provide for the payment of any annuity otherwise than for the life of the annuitant,

and that it does include a provision that no annuity payable under it shall be capable in whole or in part of surrender, commutation or assignment.

(3) The Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, and subject to any conditions the Board may, by rules, prescribe and subject to any conditions he thinks proper to impose, approve a contract, notwithstanding that the contract provides for one or more of the following matters, that is to say,—

(a) for the payment after the individual's death of an annuity to a dependant other than the widow or widower of the individual;

(b) for the payment to the individual of an annuity commencing before he attains the age of fifty-eight, if the annuity is payable on his becoming incapable through infirmity of mind or body of being actively engaged in his profession or any profession of a similar nature for which he is trained or fitted;

(c) for the annuity payable to any person to continue for a specified term (not exceeding ten years), notwithstanding his death within that term;

(d) in the case of an annuity which is to continue for such specified term, for the annuity to be assignable by will.

(4) The foregoing provisions of this section shall apply in relation to a contribution (by whatever name called) to a fund approved by the Commissioner

as they apply in relation to any premium under an annuity contract so approved. provided the fund satisfies also the conditions set out below and any other conditions which the Board may, by rules, prescribe, namely:—

(a) the fund shall be a fund established in India under an irrevocable trust for the benefit of individuals engaged in any profession referred to in sub-section (1);

(b) the fund shall have for its sole purpose the provision of annuities for individuals engaged in such profession on attaining a specified age or on their becoming incapacitated prior to attaining such age, or for the widow, children or dependants of such persons on their death;

(c) all annuities, pensions and other benefits granted from the fund shall be payable only in India.

(5) The Commissioner may, at any time, after giving a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed withdrawal to the persons by and to whom premiums are payable under any contract for the time being approved under this section, or to the trustees of any fund so approved, withdraw the approval.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (4), no deduction under this section shall be allowed in the case of an individual—

(i) whose gross total income includes unearned income of more than ten thousand rupees; or

(ii) who is entitled to any pension or is participating in any pension or superannuation scheme.

(7) The deduction under this section shall be made in computing the earned income of the assessee included in his gross total income, so, however, that the amount of deduction shall not in any case exceed the amount of the income computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession", included in the gross total income.

(8) Any annuity payable under an approved contract referred to in sub-section (1) or from any fund referred to in sub-section (4), to a person other than the individual who pays the premiums or makes the contribution and any interest on premiums or bonus out of profits payable to such person, shall be deemed to be his unearned income to the extent it is attributable to the amount of deduction allowed under sub-section (1) and chargeable to tax accordingly.

(9) Where any payment by way of annuity or otherwise is made by a person to whom premiums or contributions are payable under sub-section (1) or sub-section (4), such person shall, subject to any rules made by the Board in this behalf, deduct from the total amount so paid during any financial year, tax at such rate or rates in force in that year as would be applicable to such amount, if it were the total income and shall pay the amount so deducted to the credit of the Central Government within the prescribed time and in such manner as the Board may direct and the provisions of section 201 shall, so far as may be, apply to such person if he does not deduct, or after deducting fails to pay, such tax.

(10) Where a deduction under this section is claimed and allowed for any assessment year in respect of any payment, relief shall not be given in respect of it under any other provision of this Act for the same or a later assessment year nor (in the case of a payment under an annuity contract) in respect of any other premium or consideration for an annuity under the same contract.

(11) (a) The Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this section.

(b) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(i) prescribe the statements and other information to be submitted along with an application for approval;

(ii) prescribe the returns, statements, particulars or information which the Income-tax Officer may require from a person by and to whom premiums or contributions are payable under this section;

(iii) provide for the assessment by way of penalty of any consideration received by an individual for an assignment of, or creation of a charge upon, any annuity or other sum receivable by him under any contract or from any fund approved for the time being under this section; and

(iv) provide for securing such further control over the approval granted under this section and administration of funds approved under this section as it may deem requisite.

80F. *Deduction in respect of educational expenses in certain cases.*—(1) Where an individual, being a resident, who is not a citizen of India, has expended any sum in the previous year out of his income chargeable to tax for the full time education of his child wholly or mainly dependent on him and who is not more than twenty-one years of age, at any University, college, school or other educational institution situate in a country outside India, he shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction of the amount specified in sub-section (2) in the computation of his total income.

(2) The amount referred to in sub-section (1) shall be—

(i) in the case of an individual who has one such child, one thousand five hundred rupees; and

(ii) in the case of an individual who has more than one such child, three thousand rupees.

(3) If the gross total income of the assessee includes earned income chargeable under any head, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall, to the extent possible, be made in computing such earned income and, as to the balance, if any, in computing any other income; and if there is no earned income, the deduction shall be made in computing any other income under any head.

80G. *Deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc.*—(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount equal to fifty per cent of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2).

(2) The sums referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely:—

(a) any 'sums' paid by the assessee in the previous year as donations to—

(i) the National Defence Fund set up by the Central Government; or

(ii) the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund referred to in the Deed of Declaration of Trust adopted by the National Committee at its meeting held on the 17th day of August, 1964; or

(iii) the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund; or

(iv) any other fund or any institution to which this section applies; or

(v) the Government or any local authority, to be utilised for any charitable purpose;

(b) any sums paid by the assessee in the previous year as donations for the renovation or repair of any such temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place as is notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be of historic, archaeological or artistic importance or to be a place of public worship of renown throughout any State or States.

(3) No deduction shall be allowed under sub-section (1) if the aggregate of the sums referred to in sub-section (2) is less than two hundred and fifty rupees.

(4) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be allowed in respect of such part of the aggregate of the sums referred to in sub-clauses (iv) and (v) of clause (a) and in clause (b) of sub-section (2) as exceeds ten per cent of the gross total income (as reduced by any portion thereof on which income-tax is not payable under any provision of this Act and by any amount in respect of which the assessee is entitled to a deduction under any other provision of this Chapter), or two hundred thousand rupees, whichever is less:

Provided that where such aggregate includes any sums referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) and such aggregate exceeds the limit of two hundred thousand rupees specified in this sub-section, then such limit shall be raised to cover that portion of the donation which is equal to the difference between such aggregate and the said limit, so, however, that the limit so raised shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessee's gross total income as reduced as aforesaid, or five hundred thousand rupees, whichever is less.

(5) This section applies to donations to any institution or fund referred to in sub-clause (iv) of clause (a) of sub-section (2), only if it is established in India for a charitable purpose and if it fulfils the following conditions, namely:—

(i) where the institution or fund derives any income, such income would not be liable to inclusion in its total income under the provisions of sections 11 and 12 or clause (22) of section 10;

(ii) the instrument under which the institution or fund is constituted does not, or the rules governing the institution or fund do not, contain any provision for the transfer or application at any time of the whole or any part of the income or assets of the institution or fund for any purpose other than a charitable purpose;

(iii) the institution or fund is not expressed to be for the benefit of any particular religious community or caste;

(iv) the institution or fund maintains regular accounts of its receipts and expenditure; and

(v) the institution or fund is either constituted as a public charitable trust or is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860), or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India or under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) or is a University established by law, or is any other educational institution recognised by the Government or by a University established by law, or affiliated to any University established by law or is an institution financed wholly or in part by the Government or a local authority.

Explanation 1.—An institution or fund established for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, backward classes, Scheduled Tribes or of women and children shall not be deemed to be an institution or fund expressed to be for the benefit of a religious community or caste within the meaning of clause (iii) of sub-section (5).

Explanation 2.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that a deduction to which the assessee is entitled in respect of any donation made to an institution or fund to which sub-section (5) applies shall not be affected merely by reason of the fact that subsequent to the donation any part of the income of the institution or fund has become chargeable to tax due to non-compliance with any of the provisions of section 11.

Explanation 3.—In this section, "charitable purpose" does not include any purpose the whole or substantially the whole of which is of a religious nature.

(6) If the gross total income of the assessee includes earned income chargeable under any head, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall, to the extent possible, be made in computing such earned income and, as to the balance, if any, in computing any other income; and if there is no earned income, the deduction shall be made in computing any other income under any head.

C.—Deductions in respect of certain incomes.

80H. **Deduction in case of new industrial undertakings employing displaced persons, etc.**—(1) Where the gross total income of any assessee includes any profits and gains derived from any industrial undertaking to which this section

applies, there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to fifty per cent thereof in computing the total income of the assessee, so, however, that the amount of the deduction under this section shall not, in any case, exceed one hundred thousand rupees.

(2) This section applies to any industrial undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:—

(i) it is not formed by the splitting up, or reconstruction, of a business already in existence;

(ii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of a building, machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(iii) it has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles in any part of India at any time within a period of three years next following the 1st day of April, 1967;

(iv) it employs, on every working day throughout the previous year, fifty or more workers in a manufacturing process (whether carried on with or without the aid of power); and

(v) it employs displaced persons or repatriates or members of the families of displaced persons or repatriates (all such employees being, hereinafter, referred to as rehabilitated employees) and the daily average number of rehabilitated employees, as certified by the prescribed authority, is not less than sixty per cent of the daily average number of all the persons employed in the undertaking, throughout the previous year:

Provided that, in computing the daily average number of rehabilitated employees for the purposes of this clause, any such employee who had, at the time of his first employment in the undertaking, completed the age of 40 years shall not be taken into account.

Explanation 1.—"Member of the family", in relation to any person who is a displaced person or repatriate, means any member of the family of such person if such member was, before his employment in the undertaking, dependent on such person.

Explanation 2.—"Daily average number", in relation to rehabilitated employees or, as the case may be, all the persons employed in the undertaking, shall be taken to be the number arrived at by dividing the aggregate of the number of rehabilitated employees or, as the case may be, the total number of persons employed in the undertaking on each working day of a month by the total number of working days in that month.

(3) The provisions of this section shall, in relation to an industrial undertaking, apply to the assessment for the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles, and the nine assessment years immediately succeeding.

80I. **Deduction in respect of profits and gains from priority industries in the case of certain companies.**—(1) In the case of a company to which this section applies, where the gross total income includes any profits and gains attributable to any priority industry, there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to eight per cent thereof, in computing the total income of the company.

(2) This section applies to a domestic company, save in a case where such company is a company which is referred to in section 108 and has a gross total income of fifty thousand rupees or less.

(3) Where a company to which this section applies is entitled also to the deduction under section 80H, the deduction under sub-section (1) of this section shall be allowed with reference to the amount of the profits and gains attributable to the priority industry or industries as reduced by the deduction under section 80H in relation to such profits and gains.

80J. **Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undetakings or ships or hotel business in certain cases.**—(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel, to which this section applies, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this

section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains (reduced by the aggregate of the deductions, if any, admissible to the assessee under section 80H and section 80(I) of so much of the amount thereof as does not exceed the amount calculated at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the capital employed in the industrial undertaking or ship or business of the hotel, as the case may be, computed in the prescribed manner in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year (the amount calculated as aforesaid being hereafter, in this section, referred to as the relevant amount of capital employed during the previous year).

(2) The deduction specified in sub-section (1) shall be allowed in computing the total income in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or production articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or the ship is first brought into use or the business of the hotel starts functioning (such assessment year being hereafter, in this section, referred to as the initial assessment year) and each of the four assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a co-operative society, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "four assessment years", the words "six assessment years" had been substituted.

(3) Where the amount of the profits and gains derived from the industrial undertaking or ship or business of the hotel, as the case may be, included in the total income (as computed without applying the provisions of section 64 and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA or section 280O) in respect of the previous year relevant to an assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1967 (not being an assessment year prior to the initial assessment year or subsequent to the fourth assessment year as reckoned from the end of the initial assessment year) falls short of the relevant amount of capital employed during the previous year, the amount of such shortfall, or, where there are no such profits and gains, an amount equal to the relevant amount of capital employed during the previous year (such amount, in either case, being hereafter, in this section, referred to as deficiency) shall be carried forward and set off against the profits and gains referred to in sub-section (1) [as computed after allowing the deductions, if any, admissible under section 80H, section 80I and the said sub-section (1)] in respect of the previous year relevant to the next following assessment year and, if there are no such profits and gains for that assessment year, or where the deficiency exceeds such profits and gains, the whole or balance of the deficiency, as the case may be, shall be set off against such profits and gains for the next following assessment year and if and so far as such deficiency cannot be wholly so set off, it shall be set off against such profits and gains assessable for the next following assessment year and so on:

Provided that—

(i) in no case shall the deficiency or any part thereof be carried forward beyond the seventh assessment year as reckoned from the end of the initial assessment year;

(ii) where there is more than one deficiency and each such deficiency relates to a different assessment year, the deficiency which relates to an earlier assessment year shall be set off under this sub-section before setting off the deficiency in relation to a later assessment year:

Provided further that in the case of an assessee being a co-operative society, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "fourth assessment year", the words "sixth assessment year" had been substituted.

(4) This section applies to any industrial undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:—

(i) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence;

(ii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of a building (not being a building taken on rent or lease, machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(iii) it manufactures or produces articles, or operates one or more cold storage plant or plants, in any part of India, and has begin or begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate such plant or plants, at any time within the period of twenty-three years next following the 1st day of April, 1948, or such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify with reference to any particular industrial undertaking;

(iv) in a case where the industrial undertaking manufactures or produces articles, the undertaking employs ten or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs twenty or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power:

Provided that the condition in clause (i) shall not apply in respect of any industrial undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section.

(5) This section applies to any ship, where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(i) it is owned by an Indian company and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by it;

(ii) it was not, previous to the date of its acquisition by the Indian company, owned and used in Indian territorial waters by a person resident in India; and

(iii) it is brought into use by the Indian company at any time within a period of twenty-three years next following the 1st day of April, 1948.

(6) This section applies to the business of any hotel, where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(a) the business of the hotel starts functioning on or after the 1st day of April, 1961, and is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence or by the transfer to a new business of a building previously used as a hotel or of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(b) the business of the hotel is owned and carried on by a company registered in India with a paid-up capital of not less than five hundred thousand rupees;

(c) the hotel has such number and types of guest rooms and provides such amenities as may be prescribed, having regard to the population and the tourist importance of the place in which the hotel is located; and

(d) the hotel is for the time being approved for the purposes of this sub-section by the Central Government.

Explanation.—Where—

(a) in the case of an industrial undertaking, any building, machinery or plant, or any part thereof previously used for any purpose, or

(b) in the case of the business of a hotel, any building, or any part thereof, previously used as a hotel, of any machinery or plant, or any part thereof previously used for any purpose;

is, in either case, transferred to a new business, and the total value of the building, machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent. of the total value of the building, machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (ii) of sub-section (4) and clause (a) of sub-section (6), the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with and the total value of the building, machinery or plant or part so transferred shall not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel.

(7) The Central Government may, after making such inquiry as it may think fit, direct, by notification in the Official Gazette, that the exemption

conferred by this section shall not apply to any class of industrial undertakings with effect from such date as it may specify in the notification.

80K. *Deduction in respect of dividends attributable to profits and gains from new industrial undertakings or ships or hotel business.*—Where the gross total income of an assessee, being the holder of any share or shares in a company, includes any income by way of dividends paid or deemed to have been paid to him by the company in respect of such share or shares, there shall, subject to any rules that may be made by the Board in this behalf, be allowed, in computing his total income, a deduction from such income by way of dividends of an amount equal to such part thereof as is attributable to the profits and gains derived by the company from an industrial undertaking or ship or the business of a hotel, on which no tax is payable by the company under this Act for any assessment year commencing prior to the 1st day of April, 1968, or in respect of which the company is entitled to a deduction under section 80J.

80L. *Deduction in respect of dividends in certain cases.*—(1) Where, in the case of any assessee, the amount of his income by way of dividends included in his gross total income does not exceed five hundred rupees, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be deducted, in computing the total income of the assessee, the whole of the income by way of dividends from an Indian company or Indian companies included in the gross total income.

(2) In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under section 80K, in relation to the whole or any part of the income by way of dividends referred to in sub-section (1), the deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed in respect of such income as reduced by the deduction under section 80K.

80M. (1) *Deduction in respect of certain inter-corporate dividends.*—(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee being a company includes any income by way of dividends received by it from a domestic company, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such income by way of dividends of an amount equal to—

(*a*) where the assessee is a foreign company—	
(*i*) in respect of such income by way of dividends received by it from an Indian company which is not such a company as is referred to in section 108 and which is mainly engaged in a priority industry . . .	80 per cent. of such income;
(*ii*) in respect of such income by way of dividends other than the dividends referred to in sub-clause (*v*)	60 per cent. of such income,
(*b*) where the assessee is a domestic company—	
in respect of any such income by way of dividends . .	60 per cent. of such income.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in a priority industry if the income attributable to any such industry or industries included in its gross total income for the previous year is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such gross total income.

(2) Where a company to which this section applies is entitled also to the deduction under section 80K or section 80L, the deduction under sub-section (1) of this section shall be allowed in respect of income by way of dividends referred to therein as reduced by any such income in relation to which the company is entitled to a deduction under section 80K or section 80L.

80N. *Deduction in respect of dividends received from certain foreign companies.*—Where shares in a foreign company have been allotted to an assessee

being an Indian company in consideration of any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or similar property right, or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill made available or provided or agreed to be made available or provided to the foreign company by the assessee, or in consideration of technical services rendered or agreed to be rendered to the foreign company by the assessee, under an agreement approved by the Central Government in this behalf before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year, and any income by way of dividend on such shares is included in the gross total income of the assessee, there shall be allowed a deduction from such income of an amount equal to sixty per cent. thereof, in computing the total income of the assessee.

80O. *Deduction in respect of royalties, etc., received from certain foreign companies.*—Where the gross total income of an assessee being an Indian company includes any income by way of royalty, commission, fees or any similar payment received by it from a foreign company in consideration for the use of any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or similar property right, or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill made available or provided or agreed to be made available or provided to the foreign company by the assessee, or in consideration of technical services rendered or agreed to be rendered to the foreign company by the assessee, under an agreement approved by the Central Government in this behalf before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year, there shall be allowed a deduction from such income of an amount equal to sixty per cent. thereof, in computing the total income of the assessee.

80P. (1) *Deduction in respect of income of co-operative societies.*—(1) Where, in the case of an assessee being a co-operative society, the gross total income includes any income referred to in sub-section (2), there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, the sums specified in sub-section (2), in computing the total income of the assessee.

(2) The sums referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely:—

(a) in the case of a co-operative society engaged in—

(i) carrying on the business of banking or providing credit facilities to its members, or

(ii) a cottage industry, or

(iii) the marketing of the agricultural produce of its members, or

(iv) the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, live-stock or other articles intended for agriculture for the purpose of supplying them to its members, or

(v) the processing, without the aid of power, of the agricultural produce of its members,

the whole of the amount of profits and gains of business attributable to any one or more of such activities;

(b) in the case of a co-operative society, being a primary society engaged in supplying milk raised by its members to a federal milk co-operative society, the whole of the amount of profits and gains of such business;

(c) in the case of a co-operative society engaged in activities other than those specified in clause (a) or clause (b) [either independently of, or in addition to, all or any of the activities so specified], so much of its profits and gains attributable to such activities as does not exceed fifteen thousand rupees;

(d) in respect of any income by way of interest or dividends derived by the co-operative society from its investments with any other co-operative society, the whole of such income;

(e) in respect of any income derived by the co-operative society from the letting of godowns or warehouses for storage, processing or facilitating the marketing of commodities, the whole of such income;

(f) in the case of a co-operative society, not being a housing society or an urban consumers' society or a society carrying on transport business or a society engaged in the performance of any manufacturing operations with the aid of

power, where the gross total income does not exceed twenty thousand rupees, the amount of any income by way of interest on securities chargeable under section 18 or any income from house property chargeable under section 22.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, an "urban consumers' co-operative society" means a society for the benefit of the consumers within the limits of a municipal corporation, municipality, municapal committee, notified area committee, town area or cantonment.

(3) In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under section 80H or section 80J, the deduction under sub-section (1) of this section, in relation to the sums specified in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (2), shall be allowed with reference to the income, if any, as referred to in those clauses included in the gross total income as reduced by the deductions under section 80H and section 80J.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to a co-operative society carrying on insurance business in respect of the profits and gains of that business computed in accordance with section 44.

80Q. *Deduction in respect of dividends from co-operative society.*—Where the gross total income of an assessee who is a member of a co-operative society includes any income by way of dividends received by him from the society, the whole of such income shall be allowed as a deduction in computing his total income.

80R. *Deduction in respect of remuneration from certain foreign sources in the case of professors, teachers etc.*—Where the gross total income of an individual who is a citizen of India includes any remuneration received by him outside India from any University or other educational institution established outside India or such other association or body established outside India as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the Office Gazette, for any service rendered by him during his stay outside India in his capacity as a professor, teacher or research worker in such University, institution, association or body, there shall be allowed a deduction from such remuneration of an amount equal to fifty per cent, thereof, in computing the total income of the individual:

Provided that where the individual renders continuous service outside India in such University, institution, association or bodv for a period exceeding thirty-six months, no deduction under this section shall be allowed in respect of the remuneration for such service relating to any period after the expiry of the thirty-six months aforesaid.

80S. *Deduction in respect of compensation for termination of managing agency, etc., in the case of assessees other than companies.*—Where the gross total income of an assessee not being a company includes any income by way of compensation or other payment which is chargeable as the profits and gains of business or profession in accordance with the provisions of clause (ii) of section 28, there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such income of an amount equal to twenty-five per cent thereof, so, however, that the amount of the deduction under this section shall not, in any case, exceed one hundred thousand rupees.

80T. *Deduction in respect of long-term capital gains in the case of assessees other than companies.*—Where the gross total income of an assessee not being a company includes any income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets (such income being, hereinafter, referred to as long-term capital gains), there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such income of an amount equal to,—

(a) in a case where the gross total income does not exceed ten thousand rupees or where the long-term capital gains do not exceed five thousand rupees, the whole of such long-term capital gains;

(b) in any other case, five thousand rupees as increased by a sum equal to—

(i) forty per cent of the amount by which the long-term capital gains relating to capital assets, being buildings or lands, or any rights in buildings or lands, exceed five thousand rupees;

(ii) sixty-five per cent of the amount by which the long-term capital gains relating to any other capital assets exceeds five thousand rupees.

Provided that in a case where the long-term capital gains relate to buildings or lands, or any rights in buildings or lands, as well as to other assets, the sum referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) shall be taken to be—

(A) where the amount of the long-term capital gains relating to the capital assets mentioned in sub-clause (i) is less than five thousand rupees, sixty-five per cent of the amount by which the long-term capital gains relating to any other capital assets exceed the difference between five thousand rupees and the amount of the long-term capital gains relating to the capital assets mentioned in sub-clause (i); and

(B) where the amount of the long-term capital gains relating to the capital assets mentioned in sub-clause (i) is equal to or more than five thousand rupees, sixty per cent of the long-term capital gains relating to any other capital assets.'.

14. Omit sections 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 85A, 85B and 85C.

15. *Chapter VIII*

(a) For "Rebates and reliefs", substitute "Relief in respect of Income-tax";

(b) Omit "A.—Rebate of income-tax", sections 87, 87A and 88, and "B.—Relief for income-tax".

16. *Section* 104.—In the *Explanation* to sub-section (4), for "included in its total income for the relevant previous year", substitute "included in its gross total income for the relevant previous year".

17. *Section* 109.—

(a) For "For the purposes of sections 104, 105 and 107A", substitute "For the purposes of sections 104, 105 and 107A and this section";

(b) in clause (i),—

(i) for "total income of a company", substitute "gross total income of a company";

(ii) for sub-clause (c), substitute—

"(c) any sum with reference to which a deduction is allowable to the company under the provisions of section 80G;";

(iii) for sub-clause (d), substitute—

'(d) losses under the head "Capital gains" relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets;'

(iv) in sub-clause (h), for "included in the total income", substitute "included in the gross total income";

(c) in clause (ii), for "total income", substitute "gross total income";

(d) in clause (iia), for "total income", in both places, substitute "gross total income";

(e) in clause (iii), for "total income", in all places, substitute "gross total income";

(f) after clause (iii), insert—

'(iv) "gross total income" means the total income computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act before making any deduction under Chapter VIA.'.

18. *Chapter XII.*—

(a) Omit section 112;

(b) in section 112A,—

(i) in clause (b), omit *"plus"*;

(ii) omit clause (c);

(iii) in *Explanation* 2, for "sections 112, 114 and 193", substitute "section 193";

(c) omit section 114.

19. *Section* 197.—For sub-section (3), substitute—

"(3) Where the principal officer of a company considers that, by reason of the provisions of section 80K, the whole or any portion of the dividend referred to in section 194 will be deductible in computing the total income of the recipient, he may, before paying the dividend to the shareholder or issuing any cheque or warrant in respect thereof, make an application to the Income-tax Officer to determine the appropriate proportion of the dividend to be deducted under the provisions of section 80K; and on such determination by the Income-tax Officer no tax shall be deducted on such proportionate amount.".

20. *Section* 236.—In *Explanation* 2,—

(a) for "the total income assessed for that year", substitute "the total income (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA) assessed for that year";

(b) in clause (i), for "the said total income", substitute "its total income";

(c) for clause (iii), substitute—

"(iii) any sum with reference to which a deduction is allowable to the company under the provisions of section 80G; and";

(d) in clause (a), for "total income", substitute "total income (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA)".

21. *Section* 280*B*.—*In clause* (1),—

(a) in sub-clause (b)(v), omit "and";

(b) after sub-clause (b) (vi), insert—

"(vii) any income arising outside India in a country the laws of which prohibit or restrict the remittance of money to India;".

22. *Section* 280*X*.—In the proviso to sub-section (1),—

(i) in clause (a), for "seventy years", substitute "sixty years";

(ii) in clause (b), for "rupees", substitute "rupees; or";

(iii) after clause (b), insert—

"(c) the annuity deposit required to be made does not exceed one hundred rupees; or

(d) the deficiency does not exceed an amount equal to ten per cent of the annuity deposit required to be made or one hundred rupees, whichever is higher".

23. Section 295.—In clause (e) of sub-section (2), for "under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 87 or clause (i) of sub-section (4) of section 80A, as the case may be", substitute "under clause (i) of sub-section (4) of section 80C".

24. Fourth Schedule.—In rule 7 of Part A, for "section 80A or as the case may be, to a deduction from the amount of income-tax with which he is chargeable on his total income of an amount of income-tax determined in accordance with section 87", substitute "section 80C".

25. Fifth Schedule.—For "[*See* sections 33(1) (iii) (c), 80E and 85A]", substitute "[*See* sections 33(1) (b) (B) (i) and 80B(7)".]

S. P. SEN VERMA,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Bill No. 107 *of* 1967

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1967

(As Introduced in Lok Sabha)

A

BILL

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Eighteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1967.

2. **Issue of Rs. 14,403,99,12,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1967-68.**—From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1967] 2 of 1967 to the sum of fourteen thousand, four hundred and three crores, ninety-nine lakhs and twelve thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1967-68 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

3. **Appropriation.**—The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

[*See* section 2 and 3]

No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ministry of Commerce	44,15,000	..	44,15,000
2	Foreign Trade	39,42,37,000	5,000	39,42,42,000
3	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce	19,10,98,090	..	19,10,98,000
4	Ministry of Defence	81,21,000	..	81,21,000
5	Defence Services—Effective—Army	6,73,91,00,000	10,00,000	6,74,01,00,000
6	Defence Services—Effective—Navy	38,96,00,000	50,000	38,96,50,000
7	Defence Services—Effective—Air Force	1,60,53,00,000	1,00,000	1,60,54,00,000
8	Defence Services—Non-effective	25,50,00,000	..	25,50,00,000
9	Ministry of Education	94,14,000	..	91,14,000
10	Education	53,11,73,000	..	53,11,73,000
11	Archaeology	1,18,70,000	..	1,18,70,000
12	Survey of India	5,04,30,000	..	5,04,30,000
13	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	17,73,77,000	..	17,73,77,000
14	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education	3,25,51,000	..	3,25,51,000
15	External Affairs	16,58,89,000	..	16,58,89,000
16	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	16,42,05,000	..	16,42,05,000
17	Ministry of Finance	2,67,45,000	..	2,67,45,000
18	Customs	5,95,88,000	37,000	5,96,25,000
19	Union Excise Duties	14,85,53,000	50,000	14,86,03,000
20	Taxes on Income including Corporation tax etc.	11,05,55,000	1,34,000	11,06,89,000
21	Stamps	4,27,58,000	..	4,27,58,000
22	Audit	20,44,79,000	32,16,000	20,76,95,000
23	Currency and Coinage	13,19,32,000	..	13,19,32,000
24	Mint	3,45,15,000	..	3,45,15,000
25	Kolar Gold Mines	5,00,71,000	..	5,00,71,000
26	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	6,15,20,000	18,26,000	6 33,46,000
27	Opium	2,63,86,000	..	2,63,86,000
28	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	39,30,73,000	2,00,000	39,32,73,000
29	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	3,22,47,71,000	1,48,81,00,000	4,71,28,71,000
30	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central, State and Union Territory Governments	34,72,000	..	34,72,000
31	Pre-partition Payments	1,87,000	11,40,000	13,27,000
	CHARGED—*Interest on Debt and other obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt*	..	5,10,01,75,000	5,10,01,75,000
	CHARGED—*Payments of States' share of Union Excise Duties*	..	2,31,57,33,000	2,31,57,33,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	1,48,93,000	..	1,48,93,000
33	Agriculture	13,93,33,000	..	13,93,33,000
34	Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	16,50,58,000	..	16,50,58,000
35	Community Development Projects and National Extension Service	13,91,000	..	13,91,000
36	Forest	1,61,44,000	..	1,61,44,000
37	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	41,90,06,000	*28,52,000*	42,18,58,000
38	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	34,41,000	..	34,41,000
39	Medical and Public Health	19,39,84,000	..	19,39,84,000
40	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	73,12,000	..	73,12,000
41	Ministry of Home Affairs	6,22,80,000	..	6,22,80,000
42	Cabinet	59,55,000	..	59,55,000
43	Administration of Justice	3,30,000	*25,06,000*	28,36,000
44	Police	37,45,41,000	..	37,45,41,000
45	Census	1,05,27,000	..	1,05,27,000
46	Statistics	3,52,84,000	..	3,52,84,000
47	Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	1,76,000	*5,03,99,000*	5,05,75,000
48	Territorial and Political Pensions	18,96,000	..	18,96,000
49	Delhi	34,28,32,000	*9,56,000*	34,37,88,000
50	Chandigarh	4,00,66,000	*18,81,000*	4,19,47,000
51	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,32,49,000	..	6,32,49,000
52	Tribal Areas	21,73,23,000	..	21,73,23,000
53	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Areas	45,62,000	..	45,62,000
54	Lacadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	98,72,000	..	98,72,000
55	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	4,00,78,000	..	4,00,78,000
56	Department of Industrial Development	49,37,000	..	49,37,000
57	Industries	4,18,17,000	*10,00,000*	4,28,17,000
58	Salt	55,82,000	..	55,82,000
59	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development	56,22,000	..	56,22,000
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	18,22,000	..	18,22,000
61	Broadcasting	8,30,53,000	..	8,30,53,000
62	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	6,21,51,000	..	6,21,51,000
63	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	32,82,000	..	32,82,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
64	Multi-purpose River Schemes	2,17,59,000	..	2,17,59,000
65	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	9,01,75,000	..	9,01,75,000
66	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	78,80,000	..	78,80,000
67	Chief Inspector of Mines	48,35,000	..	48,35,000
68	Labour and Employment	14,40,69,000	5,000	14,40,74,000
69	Expenditure on Displaced Persons	11,97,48,000	40,000	11,97,88,000
70	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	33,80,000	..	33,80,000
71	Ministry of Law	62,34,000	..	62,34,000
72	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law	2,16,23,000	..	2,16,23,000
73	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	26,15,000	..	26,15,000
74	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	3,07,10,000	..	3,07,10,000
75	Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	40,38,000	..	40,38,000
76	Geological Survey	10,22,76,000	..	10,22,76,000
77	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	19,00,07,000	..	19,00,07,000
78	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	16,92,000	..	16,92,000
79	Meteorology	3,35,00,000	..	3,35,00,000
80	Aviation	11,47,25,000	..	11,47,25,000
81	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	1,89,19,000	..	1,89,19,000
82	Ministry of Transport and Shipping	1,27,52,000	..	1,27,52,000
83	Roads	14,60,51,000	..	14,60,51,000
84	Mercantile Marine	1,84,35,000	..	1,84,35,000
85	Light-houses and Lightships	1,33,79,000	..	1,33,79,000
86	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	3,35,50,000	..	3,35,50,000
87	Department of Works and Housing	24,10,000	..	24,10,000
88	Public Works	38,72,81,000	31,05,000	39,03,86,000
89	Stationery and Printing	13,85,33,000	..	13,85,33,000
90	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department Works and Housing	1,61,50,000	2,50,000	1,64,00,000
91	Department of Atomic Energy	26,69,000	..	26,69,000
92	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy	16,09,00,000	..	16,09,00,000
93	Department of Communications	12,50,000	..	12,50,000
94	Overseas Communications Service	2,33,52,000	..	2,33,52,000
95	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	1,75,64,51,000	20,000	1,75,64,71,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
96	Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds	19,80,88,000	..	19,80,88,000
97	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications	32,40,000	..	32,40,000
98	Department of Company Affairs	24,22,000	..	24,22,000
99	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs	48,17,000	..	48,17,000
100	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	6,00,000	..	6,00,000
101	Department of Social Welfare	15,78,000	..	15,78,000
102	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	3,42,66,000	..	3,42,66,000
103	Department of Supply	72,79,000	..	72,79,000
104	Supplies and Disposals	4,15,46,000	..	4,15,46,000
105	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply	35,12,000	*4,000*	35,16,000
106	Planning Commission	1,74,38,000	..	1,74,38,000
107	Lok Sabha	1,52,06,000	*68,000*	1,52,74,000
108	Rajya Sabha	56,11,000	*72,000*	56,83,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President.*	..	*32,37,000*	32,37,000
109	Secretariat of the Vice-President	2,62,000	..	2,62,000
	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission*	..	*79,85,000*	79,85,000
110	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce	24,55,000	..	24,55,000
111	Defence Capital Outlay	1,27,02,55,000	*10,00,000*	1,27,12,55,000
112	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education	71,56,000	..	71,56,000
113	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	22,99,000	..	22,99,000
114	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	22,63,46,000	..	22,63,46,000
115	Capital Outlay on Mints	42,63,000	..	42,63,000
116	Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	89,53,000	..	89,53,000
117	Commuted Value of Pensions	3,57,98,000	*1,50,000*	3,59,48,000
118	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	1,52,59,50,000	..	1,52,59,50,000
119	Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development	50,51,81,000	..	50,51,81,000
120	Loans and Advances by the Central Government	4,17,30,39,000	*8,27,50,50,000*	12,44,80,89,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt*	..	*85,74,98,19,000*	85,74,98,19,000
121	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers	7,14,92,64,000	*1,01,000*	7,14,93,65,000
122	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	31,65,88,000	*1,10,000*	31,66,98,000
123	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	14,45,90,000	..	14,45,90,000
124	Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	19,69,93,000	*1,12,09,000*	20,82,02,000
125	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	36,61,000	..	36,61,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
126	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs	15,71,92,000	..	15,71,92,000
127	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5,07,55,000	..	5,07,55,000
128	Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes	24,50,18,000	..	24,50,18,000
129	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	17,11,31,000	..	17,11,31,000
130	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	7,86,80,000	10,000	8,86,90,000
131	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	24,48,32,000	..	24,48,32,000
132	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	1,09,72,76,000	..	1,09,72,76,000
133	Capital Outlay on Aviation	4,97,42,000	25,000	4,97,67,000
134	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	1,72,00,000	..	1,72,00,000
135	Capital Outlay on Roads	36,36,27,000	50,000	36,36,77,000
136	Capital Outlay on Ports	3,70,00,000	..	3,70,00,000
137	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	2,80,71,000	..	2,80,71,000
138	Delhi Capital Outlay	5,06,41,000	7,60,000	5,14,01,000
139	Capital Outlay on Public Works	9,00,00,000	15,00,000	9,15,00,000
140	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	1,06,44,000	..	1,06,44,000
141	Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	57,55,50,000	..	57,55,50,000
142	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	56,13,00,000	..	56,13,00,000
143	Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications	1,91,35,000	..	1,91,35,000
	TOTAL	41,01,39,82,000	1,03,02,59,30,000	1,44,03,99,12,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 114(1) of the Constitution of India to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund and the grants made by the Lok Sabha for expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for the financial year 1967-68.

MORARJI DESAI.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. F.3(61)B/67, dated the 19th July, 1967 from Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance to the Secretary, Lok Sabha].

The President having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68, recommends under article 117(1) and (3) of the Constitution, the introduction of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1967, in the Lok Sabha and also the consideration of the Bill.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha after the demands for grants for expenditure of the Central Government (excluding Railways) for the year 1967-68 have been voted.

LOK SABHA

A

BILL

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68.

(*Shri Morarji Desai,*
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance)

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) ACT, 1967

No. 19 OF 1967

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Eighteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1967.

2. **Issue of Rs. 14,403,99,12,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1967-68.**—From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1967] 2 of 1967, to the sum of fourteen thousand, four hundred and three crores, ninety-nine lakhs and twelve thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1967-68 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

3. **Appropriation.**—The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

[*See* sections 2 and 3]

1	2	3		
No. of Vo e	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ministry of Commerce	44,15,000	..	44,15,000
2	Foreign Trade	39,42,37,000	5,000	39,42,42,000
3	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Miinstry of Commerce	19,10,98,000	..	19,10,98,000
4	Ministry of Defence	81,21,000	..	81,21,000
5	Defence Services—Effective—Army.	6,73,91,00,000	10,00.000	6,74,01,00,000
6	Defence Services—Effective Navy.	38,96,00,000	50,000	38,96,50,000
7	Defence Services—Effective—Air Force	1,60,53,00,000	1,00,000	1,60,54,00,000
8	Defence Services—Non-effective	25,50,00,000	..	25,50,00,000
9	Ministry of Education	94,14,000	..	94,14,000
10	Education	53,11,73,000	..	53,11,73,000
11	Archaeology	1,18,70,000	..	1,18,70,000
12	Survey of India	5,04,30,000	..	5,04,30,000
13	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.	17,73,77,000	..	17,73,77,000
14	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education	3,25,51,000	..	3,25,51,000
15	External Affairs.	16,58,89,000	..	16,58,89,000
16	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs.	16,42,05,000	..	16,42,05,000
17	Ministry of Finance	2,67,45,000	..	2,67,45,000
18	Customs	5,95,88,000	37,000	5,96,25,000
19	Union Excise Duties.	14,85,53,000	50,000	14,86,03,000
20	Taxes on Income including Corporation tax, etc.	11,05,55,000	1,34,000	11,06,89,000
21	Stamps.	4,27,58,000	..	4,27,58,000
22	Audit.	20,44,79,000	32,16,000	20,76,95,000
23	Currency and Coinage.	13,19,32,000	..	13,19,32,000
24	Mint.	3,45,15,000	..	3,45,15,000
25	Kolar Gold Mines.	5,00,71,000	..	5,00,71,000
26	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits.	6,15,20,000	18,26,000	6,33,46,000
27	Opium	2,63,86,000	..	2,63,86,000
28	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	39,30,73,000	2,00,000	39,32,73,000
29	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	3,22,47,71,000	1,48,81,00,000	4,71,28,71,000
30	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central, State and Union Territory Goverments.	34,72,000	..	34,72,000
31	Pre-partition Payments	1,87,000	11,40,000	13,27,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	CHARGED.—*Interest on Debt and other Obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.*	..	*5,10,01,75,000*	5,10,01,75,000
	CHARGED.—*Payments of States' share of Union Excise Duties.*	..	*2,31,57,33,000*	2,31,57,33,000
32	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.	1,48,93,000	..	1,48,93,000
33	Agriculture.	13,93,33,000	..	13,93,33,000
34	Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.	16,50,58,000	..	16,50,58,000
35	Community Development Projects and National Extension Service.	13,91,000	..	13,91,000
36	Forest.	1,61,44,000	..	1,61,44,000
37	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agricultnre Community Development and Co-operation.	41,90,06,000	*28,52,000*	42,18,58,000
38	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	34,41,000	..	34,41,000
39	Medical and Public Health	19,39,84,000	..	19,39,84,000
40	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.	73,12,000	..	73,12,000
41	Ministry of Home Affairs.	6,22,80,000	..	6,22,80,000
42	Cabinet	59,55,000	..	59,55,000
43	Administration of Justice..	3,30,000	*25,06,000*	28,36,000
44	Police	37,45,41,000	..	37,45,41,000
45	Census	1,05,27,000	..	1,05,27,000
46	Statistics	3,52,84,000	..	3,52,84,000
47	Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.	1,76,000	*5,03,99,000*	5,05,75,000
48	Territorial and Political Pensions.	18,96,000	..	18,96,000
49	Delhi.	34,28,32,000	*9,56,000*	34,37,88,000
50	Chandigarh	4,00,66,000	*18,81,000*	4,19,47,000
51	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,32,49,000	..	6,32,49,000
52	Tribal Areas.	21,73,23,000	..	21,73,23,000
53	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.	45,62,000	..	45,62,000
54	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Ialsands	98,72,000	..	98,72,000
55	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	4,00,78,000	..	4,00,78,000
56	Department of Industrial Development.	49,37,000	..	9,37,000
57	Industries.	4,18,17,000	*10,00,000*	4,28,17,000
58	Salt.	55,82,000	..	55,82,000
59	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development.	56,22,000	..	56,22,000
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	18,22,000	..	18,22,000
61	Broadcasting.	8,30,53,000	..	8,30,53,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
62	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	6,21,51,000	..	6,21,51,000
63	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	32,82,000	..	32,82,000
64	Multi-purpose River Schemes	2,17,59,000	..	2,17,59,000
65	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.	9,01,75,000	..	9,01,75,000
66	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.	78,80,000	..	78,80,000
67	Chief Inspector of Mines..	48,35,000	..	48,35,000
68	Labour and Employment.	14,40,69,000	5,000	14,40,74,000
69	Expenditure on Displaced Persons.	11,97 48,000	40,000	11,97,88,000
70	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.	33,80,000	..	33,80,000
71	Ministry of Law.	62,34,000	..	62,34,000
72	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law.	2,16,23,000	..	2,16,23,000
73	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.	26,15,000	..	26,15,000
74	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.	3,07,10,000	..	3,07,10,000
75	Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals.	40,38,000	..	40,38,000
76	Geological Survey.	10,22,76,000	..	10,22,76,000
77	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	19,00,07,000	..	19,00,07,000
78	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	16,92,000	..	16,92,000
79	Meteorology	3,35,00,000	..	3,35,00,000
80	Aviation	11,47,25,000	..	11,47,25,000
81	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	1,89,19,000	..	1,89,19,000
82	Ministry of Transport and Shipping	1,27,52,000	..	1,27,52,000
83	Roads	14,60,51,000	..	14,60,51,000
84	Mercantile Marine	1,84,35,000	..	1,84,35,000
85	Light-houses and Lightships	1,33,79,000	..	1,33,79,000
86	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	3,35,50,000	..	3,35,50,000
87	Department of Works and Housing	24,10,000	..	24,10,000
88	Public Works	38,72,81,000	31,05,000	39,03,86,000
89	Stationery and Printing	13,85,33,000	..	13,85,33,000
90	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Works and Housing	1,61,50,000	2,50,000	1,64,00,000
91	Department of Atomic Energy	26,69,000	..	26,69,000
92	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy	16,09,00,000	..	16,09,00,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
93	Department of Communications	12,50,000	..	12,50,000
94	Overseas Communications Service	2,33,52,000	..	2,33,52,000
95	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	1,75,64,51,000	*20,000*	1,75,64,71,000
96	Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds	19,80,88,000	..	19,80,88,000
97	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications	32,40,000	..	32,40,000
98	Department of Company Affairs	24,22,000	..	24,22,000
99	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs	48,17,000	..	48,17,000
100	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	6,00,000	..	6,00,000
101	Department of Social Welfare	15,78,000	..	15,78,000
102	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	3,42,66,000	..	3,42,66,000
103	Department of Supply	72,79,000	..	72,79,000
104	Supplies and Disposals	4,15,46,000	..	4,15,46,000
105	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply	35,12,000	*4,000*	35,16,000
106	Planning Commission	1,74,38,000	..	1,74,38,000
107	Lok Sabha	1,52,06,000	*68,000*	1,52,74,000
108	Rajya Sabha	56,11,000	*72,000*	56,83,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	..	*32,37,000*	32,37,000
109	Secretariat of the Vice-President	2,62,000	..	2,62,000
	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission*	..	*79,85,000*	79,85,000
110	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce	24,55,000	..	24,55,000
111	Defence Capital Outlay	1,27,02,55,000	*10,00,000*	1,27,12,55,000
112	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education	71,56,000	..	71,56,000
113	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	22,99,000	..	22,99,000
114	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	22,63,46,000	..	22,63,46,000
115	Capital Outlay on Mints	42,63,000	..	42,63,000
116	Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	89,53,000	..	89,53,000
117	Commuted Value of Pensions	3,57,98,000	*1,50,000*	3,59,48,000
118	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	1,52,59,50,000	..	1,52,59,50,000
119	Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development	50,51,81,000	..	50,51,81,000
120	Loans and Advances by the Central Government	4,17,30,39,000	*8,27,50,50,000*	12,44,80,89,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayments of Debt*	..	*85,74,98,19,000*	85,74,98,19,000
121	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers	7,14,92,64,000	*1,01,000*	7,14,93,65,000
122	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	31,65,88,000	*1,10,000*	31,66,98,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
123	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	14,45,90,000	..	14,45,90,000
124	Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	19,69,93,000	1,12,09,000	20,82,02,000
125	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	36,61,000	..	36,61,000
126	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs	15,71,92,000	..	15,71,92,000
127	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5,07,55,000	..	5,07,55,000
128	Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes	24,50,18,000	..	24,50,18,000
129	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	17,11,31,000	..	17,11,31,000
130	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	7,86,80,000	10,000	7,86,90,000
131	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	24,48,32,000	..	24,48,32,000
132	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	1,09,72,76,000	..	1,09,72,76,000
133	Capital Outlay on Aviation	4,97,42,000	25,000	4,97,67,000
134	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	1,72,00,000	..	1,72,00,000
135	Capital Outlay on Roads	36,36,27,000	50,000	36,36,77,000
136	Capital Outlay on Ports	3,70,00,000	..	3,70,00,000
137	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	2,80,71,000	..	2,80,71,000
138	Delhi Capital Outlay	5,06,41,000	7,60,000	5,14,01,000
139	Capital Outlay on Public Works	9,00,00,000	15,00,000	9,15,00,000
140	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	1,06,44,000	..	1,06,44,000
141	Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	57,55,50,000	..	57,55,50,000
142	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	56,13,00,000	..	56,13,00,000
143	Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications	1,91,35,000	..	1,91,35,000
	TOTAL	41,01,39,82,000	1,03,02,59,30,000	1,44,03,99,12,000

A

BILL

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68.

(As passed by the Houses of Parliament)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Ministry of Finance

Note regarding the measures taken, including introduction of the functional system of working, for expediting the disposal of assessments and improving collection of revenue in the Income-tax Department.

The work relating to assessments and collection of revenue in the Income-tax Department has so far been organised, generally, on the 'unitary' pattern under which all the functions in relation to a particular assessee or group of assessees, viz., assessment, collection and recovery of tax and other miscellaneous functions, are performed by one and the same Income-tax Officer having jurisdiction over the assessee or assessees. While this 'unitary' system of working was adequate to cope with the workload of the Department in the past, the position has changed in recent years due to the phenomenal increase in the number of tax-payers on the registers of the Department. The complexity and volume of our tax laws has also grown materially, in recent years, thereby throwing an enormous burden of work, qualitatively as also quantitatively, on the available manpower. This has inevitably resulted in increasing the backlog of assessments and outstanding tax demands awaiting recovery. It is neither possible nor practicable for Government to augment the manpower resources of the Department in arithmetical proportion to the increase in the workload. Government, therefore, felt it necessary to have a study made of the existing work procedures in the Department with a view to devising ways and means of improving them. A study of this nature was accordingly undertaken by a U. S. Tax Advisory Team working in close collaboration with the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

2. The study showed that the present 'unitary' system was comparatively wasteful in manpower and could, with advantage, be substituted by a 'functional' system. Before taking a decision to do so, however, it was felt that the new system should be introduced on an experimental basis in certain Income-tax Ranges. Accordingly, a pilot project of functional allocation and distribution of work among Income-tax Officers was initiated in September, 1966, in four Income-tax Ranges, two in Bombay City, one at Calcutta and one at Madurai (in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras).

3. The main feature of the 'functional' system of working adopted in the pilot project Ranges is that instead of one Income-tax Officer being responsible for various functions in relation to a group of assessees, such as, issue of notices, to them, assessment to tax, issue of demand notices and finally the actual collection of taxes, these functions, and if necessary, further sub-divisions of them, are allotted to different groups of officers. The advantage of this 'functional' distribution of work lies mainly in the fact that it enables an officer or a group of officers to specialise in certain specified functions, and thus to attain greater proficiency in these. The system is also conducive to economy inasmuch as it avoids the expensive practice of even comparatively simple functions being allotted to well-paid officers whose attention should be concentrated on the more important functions. It is, for instance, wasteful to require an Income-tax Officer who is trained mainly for the work of assessment to discharge simpler functions such as issue of notices for "advance tax" or give effect to appellate orders. Such items of work can be performed more economically by junior officers.

4. The results of the experiment, which was conducted under strict supervision of selected senior officers of the Income-tax Department, assisted by the U.S. Tax Advisory Team, fulfilled, largely, most of the expectations on the basis of which the scheme was initiated. The appraisal of the working of the pilot project Ranges for the first four months showed that the collections in these Ranges had registered a considerable increase over those in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year. The disposal of assessments in the pilot project Ranges also registered a substantial increase as compared to the disposals in the corresponding period in the preceding year.

5. After considering the results achieved in the pilot project Ranges, Government have decided to extend the functional system of working during the current financial year to Income-tax Ranges accounting for about 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the total Income-tax revenue. Arrangements in the matter were discussed at a recent Conference of Commissioners of Income-tax at Delhi. It is also proposed to have a small unit at the headquarters for assistance to the field officers in the extension of the functional system of working.

6. In order to facilitate the distribution and allocation of work amongst Income-tax Officers on a functional basis, specific provisions in the matter are proposed to be made, through the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1967, in the Income-tax Act, as well as in the Wealth tax Act, Gift-tax Act and Companies (Profits) Surtax Act. The substance of these provisions has been explained in the Explanatory Memorandum.

7. Apart from the four Ranges where the experiment noted earlier was carried out, several steps were taken in the other Ranges covering the rest of the country. The problems were two-fold. Firstly, it was necessary to improve the collection of taxes and, secondly, with a view to attaining better results in regard to collections, it was necessary to reduce the number of pending cases of assessment.

8. With regard to the first, it was noted that nearly 55 per cent of the direct taxes revenue came from company cases. Income-tax Officers were, therefore, directed to concentrate on the disposal of such cases, both current and arrears. Steps were also taken to concentrate on company cases in Circles manned by specially selected officers. Among the non-corporate assessees, nearly 80 per cent of the tax came from persons assessed on a total income of Rs. 25,000 or more. Income-tax Officers were, therefore, asked to concentrate on the disposal of these higher income group cases. Income-tax Circles were also reorganised and more officers put on the disposal of company cases and the higher-income group cases. These steps resulted in more expeditious disposal of the higher-income category cases and, therefore, in the collection of larger amounts of tax in regard to these cases.

9. In spite of these steps, it was appreciated that the number of pending cases for assessment would still remain high, because, in numbers, the small cases accounted for the bulk. Special steps were, therefore, necessary to improve the disposal of such cases. One such step taken was to issue instructions that small income cases below Rs. 7,500 which form nearly 70 per cent to 75 per cent of the total number of assessees, should be dealt with generously and liberally and detailed scrutiny of the returns submitted in such cases dispensed with. Even with regarded to the next higher category of cases, viz., cases with incomes of and above Rs. 7,500 but not exceeding Rs. 25,000, instructions were issued to undertake detailed scrutiny not every year, but at longer intervals, i.e., once in three years.

10. These measures resulted in substantial increase in the disposals and collections as compared to earlier. It is proposed, in the current year, to continue to deal with assessment cases in the same manner in order to maximise collections and, at the same time, reduce the number of pending assessments.

INTRODUCTORY

1. The maxima of the tariffs leviable for certain categories of postal articles/services are prescribed by the First Schedule in the Indian Post Office Act. Within the maxima so prescribed in respect of such articles and in respect of other postal articles not included in the Schedule, the Central Government have the power to fix the rates by notification in the Official Gazette.

2. Similarly, for all telegraph and telephone services, Government have the power to make rules under the Indian Telegraph Rules and fix or alter the rates at which the several services shall be rendered. Such rules are required to be laid as soon as may be after they are made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of 30 days.

3. The proposals for the revision of tariffs in the following pages relating to the postal articles at items 1 and 2 in Section I require an amendment to the First Schedule to the Act and these have been included in the Finance Bill. The proposals for the changes in respect of the other postal articles/services and for the telegraph and telephone services would be made by modification of the Indian Post Office Rules and the Indian Telegraph Rules. The latter would, as required in the Act, be laid as soon as made before each House of Parliament.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS BOARD

Memorandum showing the proposed revision of Postal and Telecommunication tariffs.

SECTION I

POSTAL

Items	Existing Tariff	Paise	Proposed Tariff	Paise
1 Registered Newspapers	Not exceeding 100 gms	2	Not exceeding 100 gms.	5
	Exceeding 100 gms and not exceeding 200 gms	3	Exceeding 100 gms and not exceeding 250 gms	10
	Per 200 gms thereafter	3	Per 250 gms thereafter	5
	For more than one copy			
	Not exceeding 100 gms	3	Not exceeding 100 gms	5
	Per 50 gms thereafter	2	Per 150 gms thereafter	5
2. Parcels	Per 400 gms	60	Per 400 gms	65
3. Registration fee		55		60
4. Insurance fee	Value not exceeding Rs. 100	40	Value not exceeding Rs. 100	45
	Per Rs. 100 thereafter (upto Rs. 5000)	20	Per Rs. 100 thereafter (upto Rs. 5000)	25
	Per Rs. 1000 thereafter (upto Rs. 10000)	100	Per Rs. 1000 thereafter (upto Rs. 10000)	100
5. Express delivery fee		13		15
6. Air surcharge on packets (including Registered News-Paper)	Per 10 gms	4	Per 10 gms	5
7. Book packets containing Periodicals registered with the Press Registrar	Not exceeding 100 gms;	8	Not exceeding 100 gms	10
	Per 50 gms thereafter	3	Per 50 gms thereafter	5
8. Book packets containing printed books.	Not exceeding 50 gms	5		
	Per 25 gms thereafter	3	For every 50 gms	5

SECTION I—Estimated additional revenue in a year .. Rs. 184 lakhs.

SECTION II

TELEGRAPH

Items	Existing Tariff	Ordinary Rs. P	Express Rs. P	Proposed Tariff	Ordinary Rs. P	Express Rs. P
1	2	3		4	5	
1. *Inland Telegrams.*						
Non-Press	First 10 words or less	1.00	2.00	First 8 words or less;	1.00	2.00
	Each additional word	0.10	0.20	Each additional word	0.10	0.20

1	2	3	4	5
2. Greeting Telegrams	First 8 words or less Each additional word	0.75 1.50 0.10 0.20	First 8 words or less Each additional word	0.80 1.60 0.10 0.20
3. Rental for a Teleprinter machine	Rs. 1250/- p.a.		Rs. 1500/- p.a.	
4. Rental for part-time telegraph/teleprinter circuit (Other than those given to News-papers and News Agencies).	For first hour	1/6 of full-time rent.	When the circuit is required for not more than 8 hours	1/2 full-time rent.
	For each subsequent hour	1/24 of full-time rent	When the Circuit is required for more than 8 hours	Full-time rent.

SECTION II—Estimated additional revenue in a year Rs. 102 lakhs.

SECTION III

TELEPHONES

S. No.	Items	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
1	2	3		4	
		Annual rental	Monthly rental	Annual rental	Monthly rental
1	*Direct Exchange Lines within the local area.*				
	Flat Rate Telephone Exchanges of less than 300 lines capacity other than exchanges with restricted hours of service	Rs. 250	Rs. 23	Rs. 300	Rs. 27
2	*Direct Exchange Lines beyond the local area.*				
	(a) *Measured Rate System—*				
	For each additional kilometre or part thereof of actual distance beyond the local area	Rs. 18 per quarter		Rs. 30 per quarter	
	(b) *Flat Rate System—*				
	For each additional kilometre or part thereof of actual distance beyond the local area	Rs. 75 per annum or Rs. 7 per month		Rs. 120 per annum or Rs. 12 per month	
3	*Extensions to Direct Exchange Lines, Private Exchange and Private Branch Exchange connections and private wires.*				
	(i) Internal—without intercommunication facility. (including internal connections from PX or PBX)	Rs. 60 per annum		Rs. 100 per annum	
	(ii) Internal—with intercomunication facility (including internal private wires)	Rs. 100 per annum		Rs. 150 per annum	
	(iii) External—lying entirely within the subscriber's premises—for the first kilometre (including external private wires and external connections from PX or PBX)	Rs. 150 per annum		Rs. 200 per annum	No change in the rate of rental for the additional length beyond the first kilometer.
	(iv) External—outside the subscriber's premises—for the first kilometer (including external private wires and external connections from PX or PBX)	Rs. 250 per annum in Measured Rate System and Rs. 180 per annum in Flat Rate System		Rs. 250 per annum	
4	*Installation Fees*				
	(a) For each telephone connection (other than casual) from Departmental Exchange, internal or external extension, Private Exchange or Private Branch Exchange connection, Junction line to Private Branch Exchange and for each end of a private wire	Rs. 40		Rs. 50	
	(b) For a casual connection from a Departmental Exchange	Rs. 20		Rs. 30	

1	2	3	4
	(c) For a Plug and Socket arrangement	Rs. 40	Rs. 50
	(d) For each additional Socket	Rs. 20	Rs. 30
	(e) For each extra bell	Rs. 20	Rs. 30
5	*Local Private wires for All India Radio.*		
	Floating Lines (a) Upto 4 miles	Rs. 150 per annum	(a) Upto 6 kilometers Rs. 4,00 per annum.
	(b) Beyond 4 miles . . .	On actual cost basis.	(b) Beyond 6 kilometers. An additional rent of Rs. 75 per annum for each additional kilometer or part thereof. ..
6	*Extensions from Trunk Public Call Offices.*	Annual rental	Annual rental
	Instruments	Rs. 54	See Below
	Lines		
	For every 1/2 mile or part thereof (upto 2 miles)	Rs. 36	Upto 1 kilometer (inclusive of the rent of the instrument) . Rs. 100
	For every 1/2 mile or part thereof (after the first 2 miles)	Rs. 54	For each additional kilometer or part thereof . . Rs. 50
7	*Casual connections from Departmental Exchanges.*	*Rent*	*No. of local calls free of charge*	*Rent*	*No. of local calls free of charge.*
	(a) ***Measured Rate System.***				
	Upto 10 days	Rs. 15	50	Rs. 25	50
	Exceeding 10 days but not exceeding 30 days . .	Rs. 30	50	Rs. 50	50
	Exceeding 30 days but not exceeding 60 days . .	Rs. 60	100	Rs. 100	100
	(b) *Flat Rate System*				
	Rate per day	Rs. 1·50		Rs. 2·50	
	Minimum charge	Rs. 15		Rs. 25	
8	***Reconnection Fee***		
	(a) When restored within 7 days from the date of disconnection.		(a) When restored within 15 days from the date of disconnection.
	(i) for a telephone or a plug point	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
	(ii) for a bell	Rs. 10	Rs. 15
	(b) When restored after 7 days from the date of disconnection.		(b) When restored after 15 days from the date of disconnection.
	(i) for a telephone or a plug point	Rs. 40	Rs. 50
	(ii) for a bell	Rs. 20	Rs. 30
9	***Transfer Fee***		
	(a) When transfer involves work at subscriber's premises .	Fee equivalent to the full installation fee appropriate to the facility.	Fee equivalent to the full installation fee appropriate to the facility (as in item 4).
	(b) When transfer does not involve work at subscriber's premises.	Fee equivalent to half the installation fee appropriate to the facility, subject to a maximum charge of Rs. 50 for all the installations transferred at a time.	Fee equivalent to half the installation fee (as in item 4) appropriate to the facility, subject to a maximum charge of Rs. 100 for all the installations transferred at a time.

1	2	3	4
10	*Shifting Fee*		
	(a) For a shift from one position to another in the same room.	Fee equivalent to half the installation fee appropriate to the facility.	Fee equivalent to half the installation fee appropriate to the facility (as in item 4).
	(b) In other cases	Fee equivalent to the full installation fee appropriate to the facility.	Fee equivalent to the full installation fee appropriate to the facility (as in item 4).
11	*Private Automatic Branch Exchanges.*	*Annual rental*	*Annual rental*
	5-Line Private Automatic Branch Exchange (inclusive of the rental for all the 5 internal connections) . . .	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
	9-Line Private Automatic Branch Exchange (inclusive of the rental for all the 9 internal connections) . .	Rs. 900	Rs. 1200
	SECTION III—Estimated additional revenue in a year	.. .. ..	.. Rs. 158 lakhs.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL REVENUE IN A YEAR

	Rs. in lakhs
Section I—Postal Tariffs	184
Section II—Telegraph Tariffs	102
Section III—Telephone Tariffs	158
TOTAL	444

वित्त मन्त्रालय

(व्यय विभाग)

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 1967

सं० एफ० 3(66)-बी/67.—1967-68 का वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण, जो 25 मई, 1967 को संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, अब सार्वजनिक सूचना के लिए अन्तिम रूप में प्रकाशित किया गया है।

2. वित्त (संख्या 2) विधेयक, 1967 में किये गये परिवर्तनों के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय राजस्व में 10,14,00,000 रुपये की कमी हो जायगी जिसका ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :

सीमा-शुल्क	(—)2,95,00,000
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	(—)8,56,00,000
	(—)11,51,00,000
घटाइए—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्कों में कमी होने से राज्यों के हिस्से में कमी	(+)1,37,00,000
केन्द्रीय राजस्व में शुद्ध कमी	(—)10,14,00,000

3. 1967-68 की अनुदानों की मांगें बिना किसी परिवर्तन के मंजूर कर दी गयीं।

4. इस प्रकार राजस्व खाते का अधिशेष 3,03,51,40,000 रुपया रह गया है।

केन्द्रीय राजस्व में अनुमानतः 10.14 करोड़ रुपये की कमी हो जाने से वित्तीय संस्थाओं और आकस्मिक व्यय के लिए की गयी व्यवस्था में 10 करोड़ रुपये की कमी हो गयी है। अतः यदि वित्त (संख्या 2) विधेयक, 1967 और रेलवे बजट पर हुई बहस में क्रमशः डाक और तार तथा रेलों से सम्बन्धित प्रस्तावों में जो रियायतें देने की घोषणा की गयी थी उनके परिणाम को छोड़ दिया जाय तो कुल अधिशेष में 14 लाख रुपये की कमी हो जायगी और यह 70,98,000 रुपया रह जायगा।

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 15th December, 1967

No. F. 3 (66) B/67.—The annual Financial Statement for 1967-68 as presented to the Parliament on the 25th May, 1967 is now published in its final form for general information.

2. As a result of the modification in the Finance (No.2) Bill, 1967, the Central Revenue will be reduced by Rs. 10,14,00,000 as detailed below :—

Customs	(—)2,95,00,000
Union Excise Duties	(—)8,56,00,000
	(—)11,51,00,000
Less-States' share in the reduction of Union Excise Duties	(+)1,37,00,000
Net reduction in Central Revenues	(—)10,14,00,000

3. The Demands for Grants for 1967-68 were voted without modification.

4 The surplus on revenue account will thus stand at Rs. 3,03,51,40,000.

Consequent on the estimated net reduction of Rs. 10·14 crores in the Central Revenues the provision for financial institution and contingencies has been reduced by Rs. 10 crores Excluding the effect of the concession in the proposals regarding Posts and Telegraphs and the Railways announced during the discussion on the Finance (No. 2) Bill 1967 and the Railway Budget respectively, the overall surplus will accordingly go down by Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 70,98,000.

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

केन्द्रीय सरकार
का
1967-68
का
बजट
BUDGET
OF THE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FOR
1967-68
अंतिम रूप से स्वीकृत
(As Finally adopted)

वित्त मंत्रालय
नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर 1967

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
New Delhi, the 15th December, 1967

एस० जगन्नाथन,
सचिव, भारत सरकार

S. Jagannathan,
Secretary to the Government of India

सूची

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व और राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का सामान्य विवरण

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण .

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विस्तृत विवरण . . .

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विस्तृत विवरण .

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विस्तृत विवरण. .

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केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व और राजस्व से

I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्यौरे के लिये विवरण देखिये	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68
		For details *vide* Statement	Accounts, 1965-66	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Revised Estimate, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत सरकार की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व प्राप्तियां—	REVENUE RECEIPTS—					
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—					
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	A	5,38,96,73	5,60,20,00	5,96,00,00	6,54,00,00 —13,87,00†
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क . .	Union Excise Duties	,,	8,97,92,25	10,10,59,00	10,30,21,00	11,15,88,00 +71,44,00†@
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax .	,,	3,04,84,24	3,72,07,00	3,45,00,00	3,50,00,00
निगम-कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	,,	1,48,46,16	1,62,45,00	1,42,90,19	1,58,41,78
मृत सम्पत्ति शुल्क . .	Estate Duty . .	,,	—12,99	30,00	2,20,57	30,59
सम्पत्ति-कर	Taxes on Wealth .	,,	12,05,49	14,00,00	12,25,00	12,50,00
व्यय-कर	Expenditure Tax	,,	41,87	15,00	11,00	9,00
दान-कर	Gift Tax . . .	,,	2,26,52	1,29,00	1,85,00	1,50,00
अन्य शीर्षक	Other Heads . . .	,,	25,73,73	26,97,17	28,99,26	32,00,40
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक . . .	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE		19,30,54,00	21,48,02,17	21,59,52,02	23,24,69,77 +57,57,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	CARRIED OVER .		19,30,54,00	21,48,02,17	21,59,52,02	23,24,69,77 +57,57,00†

टिप्पणी—1965–66 का खाता अन्तिम रूप से बंद नहीं किया गया है और यहां जो वास्तविक आंकड़ दिये गये हैं वे केवल अन्तिम हैं।

NOTE.—The Accounts for 1965-66 have not been finally closed and the actuals given here are only provisional.

† वित्त (संख्या 2) अधिनियम, 1967 का प्रभाव।

†Effect of Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967.

@इसमें केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्कों के राज्यों को दिये जाने वाले हिस्से की 18.16 करोड़ रुपये की रकम शामिल नहीं है जो राजस्व में से घटा दी गई है।

@Excludes a sum of Rs. 18·16 crores being the share of Union excise Duties payable to States which has been taken in reduction Revenue.

किये जाने वाले व्यय का सामान्य विवरण

MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward	क	19,30,54,00	21,48,02,17	21,59,52,02	23,24,69,77 +57,57,00
ऋण व्यवस्था . . .	DEBT SERVICES	A	3,07,66,95	3,60,62,02	3,71,72,66	4,09,00,37
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं . . .	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	9,25,37	9,44,81	9,38,63	9,30,51
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं .	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES .		19,38,21	22,56,14	22,22,60	22,86,55
बहुप्रयोजनीय नदी योजनाएं सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं . . .	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES .	,,	11,77	11,53	14,34	15,27
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं . . .	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS .	,,	4,58,45	4,14,93	4,31,56	4,59,79
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न) .	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	,,	7,73,33	8,45,49	9,59,26	10,95,23
मुद्रा और टकसाल . . .	CURRENCY AND MINT .	,,	63,67,17	64,94,16	65,79,99	78,02,13
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS .	,,	27,00,16	19,06,83	22,08,12	21,41,96
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन (रेलों तथा डाक और तार के अंशदानों से भिन्न)	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS (OTHER THAN CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS AND P.&T.).	,,	6,64,96	6,55,78	7,62,28	6,46,71
रेलों का अंशदान . . .	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS . .	,,	25,90,28	32,60,91	31,38,81	30,98,06
डाक और तार का अंशदान . .	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM POST AND TELEGRAPHS	,,	1,14,64	4,17,18	2,44,83	4,06,18
असाधारण मदें . . .	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	,,	86,66,81	30,65,55	8,52,79	9,47,53
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां . .	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS		24,90,32,10	27,11,37,50	27,14,77,89	29,32,00,06 +57,57,00
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अर्थात कमी .	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE OR DEFICIT . . .		..	..	..	..
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL . . .		24,90,32,10	27,11,37,50	27,14,77,89	29,89,57,06

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व और राजस्व से

I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखो For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्वसे किया जाने वाला व्यय	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REBENUE—					
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह . . .	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUE .	ख	30,06,53	30,83,69	32,41,15	34,53,39
ऋण-व्यवस्था . . .	DEBT SERVICES . .	,,	3,70,61,55	4,14,82,72	4,62,80,80	5,09,97,16
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं . . .	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	95,39,93	1,10,08,47	1,22,89,98	1,23,77,11
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं .	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES .	,,	1,79,72,13	1,95,56,52	1,95,92,04	2,[illegible]0,01,83
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं . . .	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . . .	,,	1,28,39	2,03,00	2,32,57	3,15,69
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried over		6,77,08,53	7,53,34,40	8,16,36,54	9,11,45,16

किये जाने वाले व्यय का सामान्य वितरण—समाप्त

MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्यारे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *Vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
1—भारत की संचित निधि	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward		6,77,08,53	7,53,34,40	8,16,36,54	9,11,45,16
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं . . .	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS . .	B	23,24,41	23,82,93	25,79,26	28,39,06
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न) .	TRANSPOR AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . . .	,,	11,06,86	10,94,14	12,92,34	14,12,31
मुद्रा और टकसाल . . .	CURRENCY AND MINT .	,,	17,19,12	17,82,51	20,55,50	21,44,80
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS . .	,,	1,23,75,47	1,52,35,11	1,83,01,53	1,67,17,51
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन . .	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	,,	4,74,74,53	6,14,07,35	6,39,20,89	6,90,49,16
असाधारण मदें . . .	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	,,	81,29,02	37,37,71	15,14,11	10,48,18
रक्षा सेवाए (क) . . .	DEFENCE SERVICES (*a*) .	,,	7,62,17,86	7,97,66,70	8,27,28,55	8,42,49,48
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय .	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE		21,70,55,80	24,07,40,85	25,40,28,72	26,86,05,66
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अर्थात् अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS . .		3,19,76,30	3,03,96,65	1,74,49,17	2,45,94,40 +57,57,00†
जोड़	TOTAL		24,90,32,10	27,11,37,50	27,14,77,89	29,89,57,06

(क) शुद्ध आंकड़े, विवरण 'क' में दिखाई गयी प्राप्तियां विवरण 'ख' में दिखाये गये व्यय में से घटा दी गयी हैं।

(a) Figures shown net; the receipts shown in Statement A have been deducted from the expenditure shown in Statement B,

† वित्त मन्त्रालय 2 अधिनियम, 1967 का प्रभाव।

†Effect of Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967.

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियाँ और

II—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियाँ	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियाँ 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
1—भारत की संचित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व का अधिशेष (जो भाग 1 में दिखाया गया है)	REVENUE SURPLUS (As SHOWN IN PART I) .		3,19,76,30	3,03,96,65	1,74,49,17	2,45,94,40 +57,57,00
राजस्व खाते से बाहर की की पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां	CAPITAL RECEIPT OUT SIDE REVENUE ACCOUNT .		..	..	..	..
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण—	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण . .	Debt raised in India .	„	3,34,09,97	2,84,40,00	3,29,59,00	3,51,70,00
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण .	Debt raised outisde India . . .	„	5,62,41,05	7,84,85,00	9,92,23,70	10,15,00,00
अस्थायी ऋण—	FLOATING DEBT :—					
राजकोष हुण्डियां (शुद्ध) . .	Treasury Bills (net) .	„	1,68,30,47	32,00,00	3,07,00,00	..
अन्य अस्थायी ऋण (शुद्ध) . .	Other Floating Debt (net)	„	53,57,10	—1,20,85	3,43,59,35	2,48,75
ऋणों और अग्रिमों का शोधन . .	REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES . .					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें.	State and Union Territory Governments .	„	2,76,24,55	2,88,00,00	2,75,00,00	3,43,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम. . .	Other Loans and Advances . .	„	97,24,45	82,00,00	1,09,00,00	87,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . . .	INTER STATE SETTLEMENT		..	..	..	..
जोड़—भारत की संचित निधि—	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over .		18,11,63,89	17,74,00,79	25,35,91,22	21,02,70,15

भुगतानो का विवरण—जारी

OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वासास्तविक भुगतान 1965--66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate 1967-68
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward .		18,11,63,89	17,74,00,79	25,35,91,22	21,02,70,15
II.—भारत की अकस्मिकता निधि	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA .	C	3,39,57	..	1,34,47	52,45
III.—सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	UNFUNDED DEBT					
छोटी बचतें (शुद्ध) . . .	Small Savings (Net)* .	,,	1,51,35,16	1,35,00,00	1,25,10,00	1,30,10,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियाँ (शुद्ध) .	State Provident Funds (Net) . . .	,,	54,80,39	57,57,78	51,19,88	55,06,84
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा (शुद्ध)	Income Tax Annuity Deposits (Net) .	,,	37,33,98	35,01,00	22,00,00	22,00,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (Net) . . .	,,	—1,61,48	—1,00,00	—1,00,00	—50,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध) .	Investment of Deposits of U. S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net) . . .	,,	1,33,06,00	—1,19,00,00	—26,74,00	1,35,00,00
अन्य मदें (शुद्ध) . . .	Other Items (Net) .	,,	1,25,24	1,50,76	1,24,06	1,27,61
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL . .		3,76,19,29	1,09,09,54	1,71,79,94	3,42,94,45
जमा और अग्रिम . . .	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्य ह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियाँ (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net)	,,	22,52,99	28,28,03	..	26,71,28 +1,00,00†
ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिये विनियोग . . .	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. . .	,,	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध) .	Other Deposits and Advances (Net) . .	,,	33,77,90	3,63,75,85	4,85,76,38	1,53,73,94
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL .		61,30,89	3,97,03,88	4,90,76,38	1,85,45,22 1,00,00†
प्रषणाएं (शुद्ध) . . .	REMITTANCES (NET) .	,,	21,25,21	..	16,36,83	4,94,55
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण (शुद्ध) . . .	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA (NET) . .	,,	3,14,03	..	..	..
जोड़ III.—सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT . . .	,,	4,61,89,42	5,06,13,42	6,78,93,15	5,34,34,22
घटाइए-वित्तिय संस्थाओं और आकस्मिक व्यय केलिए व्यवस्था .	Deduct—Provision for Financial Institutions and Cntingencies. .		..	..	..	—16,00,00
जोड़—प्राप्तियाँ . . .	TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .		22,76,92,88	22,80,14,21	32,16,18,84	26,21,56,82
पूर्व-शेष . . .	Opening Balance . .		—2,00,17	50,01,84	43,53,81	50,54,08
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL . .		22,74,92,71	23,30,16,05	32,59,72,65	26,72,10,90

*टिप्पणी—"सरकारी ऋण" में सम्मिलित बार्षिक-पत्र शामिल नहीं हैं।

*NOTE.—Excludes Annuity Certificates included uner "Public Det"

†वित (संख्या 2) अधिनियम, 1967 का प्रभाव, वित (संख्या 2) विधेयक, 1967 पर बहस के समय संसद मे घोषित रियासत के प्रभाव को छोड कर

†Effect of Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967 excluding the effect of concessions announced in Parliament during the discussion of Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1967.

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Ustimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estim-te, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I. CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व की कमी (जो भाग I में दिखाई गयी है)	Revenue Deficit (as shown in Part I) .		..	..	..	..
राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय . . .	CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE—					
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICE; .	C	1,52,56,37	1,81,66,32	1,84,10,96	2,22,27,20
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाए . . .	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES. . .	,,	20,62,51	17,28,53	19,95,16	24,81,32
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाए .	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMOROVEMENTS.	,,	74,11,15	71,24,39	67,55,23	62,12,97
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	,,	13,13,56	13,88,66	11,65,26	9,84,99
मुद्रा और टकसाल . .	CURRENCY AND MINT .	,,	80,79,12	13,08,35	2,20,69,47	19,96,24
विविध . . .	MISCELLANEOUS . .	,,	35,46,85	3,29,76,75	6,06,43,22	2,80,24,61
रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय . .	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY	,,	1,22,57,62	1,20,60,00	1,14,96,28	1,20,87,55
रेलों की पूंजी (जो रेलों के बजट में दिखायी गयी है)	RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDET) . .		2,45,08,78	1,80,60,00	1,75,13,49	1,61,75,00
डाक और तार . .	POSTS AND TELEGRAOHS .		31,37,88	24,25,00	27,60,00	31,68,00
जोड़—राजस्व से न किया गया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय . . .	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE . . .		7,75,73,84	9,52,38,00	14,27,09,07	9,33,57,88
ऋण परिशोध—	REPAYMENT OF DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण	PERMANENT DEBT— .					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण . .	Debt raised in India. .	,,	1,73,76,56	1,94,00,00	1,86,33,41	2,58,50,00
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India. . . .	,,	80,52,09	1,20,58,68	1,68,15,11	1,95,43,69
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाला वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—					
राज्य और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	State and Union Territor7 Governments. .	,,	8,28,92,49	6,65,92,91	9,20,87,13	8,40,01,72
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances . . .	,,	3,71,09,45	3,45,00,26	4,92,47,01	3,93,28,05
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT . . .	,,	..	..	3,02	4,50
जोड़—I भारत की समेकित निधि आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	TOTAL—I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA. Carried Oevr .		22,30,04,43	22,77,89,85	31,94,94,75	26,20,85,84

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—समाप्त

OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMET—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupee

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Extimate, 1966-67	बजट अमनुान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward .		22,30,04,43	22,77,89,85	31,94,94,75	26,20,85,84
II–भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	I.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA .	C	1,34,47	..	..	..
II–सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
जमा और अग्रिम . .	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियाँ (शुद्ध) . . .	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net)	,,	..	..	14,23,82	..
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध) .	Other Deposits and Advances (Net) .		..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL . .		..	..	14 23,82	..
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध) . . .	REMITTANCES (NET) .	,,	..	1,99,20	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा (शुद्ध) . .	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS (NET) . . .		..	..	..	..
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता .	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT . .		..	1,99,20	14,23,82	..
जोड़—भुगतान . . .	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS		22,31,38,90	22,79,89,05	32,09,18,57	26,20,85,84
इति शेष	Closing Balance .		43,53,81	50,27,00	50,54,08	51,25,06
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL . .		22,74,92,71	23,30,16,05	32,59,72,65	26,72,10,90

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण

—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousand of Rupee)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—				
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—				
I—सीमा शुल्क . .	I.—Customs.	5,38,96,73	5,60,20,00	5,96,00,00	6,40,13,00
II—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क .	II.—Union Excise Duties. . .	8,97,92,25	10,10,59,00	10,30,21,00	11,87,32,00
III—निगम-कर . .	III.—Corporation Tax. . .	3,04,84,24	3,72,07,00	3,45,00,00	3,50,00,00
IV–निगम-कर भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax. . .	1,48,46,16	1,62,45,00	1,42,90,19	1,58,41,78
V—मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क . .	V—Estate Duty . . .	—12,99	30,00	2,20,57	30,59
VI—सम्पत्ति-कर . .	VI.—Taxes on Wealth . .	12,05,49	14,00,00	12,25,00	12,50,00
VII—व्य-कर . . .	VII.—Expenditure Tax. . .	41,87	15,00	11,00	9,00
VIII—दान-कर . .	VIII.—Gift Tax. . . .	2,26,52	1,29,00	1,85,00	1,50,00
IX–भू-राजस्व . . .	IX.—Land Revenue . . .	25,82	20,40	20,36	20,86
X—राज्यीय उत्पादन-शुल्क .	X.—State Excise Duties. . .	1,67,24	1,79,17	1,95,43	2,15,92
—गाड़ियों पर कर . .	XI.—Taxes on Vehicles. . .	1,26,02	1,40,31	1,38,45	1,46,43
XII—बिक्री-कर . .	XII.—Sales Tax. . . .	12,54,37	13,57,54	15,20,47	17,45,59
XIII—अन्य कर और शुल्क .	XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties. .	4,62,29	4,61,98	4,74,91	5,10,69
XIV—स्टाम्प . . .	XIV.—Stamps.	5,24,10	5,25,71	5,34,32	5,45,00
XV—रजिस्ट्री फीस . .	XV.—Registration Fees. . .	13,89	12,06	15,32	15,91
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और रास्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक . . .	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE .	19,30,54,00	21,48,02,17	21,59,52,02	23,82,26,77
ऋण व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
XVI–ब्याज—	XVI.—Interest—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्यक्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज . . .	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments. .	1,51,75,41	1,70,00,00	1,81,00,00	1,95,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज . . .	Interest from Railways . .	90,37,46	1,00,88,87	1,01,70,18	1,10,57,80
डाक और तार से ब्याज . .	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs.	5,42,11	11,05,46	12,26,22	11,72,11
अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों से ब्याज .	Interest from Other Commercial Departments . . .	1,16,57	78,67,69	76,76,26	91,70,46
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियाँ . .	Other Interest Receipts. . .	58,95,40			
जोड़—ऋणव्यवस्था . .	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES . .	3,07,66,95	3,60,62,02	3,71,72,66	4,09,00,37
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried over.	22,38,20,95	25,08,64,19	25,31,24,68	27,91,27,14

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—जारी

A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENN—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands pf Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	सास्तविक राजस्व 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	सठशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revis ed Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	22,38,20,95	25,08,64,19	25,31,24,68	27,91,27,14
प्रश सनिक सेवाएं —	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
XVII—न्ययाप्रशासन .	XVII.—Administration of Justice	28,81	30,38	33,08	30,88
XVIII—जेल .	XVIII.—Jails	5,11	4,89	5,04	5,44
XIX—पुलिस . .	XIX.—Police . . .	65,80	53,28	62,20	60,62
XX—संभरण और निपटान .	XX.—Supplies and Disposals .	6,64,70	6,65,39	6,56,35	6,56,35
XXI—विविध विभाग . .	XXI.—Miscellaneous Department	1,60,95	1,90,87	1,81,96	1,77,22
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL.—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE	9,25,37	9,44,81	9,38,63	9,30,51
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPWENTAL SERVICES—				
XXII—शिक्षा . .	XXII.—Education . . .	85,78	77,21	75,15	87,92
XXIII—चिकित्सा . .	XXIII.—Medical . . .	74,75	83,79	88,42	92,15
XXIV—लोक स्वास्थ्य .	XXIV.—Public Health . .	34,24	31,20	33,10	31,67
XXV—कृषि . . .	XXV.—Agriculture . . .	1,99,37	2,23,48	1,87,36	2,63,57
XXVI—ग्राम-विकास . .	XXVI.—Rural Development .	32	10	19	..
XXVII—पशु-पालन . .	XXVII.—Animal Husbandry .	29,29	35,10	18,36	18,10
XXVIII—सहकारिता . .	XXVIII.—Co-peration . .	1,49	2,12	8,85	1,75
XXIX—उद्योग . .	XXIX.—Industries . . .	6,51,04	4,09,61	4,10,81	2,94,00
XXX—प्रसारण . .	XXX.—Broadcasting . .	3,52,03	8,25,35	7,59 23	8,45,04
XXXI—सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य . .	XXXI.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works . . .	2,06	2,08	1,93	1,91
XXXII—सामजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन	XXXII.—Miscellaneous Social Developmental Organisations .	5,07,84	5,66,10	6,39,20	6,50,44
जोड़—सामजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं . .	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES . . .	19,38,21	22,56,14	22,22,60	22,86,55
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	22,66,84,53	25,40,65,14	25,62,85,91	28,23,44,20

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—जारी

A—STATMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक राजस्व 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised, Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	22,66,84,53	25,40,65,14	25,62,85,91	28,23,44,20
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES				
XXIII—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनायं	XXII.—Multi-purpose River Schemes	4,61	3,31	5,38	5,61
XXXV—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जलनिकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक) . .	XXXV.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) .	2	5	5	5
XXXVI—बिजली योजनाएं .	XXXVI.—Electricity Schemes .	7,14	8,17	8,71	9,61
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई औरबिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL.—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	11,77	11,53	14,34	15,27
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over .	22,66,96,30	25,40,76,67	25,63,00,25	28,23,59,47

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—जारी

A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GONERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenue	वास्तविक राजस्व 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Btought Forward . .	22,66,96,30	25,40,76,67	25,63,00,25	28,23,59,47
लोक निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विधि सुधारों की योजनाएं—	PUBLIL WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
XXXVII—लोक निर्माण-कार्य	XXXVI.—Public Works . .	4,58,45	4,14,93	4,31,56	4,59,79
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों सेभिन्न]	TRANSOORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTAER THAN ROADS)—				
XXXIX—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन	XXXIX.—Ports and Pilotage .	30,49	44,00	75,24	1,75,00
XL—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा .	XL.—Mercantile Marine . .	15,79	12,73	15,50	15,40
XLI—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत .	XLI.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,23,10	1,34,96	1,30,66	1,34,03
XLII—उड्डयन . .	XLII.—Aviation . . .	2,51,83	2,86,61	3,14,49	3,19,05
XLIII—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं . .	XLIII.—Road and Water Transport Schemes . . .	5,09	8,10	15,03	26,20
XLIV—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	XLIV.—Overseas Communications Service . . .	3,47,03	3,59,09	4,08,34	4,25,55
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार सड़कों से भिन्न . . .	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	7,73,33	8,45,49	9,59,26	10,95,23
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . .	22,79,28,08	25,53,37,09	25,76,91,07	28,39,14,49

क—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—जारी

A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	Heads of Revenues	वास्तविक राजस्व 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	22,79,28,08	25,53,37,09	25,76,91,07	28,39,14,49
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
XLV—मुद्रा और सिक्का—ढलाई	XLV.—Currency and Coinage .	61,02,35	62,05,34	62,45,84	74,66,90
XLVI—टकसाल . .	XLVI.—Mint . . .	15,74	75,02	30,52	56,60
XLVI-A—कोलार की सोने की खानें .	XLVI.-A.—Kolar Gold Mines .	2,49,08	2,13,80	3,03,63	2,78,63
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल—	TOTAL.—CURRENCY AND MINT .	63,67,17	64,94,16	65,79,99	78,02,13
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
XLVIII—पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा-निवृति लाभों के लिए अंशदान और वसूलियाँ . . .	XLVIII.—Contributions and Recoveries towards Penions and Other Retirement benefits	97,16	1,23,59	1,76,08	1,38,05
XLIX—लेखन-सामग्री और छपाई .	XLIX.—Stationery and Printing	75,78	90,69	1,09,25	1,53,24
L—अफीम . .	L.—Opium	3,36,37	4,50,00	4,75,00	5,25,00
LI—वन . . .	LI.—Forest	2,01,20	2,42,97	2,46,11	2,54,85
LII—विविधि . .	LII.—Miscellaneous . .	19,89,75	9,99,58	12,01,68	10,70,82
जोड़—विविध . . .	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS .	27,00,16	19,06,83	22,08,12	21,41,96
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
LIII—रेलों का अंशदान	LIII.—Contributions from Railways	25,90,28	32,60,91	31,38,81	30,98,96
LIV—डाक और तार का अंशदान .	LIV.—Contributions from Posts Posts and Telegraphs . .	1,14,64	4,17,18	2,44,83	4,06,18
LVII—केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविधि समयोजन .	LVII.—Miscelladeous Adjustment between Central, State and Union Territory Governments	..	..	..	..
LVIII—वाणिज्यिक और अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों से लाभांश आदि	LVIII.—Dividends etc. from Commercial and other Undertakings	6,64,96	6,55,78	7,62,28	6,46,71
LIX—अन्य विविधि अंशदान और समर्पण (असाइनमेंट) .	LIX.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments .	..	..	..	..
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS .	33,69,88	48,33,87	41,45,92	41,50,95
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम .	Carried Over . .	24,03,65,29	26,80,71,95	27,06,25,10	29,80,09,5 3

ख —केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—समाप्त

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT *concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्षक		सास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	24,03,65,29	26,80,71,95	27,06,25,10	29,80,09,53
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS:—				
LX—असाधारण प्राप्तियाँ	LX.—EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS	60,64,14	24,15,52	5,19,04	6,37,53
LXI—विजान-पूर्व की प्राप्तियाँ	LXI.—Prepartion Receipts	22	..	..	..
LXI-A—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध प्राप्तियाँ	LXI-A.—Receipts connected with the National Emergency	26,02,45	6,50,03	3,33,75	3,10,00
जोड़—असाधारण मदें	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	86,66,81	30,65,55	8,52,79	9,47,53
रक्षा सेवाएं—	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
LXII—रक्षा सेवाएं—सचिव	LXII.—Defence Service Effective	29,70,78	23,87,15	34,26,42	35,80,55
LXIII—रक्षा सेवाएं—निष्क्रिय	LXIII.—Defence Services—Non-effective	87,45	75,86	1,11,21	89,77
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES	30,58,23	24,63,01	35,37,63	36,70,32
LXIX—डाक और तार	LXIX.—Posts and Telegraphs	1,37,77,37	1,65,14,00	1,65,50,00	1,82,62,00
रेलें—	RAILWAYS—				
रेल बजट के अनुसार रेलों का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget	7,33,75,94	7,95,53,48	7,99,23,01	8,47,52,25@
जोड़—राजस्व	TOTAL—REVENUE	33,92,43,64	36,96,67,99	37,14,88,53	40,56,41,63
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अर्थात् कमी	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit	..	..	..	..

*वित्त (संख्या 2) विधेयक, 1967 पर बहस के समय संसद् में घोषित रियायतों के प्रभाव को छोड कर

@रेलवे बजट पर बहस के समय संसद् में घोषित रियायतों के प्रभाव को छोड़ कर

@Excludes the effect of concessions announced (in Parliament during the discussions on the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1967.

£Excludes the effect of concessions announced in Parliament during the discussion on the Railway Budget.

क--केन्द्रीय सरकारके राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण--समाप्त

A—STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय के शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह—	COLLECTOIN OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES—				
1—सीमा शुल्क . . .	1.—Customs	5,04,54	5,50,15	5,62,69	5,96,03
2—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क . .	2.—Union Excise Duties . .	10,93,31	11,17,52	11,72,30	12,30,68
3—निगम कर . . .	3.—Corporation Tax . .	..	98,60	1,00,05	1,01,50
4—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय-सम्बन्धी कर	4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax . .	9,61,66	8,17,05	8,74,77	9,39,67
5—मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क . .	5.—Estate Duty . . .	..	15,08	15,29	15,49
6—सम्पत्ति-कर . . .	6.—Taxes on Wealth . .	..	42,33	43,74	45,36
7—व्यय-कर . . .	7.—Expenditure Tax . .	..	2,27	47	33
8—दान-कर	8.—Gift Tax . . .	..	9,43	5,47	4,54
9—भू-राजस्व . .	9.—Land Revenue . .	7,04	8,58	8,99	11,89
10—राज्यीय उत्पादन-शुल्क . .	10.—State Excise Duties .	3,78	3,97	4,51	4,12
11—गाड़ियों पर कर . .	11.—Taxes on Vehicles . .	4,46	4,24	5,81	7,44
12—बिक्री कर . . .	12.—Sales Tax . . .	18,29	22,30	24,05	32,90
13—अन्य कर और शुल्क . .	13.—Other Taxes and Duties .	31,81	34,40	34,83	36,74
14—स्टाम्प . . .	14.—Stamps	3,80,26	3,56,52	3,86,94	4,25,44
15—रजिस्ट्री फीस . . .	15.—Registration Fees . .	1,38	1,25	1,24	1,26
जोड़—करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह . .	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES]	30,06,53	30,83,69	32,41,15	34,53,39
ऋण व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
16—ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज	16.—Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	3,65,61,55	4,09,82,72	4,57,80,80	5,04,97,16
जोड़—ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	TOTAL—INTEREST ON DEBT, ETC. Carried Over . . .	3,65,61,55	4,09,82,72	4,57,80,80	5,04,97,16
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम .	Carried Over . . .	30,06,53	30,83,69	32,41,15	34,53,39

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय के शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	सास्तविक अनुमान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*Contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	30,06,53	30,83,69	32,41,15	34,53,39
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	3,65,61,55	4,09,82,72	4,57,80,80	5,04,97,16
17—ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिये विनियोगज	17.—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
जोड़—ऋण व्यवस्था	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES	3,70,61,55	4,14,82,72	4,62,80,80	5,09,97,16
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
18—संसद्, राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधानमंडल	18.—Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures	2,79,29	5,33,76	5,14,76	4,24,84
19—सामान्य प्रशासन	19.—General Administration	23,87,75	24,14,55	26,88,70	29,04,83
20—लेखा-परीक्षा	20.—Audit	12,65,99	13,75,72	14,50,66	15,87,30
21—न्याय प्रशासन	21.—Administration of Justice	56,27	57,68	65,42	66,36
22—जेल	22.—Jails	15,06	12,81	13,83	13,50
23—पुलिस	23.—Police	31,82,54	43,77,12	48,21,02	51,48,56
24—वैदेशिक कार्य	24.—External Affairs	15,48,45	14,03,26	18,01,56	12,44,90
25—संभरण और निपटान	25.—Supplies and Disposals	3,73,66	3,63,66	4,25,95	4,46,56
26—विविध विभाग	26.—Miscellaneous Departments	4,30,92	4,69,91	5,08,08	5,40,26
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	95,39,93	1,10,08,47	1,22,89,98	1,23,77,11
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	4,96,08,01	5,55,74,88	6,18,11,93	6,68,27,66

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय के शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate 1967-68
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA.—*Contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम .	Brought Forward . . .	4,96,08,01	5,55,74,88	6,18,11,93	6,68,27,66
	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
27–वैज्ञानिक विभाग . .	27.—Scientific Departments .	37,83,61	43,28,12	43,33,81	56,34,12
28–शिक्षा . . .	28.—Education . . .	49,40,18	52,53,34	53,90,88	63,05,24
29–चिकित्सा . . .	29.—Medical	9,83,03	10,27,19	10,80,13	13,01,57
30–थोक-स्वास्थ्य . . .	30.—Public Health . .	5,28,13	7,24,75	7,17,77	8,71,53
31–कृषि . . .	31.—Agriculture . . .	8,47,05	14,71,71	15,02,65	27,21,87
32–ग्राम-विकास . . .	32.—Rural Development .	1,01	24	30	1,05
33–पशुपालन . . .	33.—Animal Husbandry . .	1,24,63	1,99,02	1,23,03	1,87,63
34–सहकारिता . . .	34.—Co-operation . . .	4,61,31	2,75,33	2,30,44	5,13,46
35–उद्योग . . .	35.—Industries . . .	32,85,04	30,05,89	28,15,98	28,21,60
36–प्रसारण . . .	36.—Broadcasting . . .	6,65,69	6,22,15	7,25,92	7,39,29
37–सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं, राष्टीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य . . .	37.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	80,98	81,42	78,39	46,74
38–श्रम और नियोजन . .	38.—Labour and Employment .	7,84,78	8,77,93	8,90,69	10,25,22
39–सामाजिक और विकास-सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन . . .	39.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	14,86,00	16,85,04	16,98,58	18,28,89
40–राजस्व से किया जाने वाला औद्योगिक विकास सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय .	40.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue	69	2,11	1,42	2,21
41–राजस्व खाते के अन्तर्गत प्रसारण सम्बन्धी पूजी परिव्यय . .	41.—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting within the Revenue Account	..	2,28	2,05	1,41
जड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES . . .	1,79,72,13	1,95,56,52	1,95,92,04	2,40,01,83
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम .	Carried Over . . .	6,75,80,14	7,51,31,40	8,14,03,97	9,08,29,49

ख--केंद्रिय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण--जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय क शिर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I.—भारत की सामेकित निधि--जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought	6,75,80,14	7,51,31,40	814,03,97	9,08,29,49
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिचाई और बिजली योजनाएं--	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEME, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
42.—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	42.—Multipurpose River Schemes	1,06,98	1,20,36	1,27,80	1,44,12
44.—सिंचाई, नौ-परिवहन, पटबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्ध निर्याण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	44.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	10,34	17,34	57,81	43,42
45.—बिजली योजनाएं	45.—Electricity Schemes	11,07	65,30	46,96	1,28,13
जोड़--बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL — MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	1,28,39	2,03,00	2,32,57	3,15,67
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धि विवध सुधारों की योजनाएं--	PUBLIC WORK (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOU PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
50.—लोक-निर्माण-कार्य	50.—Public Works	23,24,41	23,02,93	24,71,78	27,16,99
52. राजस्व से किये जाने वाले लोक निर्माण-कार्यों का पंजी परिव्यय	52.—Capital outlay on Public Works met from Revenue	..	80,00	1,07,48	1,20,27
जोड़--लोक-निर्याण कार्य	Total—Public Works	23,24,41	23,82,93	25,79,26	28,39,06
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)—	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)—				
53. बन्दरगाह और नौचालन	53.—Ports and Pilotage	73,74	36,46	65,66	1,29,62
54.—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा	54.—Mercantile Marine	1,50,09	1,59,74	1,45,58	1,82,12
55.—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत	55.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,43,95	1,34,96	1,29,96	1,33,79
56.—उड्डयन	56.—Aviation	5,28,60	5,21,64	7,02,68	6,88,25
57.—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	57.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	29,19	25,99	32,77	45,07
58.—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	58.—Overseas Communications Service	1,81,29	2,15,35	2,15,69	2,33,46
जोड--परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	11,06,86	10,94,14	12,92,34	14,12,31
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,11,39,80	7,88,11,47	8,55,08,14	9,53,96,53

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—जारी

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय के शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बगट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की सांकेतित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,11,39,80	7,88,11,47	8,55,08,14	9,53,96,53
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
62. —मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	62.—Currency and Coinage	9,85,24	10,11,71	12,61,32	12,99,02
63.—टकसाल	63.—Mint	2,93,50	3,11,62	3,27,88	3,45,07
63-क—कोलार की सोने की खानें	63.A.—Kolar Gold Mines	4,40,38	4,59,18	4,66,30	5,00,71
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	17,19,12	17,82,51	20,55,50	21,44,80
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
64.—दुर्भिक्ष सहायता	64.—Famine Relief	5	51	1,51	51
65.—पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृति लाभ	65.—Pensions and other retirement benefits	5,40,93	5,56,01	5,88,06	5,97,49
66.—प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक-पेंशनें	66.—Territorial and Political Pensiuos	22,29	21,07	20,28	18,96
67.—भारतीय रांजाओं की निजी थैलियाँ और भत्ते	67.—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	5,02,05	5,07,11	5,10,07	5,05,75
68.—लेखन-सामग्री और छपाई	68.—Stationery and Printing	4,03,40	3,84,28	3,62,01	5,61,47
69.—अफ़ीम	69.—Opium	3,17,96	2,21,99	2,33,45	2,63,86
70.—वन	70.—Forest	3,23,49	3,80,31	3,39,13	3,58,75
71.—विविध	71.—Miscellaneous	1,02,65,30	1,31,63,83	1,62,46,12	144,10,72
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	1,23,75,47	1,52,35,11	1,83,01,53	1,67,17,51
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन—	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
73.—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्कों में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	73.—Payments of States' share of Union Excise Duties	1,45,91,83	2,12,74,71	2,30,91,26	2,31,57,33
74.—राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	74.—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	3,24,07,00	3,96,30,25	4,02,19,26	4,52,75,06
75.—केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन	75.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State & Union Territory Governments	28,58	34,72	34,72	34,72
76.—अन्य विविध अंशदान और समर्पण (असाइनमेंट)	76.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments	4,74,12	4,67,67	5,75,65	5,82,05
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	4,74,74,53	6,14,07,35	6,39,20,89	6,90,49,16
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	13,27,08,92	15,72,36,44	16,97,86,06	18,33,08,00

ख—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का विवरण—समाप्त

B—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

व्यय के शीर्षक	Heads of Expenditure	वास्तविक व्यय 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	13,27,08,92	15,72,36,44	16,97,86,06	18,33,08,00
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
77.—असाधारण व्यय	77.—Extraordinary Charges	62,76,26	27,31,53	3,59,93	4,18,69
78.—विभाजन-पूर्व की अदायगियाँ	78.—Pre-partition Payments	3,07	11,69	10,61	13,27
78-क.—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध व्यय	78-A.—Expenditure connected with the National Emergency	18,49,69	9,94,49	11,43,57	6,16,22
जोड़—असाधारण मदें—	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	81,92,02	37,37,71	15,14,11	10,48,18
रक्षा सेवाएं—	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
79.—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय—स्थल-सेना	79.—Defence Services—Effective—Army	5,92,69,66	6,20,01,80	6,48,60,41	6,54,24,30
80.—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय—नौ सेना	80.—Defence Services—Effective—Navy	30,36,40	30,93,60	35,71,21	38,91,50
81.—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय—वायु सेना	81.—Defence Services—Effective—Air Force	1,46,90,00	1,47,44,31	1,53,87,16	1,60,54,00
82.—रक्षा सेवाएं—निष्क्रिय	82.—Defence Services—Non-effective—	22,80,03	23,90,00	24,47,40	25,50,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES	7,92,76,09	8,22,29,71	8,62,66,18	8,79,19,80
डाक और तार—	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS				
90.—डाक और तार—	90.—Posts & Telegraphs—				
कार्यचालन व्यय	Working Expenses	1,32,61,20	1,45,88,27	1,50,78,95	1,62,81,12
सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues	6,56,74	15,22,64	14,71,05	15,78,29
घटाइये—डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि में निकाली जाने वाली रकम	Deduct—Amount by withdrawal from P & T Revenue Reserve Fund	—1,40,58	..	..	..
डाक और तार विभाग के अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriations from P&T Surpls	..	4,03,09	..	4,02,59*
जोड़—डाक और तार	TOTAL—POSTS AND TELEGRAPS	1,37,77,37	1,65,14,00	1,65,50,00	1,82,62,00
रेलें	RAILWAYS—				
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलों का व्यय	Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget	7,33,75,94	7,95,53,48	7,99,23,01	8,47,52,25@
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	30,72,67,34	33,92,71,34	35,40,39,36	37,52,90,23
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अथवा अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS	3,19,76,30	3,03,96,65	1,74,49,17	3,03,51,40

*वित्त (संख्या 2) विधेयक, 1967 पर बहस समय संसद में घोषित रियायतों के प्रभाव को छोड़कर।

@रेलवे बजट पर बहस के समय संसद में घोषित रियायतों के प्रभाव को छोड़कर।

*Excludes the effect of concessions annonced in Parliament during the discussion on the Finance (No.2) Bill, 1967.

@Excludes the effect of concessions an ıounced ın Parliament during the discussion on the RailwayBudget.

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—समाप्त

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनमान 1966–67 Revised EstiUate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
I—भारत की समोंकित निधि—जारी	I—CONSOLIDATEDFUND OFINDIA—*contd.*				
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता (विवरण 'ख' से)	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure (from Statement B) .	3,19,76,30	3,03,96,65	1,74,49,17	3,03,41,40
राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता—अमरीकी और उधार पट्टे सम्बन्धी अधिशेष वस्तुओं की बिक्री से प्राप्त रकम	Capital Account outside Revenue Account—LXX.—Sale Proceeds of American and Lease-Lend Surpluses	..	..	..	..
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया गया जाने वाला ऋण	*A.—Debt raised in India—*				
1.—स्थायी ऋण	I.—PERMANENT DEBT;—				
बाजार ऋण .	Market Loans . .	3,28,58,35	2,80,00,000	3,25,29,00	3,50,00,00
स्वर्ण बांड . . .	Gold Bonds . . .	5,26,43	4,00,00	4,00,00	1,30,00
इनामी बांण्ड	Prize Bonds . . .	29	..	..	..
वार्षिकी पत्र . . .	Annuity Certificates . .	24,90	40,00	30,00	40,000
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण .	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT .	3,34,09,97	2,84,40,00	3,29,59,00	3,51,70,00
II—अस्थायी ऋण—	II.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां	Treasury Bills . . .	63,62,49,93	64,46,08,00	78,62,45,20	81,20,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items . . .	53,57,10	2,22,00	3,49,59,35	3,48,75
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT	64,16,07,03	64,48,30,00	82,12,04,55	81,23,48,75
ख—भारद से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	*B.—Debt raised outstide India* .	5,62,41,05	7,84,85,00	9,92,23,70	10,15,00,00
जौड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT .	73,12,58,05	75,17,55,00	95,33,87,25	94,90,18,75
केन्दीय सरकार द्वारा दिया जाने बाला ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य -त्रेंत्रों की सरकारों को दियें जानें वालें अग्रिम	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments .	2,76,24,55	2,88,00,00	2,75,00,00	3,43,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances .	97,24,45	82,00,00	1,09,00,00	87,00,00
जोड़ केन्दीय सरकार द्वारा दिय जानें वालें ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	3,73,49,00	3,70,00,00	3,84,00,00	4,30,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT .	..	..	..	..
जोड़—भारत की सनेंकित निधि—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL —I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-RECEIPTS	80,05,83,35	81,91,51,65	1,00,92,36,42	1,02,23,70,15

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA.—*contd.*				
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता (विवरण 'क' से)	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE (FROM STATEMENT A)	..	..	..	
राजस्व खाते से बाहर की पूंजी खाता—	CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—				
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
94—लोक-स्वास्थ्य का सुधार .	94.—Improvement of Public Health	6,64	9,00	8,50	10,00
95—कृषि सम्बधि सुधार और गवेषणा	95.—Agricultural Improvement and Research . . .	94,57	2,61,11	1,15,96	6,71,54
96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास .	96.—Industrial and Economic Development . . .	1,50,39,03	1,77,72,11	1,1,38,74	2,13,18,00
97—प्रसारण . . .	97.—Broadcastting . .	1,16,13	1,24,10	1,47,76	2,27,66
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES . .	1,52,56,37	1,81,66,32	1,84,10,96	2,22,27,20
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं—	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
98—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी-योजनाएं	98.—Multi-purpose River Schemes	19,27,00	15,54,29	17,52,87	19,50,18
100—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटसबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक) . . .	100.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) .	1,14,04	99,64	85,33	1,00,09
101—बिजली योजनाएं . .	101.—Electricity Schemes .	21,47	74,60	56,96	4,31,05
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं . .	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEME; . .	20,62,51	17,28,53	18,95,16	24,81,32
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
103—लोक-निर्माण कार्य	103.—Public Works . .	62,64,37	54,20,14	51,86,23	44,03,27
104—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय . .	104.—Delhi Capital Outlay .	9,20,96	7,18,00	7,02,37	8,54,01
105—चण्डीगढ़ पूंजी परिव्यय .	105.—Chandigarh Capital Outlay	..	..	54,13	65,00
108—दण्डकारण्य विकास योजनाएं	108.—Dandakaranya Development Schemes . . .	3,36,20	3,50,00	3,47,65	3,50,00
108—कांडला अबाध व्यापार क्षेत्र पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	108A.—Capital Outlay on Free Trade Zone, Kandla .	32,87	59,55	29,61	7,29
109—अन्य निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	109.—Capital Outlay on Other Works . . .	—1,43,25	5,76,70	4,35,24	5,33,40
जोड़—लोक निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धि विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS . . .	74,11,15	71,24,39	67,55,23	62,12,97
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . .	2,47,30,03	2,70,19,24	2,70,61,35	3,09,21,49

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–68 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनमान 1967–68 Budget Estmate 1967-68
I,—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*Contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	2,47,30,03	2,70,19,24	2,70,61,35	3,09,21,49
परिवन और संचाट्ट (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) —				
110—बन्दरगाह . . .	110.—Ports	7,91,44	6,74,52	5,76,60	2,92,20
111—प्रकाश स्तम्भ और प्रकाश पोत .	111.—Lighthouses and Lightships	76	..	..	..
112—उड्डयन . . .	112.—Aviation	4,41,12	5,03,30	4,67,11	4,97,67
113—रेल सड़क समन्वय योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	113.—Capital Outlay on Rail-Road Coordination Schemes . .	..	..	..	..
114—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	114.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	10,66	..	..	..
115—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा .	115.—Overseas Communications Service	14,34	91,15	46,13	1,16,93
116—जहाजों, तेलवाहक जहाजों आदि पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	116.—Capital Outlay on Shipping Tankers, etc. . . .	55,24	1,19,69	75,42	78,19
जोड़ परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION;(OTHER THAN ROADS)	13,13,56	13,88,66	11,65,26	9,84,99
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
117—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई .	117.—Currency and Coinage .	80,17,72	12,63,22	2,20,09,13	18,98,06
118—टकसाल . . .	118—Mint	10,68	28,39	20,63	42,63
118क—कोलार की सोने की खानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	118A.—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	50,72	16,74	39,71	55,55
जोड़ मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	80,79,12	13,08,35	2,20,69,47	19,96,24
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
93—सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस .	93.—Security Printing Press .	1,34	5,93	13,71	22,99
119—वन . . .	119.—Forests	1,17	1,42	1,42	22,70
120—पेंशनों के राशीकृत मूल्य की अदायगी	120.—Payments Commuted value of Pensions . . .	1,40,63	1,70,33	2,37,30	2,66,64
121—स्टर्लिंग पेंशनों पर पूंजी परिव्यय .	121.—Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions	—3,78,60	—6,14,22	—3,84,89	—3,88,73
124—सरकारी व्यापार की योजनाएं .	124.—Schemes of Government Trading.	—84,18,50	—25,11,28	2,10,70,35	96,78,05
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	—86,53,96	—29,47,82	2,09,37,89	96,01,56
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	3,41,22,71	2,97,16,25	5,02,96,08	3,39,02,72

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1968–69 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA.—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	3,41,22,71	2,97,16,25	5,02,96,08	3,39,02,72
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	—86,53,96	—29,47,82	2,09,37,89	96,01,65
126—विकास अनुदान . .	126.—Grants for Development .	42,08,94	33,74,72	43,89,58	30,91,94
127—विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को क्षतिपूर्ति और पुनर्वास अनुदान . .	127.—Compensation and Rehabilitation Grants to Displaced Persons	—5,59,35	—4,47,60	—6,61,70	—5,59,17
128—अमरीकी सरकार से मिलने वाली विकास सहायता का अन्तरण .	128.—Transfer of Development Assistance from the Government of U.S.A.	80,00,00	3,25,00,05	3,50,00,05	1,50,00,05
129—सिंधु नदी जल सन्धि के अनुसार अदायगियों पर पूंजी परिव्यय .	129.—Capital outlay on Payments under Indus Water Treaty .	5,51,22	4,97,40	9,77,40	8,90,14
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS . .	35,46,85	3,29,76,75	6,06,43,22	2,80,24,61
रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय—	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY—				
130—रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय .	130.—Defence Capital Outlay .	1,22,57,62	1,20,60,00	1,14,96,28	1,20,87,55
131:132—रेल पूंजी (जो रेलवे बजट में दिखाई गयी है)	131/132.—RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET)	2,45,08,78	1,80,60,00	1,75,13,49	1,61,75,00
134—डाक और तार	134.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS .	31,37,88	24,25,00	27,60,00	31,68,00
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT .	7,75,73,84	9,52,38,00	14,27,09,07	9,33,57,88
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण—	A.—*Debt raised in India*—				
1—स्थायी ऋण—	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण . . .	Market Loans . . .	1,54,95,93	1,91,60,00	1,84,93,41	2,55,00,00
इनामी बांड . . .	Prize Bonds	18,39,87	2,00,00	1,00,00	3,00,00
वार्षिकी-पत्र . . .	Annuity Certificates . .	40,76	40,00	40,00	50,00
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण—आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT—Carried Over . . .	1,73,76,56	1,94,00,00	1,86,33,41	2,58,50,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	7,75,73,84	9,52,38,00	14,27,09,07	9,33,57,88

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	7,75,73,84	9,52,38,00	14,27,09,07	9,33,57,88
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	1,73,76,56	1,94,00,00	1,86,33,41	2,58,50,00
11—अस्थायी ऋण . . .	II—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोषीय हुंडियाँ . .	Treasury Bills . . .	61,94,19,46	64,14,08,00	75,55,45,20	81,20,00,00
अन्य मदें . . .	Other Items . . .	..	3,42,86	1,00,00	1,00,00
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT . .	61,94,19,46	64,17,50,86	75,56,45,20	81,21,00,00
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	B.—*Debt raised outside India*	80,52,09	1,20,58,68	1,68,15,11	1,95,43,69
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण . .	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT . .	64,48,48,11	67,32,09,54	79,10,93,72	85,74,93,69
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रोंकी सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम . .	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments .	8,28,92,49	6,65,92,91	9,20,87,13	8,40,01,72
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances .	3,71,09,45	3,45,00,26	4,92,47,01	3,93,28,05
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT .	12,00,01,94	10,10,93,17	14,13,34,14	12,33,29,77
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT .	..	..	3,02	4,50
जोड़—1—भारत की समेकित निधि—भुगतान	TOTAL—I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS	84,24,23,89	86,95,40,71	1,07,51,39,95	1,07,41,85,84

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Actuals, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
समेकित निधि या किसी प्रारक्षित निधि से विनियोग . . .	Appropriation from the Consolidated Fund or from any Reserve Fund . . .	3,39,57	..	1,34,47	52,45
जोड़ II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	3,39,57	..	1,34,47	52,45

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS				
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि के अग्रिमों से व्यय . . .	Expenditure out of advances from the Contingency Fund of India	1,34,47	..	..	..
जोड़ II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—भुगतान	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS	1,34,47	..	..	..

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Actuals, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1967-68	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1967-68	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1968-69
III—सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—				
अनिबद्ध ऋण —	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
छोटी बचत योजनाएं	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES—				
डाकखाना बचत बैंक जमा . .	Post Office Savings Bank Deposit	3,79,14,37	3,28,00,00	3,81,00,00	4,00,00,00
दश-वर्षीय राजकोष बचत जमा-पत्र .	10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates . . .	—10	..	..	..
	10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates	11,68,71	14,00,00	8,80,00	9,80,00
बारह वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बचत-पत्र	12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates . . .	1,86	..	..	..
बारह वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय रक्षा-पत्र .	12-Year National Defence Certificates	91,90,10	91,00,00	85,00,00	80,00,00
बढ़ने वाली मियादी जमा . .	Cumulative Time Deposits .	14,08,22	17,00,00	20,00,00	24,00,00
डाकखाना नकदी-पत्र . .	Post Office Cash Certificates .	..	..	..	..
राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र . .	National Savings Certificates .	18,14,74	23,00,00	18,60,00	19,20,00
दश वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय आयोजना पत्र .	10-Year National Plan Certificates	67	..	..	..
जोड़—छोटी बचत योजनायें . .	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES	5,14,98,57	4,73,00,00	5,13,40,00	5,33,00,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियाँ . .	State Provident Funds . .	1,05,97,16	1,08,97,93	1,13,50,74	1,20,07,57
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा . .	Income Tax Annuity Deposits .	39,20,93	44,61,00	30,40,00	33,60,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (net) .	..	..	..	..
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध) . .	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)	1,33,06,00	..	..	1,35,00,00
अन्य मदें —	OTHER ITEMS—				
खाते निधियों की जमा	Deposit of Service Funds . .	1,81	1,61	1,59	1,54
अन्य बचतें . . .	Other Accounts . . .	3,85,34	3,80,58	3,85,59	3,97,95
जोड़—अन्य मदें . .	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS . .	3,87,15	3,82,19	3,87,18	3,99,49
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण .	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT .	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियाँ—	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याजू :—	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि . . .	Railway Pension Fund . .	13,55,09	15,21,28	21,08,59	17,56,03
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियाँ .	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget	90,87,47	1,06,84,15	1,06,51,15	1,11,45,98
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget . . .	19,89,58	23.56,88	60,25	20,95,94
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि . . .	P.&.T. Renewals Reserve Fund	12,01,50	16,48,12	13,39,31	18,07,45
डाक और तार विकास निधि, डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और टेलीफोन विकास निधि . .	P.&.T. Development Fund, P.&.T. Revenue Reserve Fund and Telephone Development Fund .	3,42,97	7,07,39	2,95,70	6,86,70
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियाँ . . .	Other Reserve Funds .	1,37,38	1,67,76	1,49,69	1,49,35
(ख) गैरब्याजू—	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियाँ . .	Other Reserve Funds . .	66,55	63,47	53,30	61,45
ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिए विनियोग . . .	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
अन्य जमा रकमें और अग्रिम—	Other Deposits and Advances—				
(क) ब्याजू—	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
जहाज विकास निधि . .	Shipping Development Fund . .	..	4,57,90	4,33,79	8,44,95
आयकर, अधिकार अतिरिक्त लाभ कर और अधिभार की जमा . .	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	..	23,00	23,00	22,00
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा . . .	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	3,64	3,47	3,47	3,29
अन्य जमा रकमें . . .	Other Deposits	13,23,06	10,37	15,15	1,80
आगे ले लायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	1,60,07,24	1,81,43,79	1,56,33,40	1,90,74,94
आगे ले लायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Re ised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budegt Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	1,60,07,24	1,81,43,79	1,56,33,40	1,90,74,94
(ख) गैर-ब्याज—	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि . .	Central Road Fund . . .	3,60,00	3,50,00	3,50,00	3,50,00
कपास खेति हर हितकारी निधि . .	Fund for the Benefit of Cotton Growers.	64,93	80,00	65,00	62,25
सूती वस्त्र उद्योग निधि . .	Cotton Textiles Fund . . .	2	..	..	..
विपणन विकास निधि . .	Marketing Development Fund . .	2,28,71	7,12,00	19,12,00	17,59,00
असैनिक उड्डयन निधि . .	Civil Aviation Fund . . .	..	..	..	1,00,00
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Fund—				
अमरीकी उधार गेहूं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from the sale proceeds of American Loan Wheat	3,98,28	4,81,59	10,14,76	10,77,10
कोलम्बो योजना के अधीन प्राप्त गेहूं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि	Fund from the sale proceeds of Wheat received under the Colombo Plan.	3,25,61	22,56	1,34,43	97,49
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from other Assistance under the Colombo Plan . . .	6,08,20	8,17,89	8,80,26	4,24,36
भारत अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Agreement	1,97,67	1,54,98	2,11,18	1,66,13
आगे से लायी गयी रकम	Carried over	15,29,76	14,77,02	22,40,63	17,65,08
आगे से लायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	1,66,60,90	1,92,85,79	1,79,60,40	2,13,46,19
आगे ले लायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियाँ	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25, 7,0
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	1,66,60,90	1,92,85,79	1,79,60,40	2,13,46,19
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	15,29,76	14,77,62	22,40,63	17, 65,08
अमरीकी उधार वस्तुओं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from the sale proceeds of American Loan Commodities	5,75	4,83	3,81	4,08
मीनक्षेत्र सामुदायिक विकास के लिए नार्वे से प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from Assistance from Norway for Fisheries Community Development . . .	17,00	24,00	1,51,02	51,00
पी० एल० 480 के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता	Assistance under P.L. 480 .	—1,26,02,07	3,49,01,88	3,50,28,50	1,50,00,000
अन्न की कमी और ग्राम विकास के सम्बन्ध में अनाज के रूप में सहायता और अन्य सहायता . .	Food and other Aid for Society Relief and Rural Development	..	..	85,00,00	35,00,00
जोड़	TOTAL . .	—1,10,49,56	3,64,07,73	4,59,23,96	2,03,20,16
कोयला खानों के श्रमिकों के आवास और सामान्य कल्याण के लिए निधि .	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund .	3,55,46	3,38,06	3,58,97	3,70,79
कोयला खान और केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	34,58	17,13	19,10	19,10
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	69,07	60,00	65,00	65,00
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	28,59	33,00	33,00	33,00
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि .	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	15,53,70	3,42,00	2,48,00	1,50,00
डाकखाना सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मियादी जमा से सम्बद्ध बोनस निधि	Post Office Certificates Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	18,80,75	23,96,84	26,16,11	30,66,35
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष . . .	National Defence Fund . .	17,35,37	5,00,00	3,25,00	1,00,00
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियाँ . . .	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds .	15,15,00	5,00,00	8,46,48	2,60,00
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें .	Deposits of Local Funds . .	1,68,36	1,64,36	1,82,08	1,83,97
असैनिक जमा . . .	Civil Deposits . . .	5,29,75,01	4,45,34,17	6,37,35,35	4,58,52,67
अन्य जमा रकम . . .	Other Deposits . . .	98,15,80	91,13,88	1,04,01,21	1,01,36,03
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	7,57,43,03	11,36,92,96	14,27,14,66	10,19,03,26
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	7,97,09,81	6,30,41,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियाँ	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,97,09,81	6,30,11,12	6,61,17,92	8,25,67,06
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,57,43,03	11,36,92,96	14,27,14,66	10,19,03,26
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर, की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	47,28	97	..	..
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	29,75	50,00	50,00	1500
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	43,34	1,00,00	34,00	35,00
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	..	1,42,11	1,41,29	1,46,13
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	65,72	50,00	2,25,00	2,25,00
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	33,85,16	25,97,61	18,21,11	17,51,34
श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Workmen's Benefit Fund	..	..	27	..
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Account with the Government of Burma	21	..	1	..
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Account with the Reserve Bank	18	2,60,30	3,89,01	3,11,27
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	3,01,30,15	2,86,92,08	3,13,17,27	3,02,67,46
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	..	6,61	79,45,41	29,81
बट्टा-शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	1,78,04	1,74,28	1,74,29	1,89,74
अन्य उचन्त खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net)	..	..	..	..
धनादेश (चैक) और हुंडियाँ (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net)	16,33,29	10,00,00	40,00,00	..
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	..	..	..	..
विविध	Miscellaneous	2,87,25,76	28	2,46,08	27
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	13,99,81,91	14,67,67,20	18,50,58,40	13,48,57,21
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	21,96,91,72	20,98,08,32	25,51,76,32	21,74,41,34

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियाँ	RECEIPTS	प्राप्तियां भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*cnotd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	21,96,91,72	20,98,08,32	25,51,76,32	21,74,41,34
प्रेषणाएं—	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं— . .	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनीआर्डर . .	Inland Money Orders . .	4,77,44,11	5,00,00,00	5,10,00,00	5,30,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं . . .	Other Remittances . .	29,83,18	—38,20	6,33,38	10,50
असैनिक और अन्य विभागों के बीच हिसाब खाते—	Acconts Betweed Civil and Other Departments—				
असैनिक और रक्षा सेवाओं के बीच विनिमय खाम	Exchange Accounts between Civil and Defence Services . .	..	..	..	..
II—इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं—	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण–खाते	Remittance Accounts between England and India . .	4,34,20,11	3,70,77,17	5,71,34,30	3,83,90,28
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES .	9,41,47,40	8,70,38,97	10,87,67,68	9,14,00,78
इगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं .	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	1,24,54,45	1,35,71,97	3,15,14,96	2,19,27,55
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा —	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
रेलें	Railways	—2,08,19,85	—1,50,51,30	—1,76,65,70	—1,38,22,06
डाक और तार . .	Posts and Telegrapbs . .	78,06,02	67,38,07	60,98,35	64,87,22
रक्षा सेवाएं . . .	Defence Services . . .	—8,73,35,37	—9,15,32,66	—9,40,82,89	—9,78,11,32
जोड़। —III—सार्वजनिक खाता–प्राप्तियां	TOTAL III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	22,59,44,37	21,05,73,37	28,98,08,72	22,56,23,51
घटाइए–वित्तीय संस्थाओं और आकस्मिक व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था . .	*Deduct*—Provision for Financial Institutions and Contingencies .	..	..	..	(—)16,00,00
जोड़— (I–I–II–I–III)–आकस्मिक व्यय आदि के लिए व्यवस्था	TOTAL—(I+II+III) LESS PROVISION FOR CONTINGENCIES ETC.	1,02,68,67,29	1,02,97,25,02	1,29,91,79,61	1,24,64,46,11
पूर्व शेष . . .	OPENING BALANCE . . .	—2,00,17	50,01,84	43,53,81	50,54,08
कुल जोड़ . . .	GRAND TOTAL .	1,02,66,67,12	1,03,47,26,86	1,30,35,33,42	1,25,15,00,19

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSE ENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
छोटी बचत योजनाएं—	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES—				
डाकखाना बचत बैंक की जमा	Post Office Savings Bank Deposits	2,89,94,62	2,63,00,00	3,21,00,00	3,33,00,00
दश-वर्षीय राजकोष बचत जमा-पत्र	10-Year Treasary Savings Deposit Certificates . . .	6,28,46	4,35,00	4,30,00	5,00,00
दश-वर्षीय रक्षा जमा पत्र . .	10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates	91,86	1,00,00	80,00	80,00
बारह-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बचत पत्र	12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates . . .	19,35,44	21,00,00	15,50,00	17,60,00
बारह-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय रक्षा पत्र . .	12-Year National Defence Certificates	18,39,40	18,00,00	20,00,00	20,00,00
बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा . .	Cumulative Time Deposits .	4,30,90	5,00,00	6,00,00	8,00,00
डाकखाना नकदी-पत्र . .	Post Office Cash Certificates .	3,71	5,00	2,00	2,00
रक्षा बचत पत्र . .	Defence Savings Certificates .	—5,30	2,00	8,00	3,00
राष्ट्रीय बचतपत्र . . .	National Savings Certificates .	19,06,59	20,00,00	16,10,00	16,20,00
दश-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय आयोजना पत्र .	10-Year National Plan Certificates	5,35,73	5,58,00	4,50,00	2,25,00
जोड़—छोटी बचत योजनाएं .	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES	3,63,63,41	3,38,00,00	3,88,30,00	4,02,90,00
राज्य भविष्य- निधियाँ . .	State Provident Funds . .	51,16,77	51,40,15	62,30,86	65,00,73
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा . .	Income Tax Annuity Deposits .	1,86,95	9,60,00	8,40,00	11,60,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (net) .	1,61,48	1,00,00	1,00,00	50,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा रकम का निवेश (शुद्ध) .	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (net)	..	1,19,00,00	26,74,00	..
आगे लेजायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	4,18,28,61	5,19,00,15	4,86,74,86	4,80,00,73

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	4,18,28,61	5,19,00,15	4,86,74,86	4,80,00,73
अन्य मदें—	OTHER ITEMS—				
सेवा-निधियों की जमा .	Deposits of Service Funds .	2,90	2,75	3,23	3,13
विशेष ऋण . . .	Special Loans . . .	2,82	3,89	3,49	3,49
अन्य खाते . . .	Other Accounts . .	2,56,19	2,24,79	2,56,40	2,65,26
जोड़—अन्य मदें . .	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS . .	2,61,91	2,31,43	2,63,12	2,71,88
जोड़—अनिधिबद्धऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT . .	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61
जमा और अग्रिम— .	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्य ह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Depreciation and Other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याज	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि . .	Railway Pension Fund .	2,55,09	3,60,80	4,00,19	4,09,93
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget .	78,90,73	1,02,39,35	1,13,08,69	1,12,05,49
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget . .	28,91,10	32,40,00	30,49,59	22,41,15
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P.&.T. Renewals Reserve Fund.	3,85,17	2,85,00	7,17,00	4,27,00
डाक और तार विकास निधि, डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और टेलीफोन विकास निधि . .	P. & T. Developmedt Fund,P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund and Telephode Develpment Fund .	4,00,45	1,35,00	5,25,00	5,25,00
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां . . .	OtHer Reserve Funds . .	80,43	29,78	60,48	81,44
(ख) गैर-ब्याज	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां . .	Other Reserve Funds . .	24,58	31,09	20,86	41,61
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	1,19,27,55	1,43,21,02	1,60,81,81	1,49,31,62
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
3—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLI CACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	1,19,27,55	1,43,21,02	1,60,81,81	1,49,31,62
अध्य जमा और अग्रिम—	OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
(क) ब्याज	(*a*) *Interest be aring*—				
जहाज विकास निधि . . .	Shipping Development Fund	..	14,04,54	19,46,70	10,06,92
आय-कर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर, और अधिभार की जमा . .	Deposits of Income-tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge . . .	..	19,65	16,27	11,67
अन्य जमा रकमें . . .	Other Deposits . . .	11,76,77	4,58,26	4,58,26	87,63
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deppsits of Trusts for Indian Princes	21,05	21,04	21,04	21,04
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing* —				
केन्द्रीय सड़क-निधि . . .	Central Road Fund . .	3,96,21	4,35,62	6,05,28	3,80,67
कपास खेतिहर हितकारी निधि . .	Fund for the Benefit of Cotton Growers . . .	1,09,72	2,00	2,00	5,00
सूती वस्त्र निधि . . .	Cotton Textiles Fund .	10,97	..	15,25	..
चीनी उद्योग संरक्षक निधि	Fund for the Protection of Sugar Industry	5,68	89	1,15	1,06
विपणन विकास निधि .	Marketing Development Fund.	1,12,98	7,52,00	19,52,00	17,59,00
असैनिक उड्डयन निधि . .	Civil Aviation Fund . .	..	65,00	65,00	1,25,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	1,37,60,93	1,74,80,02	2,11,64,76	1,83,29,61
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENVS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accouds 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III.—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forard . .	1,37,60,93	1,74,80,02	2,11,64,76	1,83,29,61
विशेष विकास निधि —	Special Development Fund—				
अमरीकी उधार गेहूं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from the sale proceeds of American Loan Wheat .	6,03,03	9,81,59	11,81,98	10,77,10
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त गेहूं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि .	Fund from the sale proceeds of Wheat received under the Colombo Plan . . .	..	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,50,00
भारत–अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund form Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement . .	1,44,31	1,15,35	1,30,53	80,34
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from Other Assistance under the Colombo Plan .	2,09,80	23,03	23,63	36,40
अमरीकी उधार वस्तुओं की बिक्री की रकम से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from the sale proceeds of American Loan Commodities	4,65	..	..	..
मीनक्षेत्र सामुदायिक विकास के लिए नार्वे से प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from Assistance from Norway for Fisheries Community Development . .	10,68	25,00	53,14	1,12,88
पी० एल० 480 के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता	Assistance under P.L. 480 .	61,11,02	2,52,10	11,92,53	12,96,22
अन्न की कमी और ग्राम विकास के सम्बन्ध में अनाज के रूप में सहायता और अन्य सहायता	Food and other Aid for Scarcity Relie and Rural Development	..	..	..	..
जोड़ . .	TOTAL . . .	70,83,49	14,96,07	26,81,81	22,52,94
कोयला खानों के श्रमिकों के आवास और सामान्य कल्याण के लिए निधि .	Coal Mides Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund .	4,52,93	3,92,00	4,15,37	4,82,88
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि .	Coal Mines Central Rescue Stattion Fund . . .	15,45	17,10	15,24	21,33
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund . . .	5,98	28,72	20,15	34,19
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	39,73	33,00	34,60	40,26
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि .	Iron andSteel Equalisation Fund	5,67,63	3,91,34	6,55,78	2,20,20
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	2,19,26,14	1,98,38,25	2,49,87,71	2,18,81,41
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried over . . .	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III.—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	4,20,90,52	5,21,31,58	4,89,37,98	4,82,72,61
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	2,19,26,14	1,98,38,25	2,49,87,71	2,18,81,41
डाकखाना सार्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से सम्बद्ध बोनस-निधि	Post Office Certificates and Immulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	5,07,48	9,41,26	6,65,85	7,14,66
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	9,09,43	25,00	22,00	3,00,00
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds	2,23	79,00	2,32,04	3,58,00
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds	1,48,63	1,49,79	1,84,77	1,84,81
असैनिक जमा	Civil Deposits	5,34,67,46	4,41,92,83	5,97,62,65	4,60,75.60
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	95,24,50	88,92,12	95,85,54	94,67,50
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर की जमा	Deposits pf Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interests and Surcharge	3,83	1,20	4,23	25
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	80	8,00	3,10	5,50
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	..	5,50	5,13	5,13
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	..	1,42,11	..	2,87,42
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	70,92	16,36	12,67	67,20
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	38,86,28	25,78,49	16,14,62	16,05,93
श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Workmen's Benefit Fund	..	..	..	33
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accoudts with tbe Government of Burma	4	—60	74	76
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Resere Bank	70,87	2,52,00	4,17,27	3,10,00
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	3,05,88,07	2,87,66,70	3,03,72,89	3,03,17,94
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	39,27,26	..	..	..
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	70,42	..	2,33,48	..
अन्य उचंत खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Supsense Accounts(net)	69,98,41	8,09,15	87,53,09	15,70,08
धनादेश (चैक) और हुंडियां (शुद्ध)	Cheqes and Bills (net)	..	..	..	24,89,38
विभागीय और दूसरे एसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	14,31,03	3,61,97	31,68,75	5,79,99
विविध	Miscellaneous	3,17,22	4,19	13,75,41	4,17
जोड़—ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	13,38,51,02	10,70,63,32	14,14,05,84	11,62,29.06
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	17,59,41,54	15,91,94,90	19,03,43,82	16,45,01,67

ग—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण—जारी

C—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1965–66 Accounts, 1965-66	बजट अनुमान 1966–67 Budget Estimate, 1966-67	संशोधित अनुमान 1966–67 Revised Estimate, 1966-67	बजट अनुमान 1967–68 Budget Estimate, 1967-68
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—*concld.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	17,59,41,54	15,91,94,90	19,03,43,82	16,45,01,67
आगे लायी गयी रकम					
प्रेषणाएं	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं—	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनीआर्डर	Inland Money Orders	4,88,25,63	4,95,00,00	5,00,00,000	5,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittances	..	6,61,00	—3,45	5,15,95
असैनिक और अन्य विभागों के बीच हिसाब खाते—	Accounts beetween Civil and other Departments—				
असैनिक और रक्षा सेवाओं के बीच विनिमय खाते	Exchange Accounts between Civil and Defence Services	..	..	..	..
II—इगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं—	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाता	Remittance Account between England and India	4,31,96,56	3,70,77,17	5,71,34,30	3,83,90,28
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES	9,20,22,19	8,72,38,17	10,71,30,85	9,09,06,23
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण—	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	1,21,40,42	1,35,71,97	3,15,14,96	2,19,27,55
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा—	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
रेलें	RAILWAYS	—2,08,19,85	—1,50,51,30	—1,76,65,70	—1,38,22,06
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	78,06,02	67,38,07	60,98,35	64,87,22
रक्षा सेवाएं	DEFENCE SERVICES	—8,73,35,37	—9,15,32,66	—9,40,82,59	—9,78,11,32
जोड़ III——सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS	17,97,54,95	16,01,59,15	22,33,39,39	17,21,89,29
जोड़—(I-I-II-I-III)	GOTAL (I+II+III)	1,02,23,13,31	1,02,96,99,86	1,29,84,79,34	1,24,63,75,13
इति शेष	Closing Balance	43,53,81	50,27,00	50,54,08	51,25,06
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	1,02,66,67,12	1,03,47,26,86	1,30,35,33,42	1,25,15,00,19

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1967-68

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS,
Dated, the 15th December, 1967

B. MUKERJI
Financial Commissioner for Railways.

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1.—Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways.

(In thousands of rupees)

Head of Revenue	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Approximates, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68 As presented in March 1967	Budget Estimate, 1967-68 **As now proposed**
M.—RAILWAYS REVENUE	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LXIV-A & LXV-A—Indian Railways—				
Revenue Receipts—				
Passenger Earnings	227,20,00	228,95,22	237,00,00	**255,52,00@**
Other Coaching Earnings	39,60,00	38,79,61	39,00,00	**40,25,00**
Goods Earnings	506,53,00	482,30,42	526,00,00	**526,00,00@**
Sundry Other Earnings	23,50,00	24,66,82	25,00,00	**26,00,00**
TOTAL—EARNINGS	796,83,00	774,72,07	827,00,00	**874,50,00@**
Suspense	—1,50,00	—4,43,36	—1,00,00	**—50,00**
†Gross Receipts of Indian Railways	795,33,00	770,28,71	826,00,00	**847,00,00@**
LXIV. Other Miscellaneous Receipts—				
Miscellaneous receipts	14,92	13,40	16,29	**16,29**
LXVI.—Subsidised Companies—				
Government share of surplus profits, etc.	5,56	2,90	35,96	**35,96**
LXVII—Transfer from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	23,87,91	..	**..@**
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	795,53,48	794,32,92	826,52,25	**847,52,25**
†Includes earnings of worked lines	52,26	56,81	56,69	**56,69**

@Excludes the effect of concessions announced in Parliament during the discussion on the Railway Budget.

2.—Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government.

(In thousands of rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Approximates, 1966-67	Budget Estimates, 1967-68 As presented in March 1967	Budget Estimates, 1967-68 **As now proposed**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS—EXPENNDITURE				
83-A & 84-A—Working Expenses—				
(*i*) Ordinary Working Expenses	508,68,58	531,35,52	553,20,93	**567,30,93**
(*ii*) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	100,00,00	100,00,00	99,00,05	**105,00,00**
(*iii*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	13,50,00	13,50,00	14,90,00	**14,90,00**
83-C—Payments to Worked Lines—				
(*i*) Net earnings	16,91	14,24	14,30	**14,30**
(*ii*) Rebate, etc.	33	..	..	..
†83-B & 84-B—Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	5,16,60	4,85,06	5,95,26	**5,95,26**
85—Dividend to General Revenues	133,49,78	132,86,05	141,83,56	**141,55,86**
86.—Subsidised Companies—Land	..	..	..	..
Subsidy	32,41	33,09	23,15	**23 15**
88.—Open Line Works—Revenue	12,00,00	11,28,96	11,25,00	**11,25,00**
87.—APPROPRIATION FROM RAILWAY SURPLUS—				
(*i*) Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) **Appropriation to Railway Development Fund**	**22,18,87**	..	..	**1,27,75@**
(*iii*) Appropriation to Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	**795,53,48**	794,32,92	826,52,25	**847,52,25@**
zIncludes—				
Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	**10,00**	10,00	15,00	**15,00**

@ Includes the effect of concessions announced in Parliament during the discussions on the Railway Budget.

3.—Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Approximates, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68	
			As presented in March, 1967	**As now proposed**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus	2,18,87	..	..	**1,27,75@**
Railway Development Fund . . .	22,18,87	..	..	**1,27,75@**
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund . .	..	..	..	..
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund .	..	..	..	..

@Excludes the effect of concessions announced in Parliament during the discussions on the Railway Budget.

4.—Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(In thosuands of rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Approximates, 1967-68	Budget Estimates, 1967-68	
			As presented in March, 1967	**As now propdsed**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MM—Capital—				
Railway Capital not met from Revenue—				
131 & 132.—Codstruction of Railways .	180,60,000	166,23,69	161,75,00	**161,75,00**
T—Deposits and advances—				
Works expenditure met from Railway Funds—				
Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	100,00,00	91,79,62	110,00,00	**110,00,00**
Development Fund	32,40,00	29,26,35	22,00,00	**22,00,00**
M—Revenue—				
99—Open Line Works—Revenue . .	12,00,00	11,28,96	11,25,00	**11,25,00**
TOTAL . .	325,00,00	298,58,62	305,00,00	**305,00,00**

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of ruqees)

	Budget Estimate 1966-67	Approximates 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68 As presented in March, 1967	Budget Estimate, 1967-68 **As now proposed**		Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Approximates, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68 As presented in March, 1967	Budget Estimate, 1967-68 **As now proposed**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
*Opening Balance	59,56,26	52,84,94	61,70,72	**65,40,88**	Appropriation from Depreciation reserve Fund . . .	100,00,00	91,79,62	110,00,00	**110,00,00**
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	(a) 101,87,69	(b) 102,00,27	(c) 101,18,78	(c) **107,18,73**					
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund .	2,45,03	2,35,29	2,40,09	**2,68,17**	Closing Balance	63,88,98	65,40,48	55,29,59	**65,27,78**
TOTAL .	163,88,98	157,20,50	165,29,59	**175,27,78**	TOTAL .	163,88,98	157,20,50	165,29,59	**175,27,78**

*Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

(a) Includes 1,87,69 debitable to Workshop Manufacture suspense Account C.L.W. (1,01,53)) I.C.F. (38,16) D.L.W. (48,00)
(b) ,, 2,00,27 ,, ,, ,, ,, (99,86) ,, (39,71) ,, (69,70)
(c) ,, 2,18,73 ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,12,52) ,, (41,21) ,, (65,00)

B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Approximates 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1966-67 As presented in March, 1967	Budget Estimate, 1966-67 **As now proposed**		Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Approximates, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68 As presented in March, 1967	Budget Estimate, 1967-68 **As now proposed**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
*Opening Balance	(a) 63,20,92	(a) 63,20,55	(b) [47,77,23	(b) [**38,99,15**	Apporpriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund.—				
Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund from Surplus, etc.	..	..	..	..	(i) For amortising Capital .	[2,39,35	[2,38,98	[2,22,96	**2,05,49**
Interest on Railway Revenue eserve Fund .	(c) 2,51,43	(d) 2,05,49	(e) 1,95,50	(e) *1,59,08*	(ii) For making good the shortfall in Net Revenue for payment of full Dividend .	..	23,87,91	..	..@
					Closing Balance .	(b) 63,33,00	(b) 38,99,15	(b) 47,49,77	(b) **38,52,74**
TOTAL . .	65,72,35	65,26,04	49,72,73	*40,58,23*	TOTAL .	65,72,35	65,26,04	49,72,73	**40,58,23**

*Includes 172·29 lakhs (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.
(a) Includes 36·59 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.
(b) ,, 31·45 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.
(c) ,, 1·52 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc., on investments.
(d) ,, 3·51 ,, ,, ,, ,,
(e) ,, 1·30 ,, ,, ,, ,,
@Excludes the effect of concessions announced in Parliament during the discussion on the Railway Budget.

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Approximates, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68			Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Approximates, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68	
			As presented in March, 1967	**As now proposed**				As presented in March 1967	**As now proposed**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance .	39,18,77	30,08,81	19,47	**1,45,21**	Appropriation from Development Fund	32,40,00	29,26,35	22,00,00	**22,00,00**
Appropriation to Develoqment Fund—									
(i) Revenue Surplus	22,18,87	..	..	**1,27,75@**					
(ii) Loan from General Revenue	..	..	22,25,79	**19,64,37@**	Repayment of Loan	..	..	..	..
Interest on Development Fund .	1,38,01	62,75	1,36	**3,82**	Interest on Loan .	..	..	46,62	**41,15**
					Closing Balance .	30,35,65	1,45,21	..	..
TOTAL . .	62,75,65	30,71,56	22,46,62	**22,41,15**	TOTAL . .	62,75,65	30,71,56	22,46,62	**22,41,15**

@Excludes the effect of concessions announced in Parliament during the discussion on the Railway Budget.

D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(In thousands of ruqees)

	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Approximates, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68			Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Approximates, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68	
			As presented in March, 1967	**As now proposed**				As presented in March, 1967	**As now proposed**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance .	24,75,04	*26,02,44	43,10,84	**43,47,10**	Appropriation from Pension Fund .	3,60,80	3,64,65	4,09,93	**4,09,93**
Appropriation to Pension Fund .	(a) 14,00,00	††(b) 19,71,04	(c) 15,50,00	(c) **15,50,00**					
Intesest on Pension Fund . .	1,21,28	1,38,27	2,04,51	**2,06,03**	Closing Balance .	36,35,52	43,47,10	56,55,42	**56,93,20**
TOTAL . .	39,96,32	47,11,75	60,65,35	**61,03,13**	TOTAL . .	39,96,32	47,11,75	60,65,35	**61,03,13**

The Railway Pension Fund was creaied in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the Ministry of Finance, with effect from 1st April 1964. The withdrawal from the Fund represents the payment of pensionary charges to staff who have retired on the Pensional Scheme.

†Includes 85·61 lakhs estimated in 1966-67 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the Pensionary Form of retirement benefits before the close of 1965-66.

††Includes 571·04 lakhs proposed in 1966-67 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to a Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the Pensionary Form of retirment benefits during 1966-67.

(a) Includes 40,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—C.L.W. (14,24) I.C.F. (18,32) D.L.W. (7,44)
,, (40,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, (14,32) ,, (16,50) ,, (9,18)
,, 45,000 ,, ,, ,, ,, (16,35) ,, (18,48) ,, (10,17)

INCORPORATED IN THE FINAL EDITION OF THE EXPLANATORY MAMORANDUM

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

ON THE

BUDGET OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1967-68

(May, 1967)

(AS LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT)

74 M of Fin.—74

SUPPLEMENT TO THE EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ON THE BUDGET FOR 1967-68

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The interim Budget for 1967-68 was presented to Parliament on the 20th March 1967 and a Vote on account for four months was obtained. The estimates of expenditure presented then were tentative and were limited to the resources in sight at that time. These have since been revised appropriately in the light of the review in respect of requirements and of resources undertaken since then. The Demands for Grants have accordingly been revised wherever necessary—both on Revenue and Capital Account—and have been re-presented. An Explanatory Note has also been added to each volume of the Demands for Grants, where modifications have been made in the estimates. The Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget for 1967-68 presented to Parliament in March 1967 is being recirculated. This supplement seeks to explain broadly the major changes in the Budgetary position since the presentation of the interim Budget.

Statements A and B give a Summary of the Revenue and Capital Budgets respectively for 1967-68. These are followed by Notes on Estimates which explain the major changes from the Interim Budget. The subsequent Appendices give the details of the changes, an analysis of the non-developmental expenditure, together with details of administrative and other expenditure and the resources transferred to the States since 1963-64.

STATEMENT A

REVENUE BUDGET

Receipts *1967-68*

I. *Tax Revenue*	
Customs	654·00 (—) 10·92†
Union Excise Duties	1,115·88 +98·16†
Corporation Tax	350·00
Taxes on Income	290·00
Estate Duty	7·25
Taxes on Wealth	12·50
Other Heads	33·59
TOTAL GROSS	2,463·22 +87·24†
Less transfers to States	
Income Tax	(—)131·58
Estate Duty	(—)6·94
Union Excise Duties	(—)231·57 (—)19·53†
Total—Transfers	(—)370·09 (—) 19·53†
TOTAL NET	2,093·13 +67.71†
II. *Non Tax Revenue*	
Interest	409·00
Currency & Mint	78·02
Others	120·28
TOTAL	607·30
TOTAL REVENUE	2,700·43 +67·71†

Expenditure *1967-68*

I Administrative Expenditure	
Tax Collection	34·53
Police	51·49
Audit	15·87
General Administration	29·05
Others	32·98
TOTAL	163·92
II. *Interest charges*	
Rupee Debt.	227·35
Foreign Debt.	142·68
Service charges paid to IMF	8·00
Others	134·94
TOTAL	512·97
III. ***Social, Developmental and allied services***	
Education and Scientific Research and Survey	119·39
Agriculture including fertiliser subsidy@	27·22
Public Works, River Schemes, Transport, Communications, etc.	40·47
Export Promotion	34·74
Others	95·90
TOTAL	317·72
IV. ***Grants to State and Union Territory Governments***	
Grants under Article 275(1) (substantive provision)	140.61
Developmental Grants	221.34
Other Grants	90.80
TOTAL	452.75

†Effect of Budget proposals.

@In addition fertiliser subsidy met from Capital would amount to 14.94 crores.

V. *Miscellaneous*	
Currency and Mint . .	21.45
Aid to other countries etc. .	17.07
Food subsidy written back to Revenue*	23.47
Others%	81.51
TOTAL . . .	143.50
VI. Defence Services . .	842.49
VII. Transfer to Reserve Funds etc.	21.14
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . .	2454.49

*Balance of the subsidy is met from Capital.

% Broad details are Shown in Annexure II to Appendix II

STATEMENT B

CAPITAL BUDGET

Receipts 1967-68		Expenditure 1967-68	
I. Market Loans		I. Non Developmental Expenditure	
Gross	351.30	(a) Food Purchases—	
Less Repayments	—258.04	Payments	492.25
		Receipts	—389.80
NET	93.26		
		NET	102.45
II. Foreign Loans			
PL 480 Loans	150.00	*Less* transfer to revenue	—23.47
Other Loans	865.00		
	1015.00		78.98
		(b) Defence	120.88
Less Repayments	—195.44	(c) Advances to Foreign Govts.*	56.00
Net	819.56	(d) Currency & Mint	19.96
		(e) Other Items —Capital	5.16
III. PL 480 Receipts	285.00	" " Loans	8.85
Less PL 480 Loans	—150.00	(f) Expenditure met from Reserve Funds	3.69
NET	135.00		
		TOTAL	293.52
IV. Other Food Aid	35.00		
V. Small Savings	130.00	II. Developmental Expenditure	
VI. Provident Funds (Net)	55.07	(a) Govt. Companies, Corporations including Financial Institutions :	
VII. Annuity Deposits (Net)	22.00		
VIII. Repayment of loans		Investments	167.03
By States	343.00	Loans	224.42
By Others	87.00		
	430.00	TOTAL	391.45

* Includes Rs. 45 crores of short term advances for trade purposes which are expected to be repaid within the financial year.

		(b) Railways Capital . .	161.75
IX. Railway Funds, P&T Funds, Reserve Funds etc. . .	56.89 +1.00†	" Loans . .	19.64
		(c) P&T Capital . . .	31.68
		(d) Atomic Energy Development	38.33
		(e) Public Works, River Schemes, Transport Communications etc. . .	96.79
		(f) Fertiliser Purchases : .	
		Payments . . .	219.94
		Receipts . . .	—205.90
X. Deduct—Provision for Financial Instituitons (Rs. 10 cr.) and Contingencies (Rs. 16 cr.)	(—) 26.00‡‡	NET . . .	14.94
		(g) Other Items Capital .	20.45
		" " Loans .	84.37
		(h) Expenditure met from Reserve Funds . . .	14.65
		TOTAL . .	874.05
		III. Transfers to State & U.T. Govts.	
		Non Developmental—	
		Loans	220.62
		Developmental :	
		Loans	619.40
		Grants	27.63
		Developmental assistance me from Reserve Funds .	29.36
		TOTAL	897.01
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1776.78 +1.00† (—)26.00‡‡	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2064.58
Net Statement A .		+245.94 +67.71†	
Statement B . .		—287.80 —25.00†‡‡	
TOTAL .		—41.86 +42.71†‡‡	

†Effect of Budget proposals.

‡‡Additional provisions as mentioned in para 53 of Budget Speech.

NOTES ON ESTIMATES

1966-67

The interim Budget showed that the deficit at the Centre during 1966-67 would be Rs. 350 crores. The actual deficit has, however, turned out to be somewhat less, namely, about Rs. 313 crores. Although full details are not yet available, according to preliminary figures the improvement is due to the following factors. Tax Revenue shows a slight improvement over the Revised Estimates (Rs. 8 crores) mainly under Union Excise duties partly offset by lesser realisation under Customs and Wealth Tax. The sale proceeds of food-grains were more by Rs. 21 crores and the Capital expenditure of Railways less by Rs. 9 crores. There was a significant shortfall under receipts from Foreign Loans, but this was made up by improvements under other heads.

1967-68

REVENUE SECTION

The interim Budget provided for a total revenue of Rs. 3070·76 crores of which the States' share was Rs. 370·09 crores.

No change is proposed in the estimate of tax revenue which was Rs. 2463·22 crores. Some shortfall is anticipated in the receipts from excise duties due to lower output of sugar. However, it is expected that this shortfall will be made up under other items of tax revenue.

The estimate of non-tax revenue in the interim Budget, *viz.*, Rs. 607·54 crores has been slightly reduced to Rs. 607·30 crores due to lower provision for dividend payment by Railways following lesser capital outlay last year, partly counterbalanced by increased dividend payment by Posts & Telegraphs consequent on a larger allotment for capital outlay during the current year than provided for at the interim Budget stage.

The interim Budget included a total provision of Rs. 2699·40 crores for Expenditure met from Revenue including the States' share of Union excise duties. The provision now made stands at Rs. 2686·06 crores on account of the following changes since made:—

The provision for subsidy to fertiliser manufacturers on the raw materials imported by them has been reduced from Rs. 13·33 crores to Rs. 4 crores. This follows the increase in the price of fertilisers sold through the Central Fertiliser Pool with effect from 1st April 1967, and the decision to eliminate or reduce subsidies to indigenous producers. The provision of Rs. 4 crores relates mainly to carry-over of last year's liabilities. The Fertiliser Pool transactions are reflected in the Capital account.

The interim Budget included a provision of Rs. 16 crores for subsidy on the export of sugar. Due to fall in the production of sugar, the exports are now expected to be considerably less and accordingly the provision for subsidy has been reduced to Rs. 9 crores.

Provision for Defence Expenditure met from Revenue has been reduced by Rs. 3 crores.

The above reductions have been partly counterbalanced by additional grants to States for Family Planning (Rs. 3 crores) over the interim Budget provision of Rs. 22·6 crores, and additional provision for setting up of Jawahar Lal Nehru University (Rs. 1 crore) over the earlier provision of Rs. 7·5 lakhs mainly for acquisition of land. Additional provision has also been made for Plan schemes in Delhi (Rs. 50 lakhs), Rural Higher Education (Rs. 27 lakhs) and a few other items which are detailed in Appendix I.

CAPITAL SECTION

The interim Budget assumed foreign aid utilisation of Rs. 835 crores or $ 1115 million. This has now been stepped up by Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 865 crores.

The net receipts in the Railway Funds show an improvement of Rs. 4·85 crores following the changes in the Railway Budget. This is after providing for a lesser loan (Rs. 2·6 crores) from General Revenues for Development Fund requirements.

The Central Fertiliser Pool transactions show an improvement of Rs. 41·55 crores, consequent on fall in international prices and increase in issue prices in India. The issue prices were increased with effect from 1st April 1967 in keeping with the rise in procurement prices as well as the market prices of agricultural commodities.

The provision for Defence Capital Outlay has been curtailed by Rs. 3 crores.

The provision for the departmentally managed ports has also been curtailed by Rs. 2 crores.

The following additional allocations have been made for the various Central Government undertakings and projects.

(In Crores of Rupees)

Roads	Mainly for completion of important strategic roads, for maintaining the pace of construction of lateral roads & of national highways	6·6
Bokaro Steel	Based on re-assessment of progress of work	5·0
Port Trusts	For Calcutta, Haldia & Madras Ports	4·2
Oil and Natural Gas Commision	For exploration and development of oil fields	3·75
Tarapore and Rajasthan Atomic Power Stations	Based on re-assessment of progress of work	3·00
Posts & Telegraphs Department	For additional Capital outlay on P&T	3·00
Madras Refineries	For subscribing to the share capital on a matching basis with foreign collaborators	1·27
India Tourism Development Corporation	For expansion of tourist facilities	1·00
Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking	For extended electricity programmes	1·00
Khadi & Village Industries Commission	To enable them to meet their commitments	1·00

The following additional provisions have been made for giving assistance to States:—

State Plan Schemes . . . . . Rs. 55 crores

Scarcity relief and other assistance to scarcity affected States . Rs. 38 crores

Assistance for purchasing Land Mortgage Bank debentures . Rs. 5 crores

An additional provision of Rs. 2 crores has also been made for giving assistance to the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Himachal Pradesh.

The provision for Shipping Development Fund has been stepped up by Rs. 4·8 crores.

PLAN PROVISIONS

The additional Plan provisions now being made are summed up as follows:—

(Rs. in Crores)

	Provision in Interim Budget	Additional Provision	Total
Assistance to States for State Plan Schemes	535	55	590
Assistance to States for supporting the Land Mortgage Bank debentures . .	10	5	15
Union Territories including Delhi . .	60	4	64
Transport including Roads, Ports and Shipping	44	14	58
Petroleum & Chemicals	48	7	55
Iron & Steel	99	5	104
Atomic Energy	52	3	55
Family Planning	28	3	31
Posts & Telegraphs	39	3	42
Education	40	2	42
Heavy Industries	94	1·5	95·5
Khadi & Village Industries and Coffee Board	15	1·5	16·5
Tourism	1	1	2

The final picture regarding the Plan provisions is now as follows:—

(Rs. in Crores)

	Provision in interim Budget	Additional Provision	Total
Central Plan			
Revenue Account	183	5	188
Capital Account	495	19	514
Loans & Advances	249	22	271†
	927	46	973
Plan outlays financed out of internal resources	189	..	189
TOTAL	1116	46	1162†
Union Territories' Plans			
Revenue Account	21	1	22
Capital Account	6	..	6
Loans & Advances	33	3	36
TOTAL	60	4	64
Total of the annual Plan of Centre and Union Territories	1176	50	1226†
States' Plans			
Revenue Account	114	..	114
Capital Account	10	..	10
Loans & Advances	411	55	466
TOTAL	535	55	590
GRAND TOTAL	1711	105	1816†

†This will increase by Rs. 10 cr. on account of the proposed additional provision of Rs. 10 cr. for the Financial Institutions

OVERALL POSITION

The interim Budget left no overall gap. As a result of the changes indicated above, at existing rates of taxation there will be an overall gap of Rs. 41·86 crores.

The gap will increase to Rs. 67·86 crores on account of the proposed provision of Rs. 10 crores for Financial Institutions and Rs. 16 crores for contingencies as mentioned in para 53 of the Deputy Prime Minister's Budget speech. This will be covered by the Budget proposals which will yield Rs. 68·71 crores for the Centre during the current year as shown in statements A & B.

APPENDIX I

List of Changes made in the Budget

I—REVENUE

Major Head	Demand	Nature of Item	In thousands of Rupees Modification Increase (+) Decrease(—)
28—Education . .	49-Delhi . . .	(1) Grant-in-aid to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Delhi	—4,00
Do.	10-Education . .	(1) Do. . . .	+4,00
		(2) Setting up of Jawahar Lal Nehru University . .	+1,00,00
		(3) Grants for Rural Higher Education . . .	+27,00
31—Agriculture .	33-Agriculture . .	Subsidy to Manufacturers of Fertilizers . . .	—9,33,00
35—Industries . .	3—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce.	Grant-in-aid for Development of Handloom Industry .	+4,00
	86—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping.	Subsidy to Ship building Industry	+50,00
39—Miscellaneous Social & Developmental Organisations.	Do. . .	Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisations .	+9,88
54—Mercantile Marine	84—Mercantile Marine .	Grant to Shipping Development Fund . . .	+13,00
71—Miscellaneous .	37—Other Revenue Expenditureof the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.	Subsidy on export of Sugar .	—7,00,00
	49—Delhi . . .	Five Year Plan Schemes .	+50,00
	55—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	Grant to Maharani of Sirmur	+2,00
	86—Other Revenue Exenditure of the Ministry of Transport & Shipping	Sethusamudram Project .	+15,99
74—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments.	29—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments.	(1) Grants to States for Family Planning (Ministry of Health and Family Planning)	+3,00,00
		(2) Grants to States for National Scholarship Scheme (Ministry of Education) .	+26,40
79—Defence Services—Effective—Army.	5—Defence Services, Effective—Army		—3,00,00
		TOTAL . .	—13,34,73

II—CAPITAL

In thousands of Rupees

Major Head	Demand	Nature of item	Modification Increase(+) Decrease(—)
96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.	126—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.	Investment in :	
		(1) Instrumentation Ltd. .	+30,00
		(2) Pumps & Compressors Project	+5,00
		(3) Fabrication shop for the manufacture of Fertilizer & Chemical Equipment .	+9,00
		(4) Foundry Forge Project .	+1,63
		(5) Triveni Structurals Ltd.	+2,42
		(6) Paper Corporation . .	+8,00
		(7) Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels	+20,00
		(8) National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives .	+5,00
	131—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.	(1) Training Institute, Guindy	+10,00
		(2) Madras Refineries Ltd. .	+1,26,76
		(3) Lube India Ltd. . .	+74,50
	132—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines & Metals.	Bokaro Steel Ltd. . .	+5,00,00
	134—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	India Tourism Development Corporation.	+1,00,00
	137—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport & Shipping.	Establishment of Second Shipyard	—5,00
	141—Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy.	Tarapur Atomic Power Station	+3,00,00
103-Capital Outlay on Public Works.	135-Capital Outlay on Roads.	Capital Outlay on Roads (National High Ways) .	+2,30,00
104-Delhi Capital Outlay.	124-Capital Outlay in Union Territories & Tribal Areas.	Other Civil Buildings in Delhi	+50,00
110-Capital Outlay on Ports.	136-Capital Outlay on Ports.	Tuticorin Port . .	—43,60
		Mangalore Port . .	—1,25,00
		Paradeep Port . . .	—30,00

In thousands of Rupees

Major Head	Demand	Nature of item	Modification Increase(+) Decrease(—)
111-Capital Outlay on Light houses & Light Ships.	137-Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping.	Capital Outlay on Light-houses and light ships : Gross	—9,45
		Recoveries . . .	+9,45
116-Capital Outlay on Shipping, Tankers, etc.	137-Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of of Transport and Shipping.	Dredger-cum-Survey launch pool for minor ports .	—25,00
124-Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	121-Purchase of Food grains and Fertilizers.	Purchase of Fertilizers Recoveries	—41,55,00
126-Capital Outlay on Grants for Development.	119-Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development.	Capital Outlay on Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance. (Ministry of Transport and Shipping) .	+4,30,00
130-Defence Capital Outlay.	111-Defence Capital Outlay.		—3,00,00
134-Capital Outlay on Posts & Telegraphs.	142-Capital Outlay on Posts & Telegraphs.		+3,00,00
		TOTAL . .	—24,81,29

III—LOANS AND ADVANCES

Ministry	Nature of Item	In thousands of Rupees Modification Increase + Decrease —
	A. Loans to States	
Education	Loan Scholarship Scheme . . .	+43,00
Finance	Miscellaneous Development Purposes .	+55,00,00
	Ways & Means Advances to Scarcity Affected States .	+28,00,00
	Scarcity Relief	+10,00,00
Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.	Land Mortgage Banks . . .	+5,00,00
Industrial Development and Company Affairs.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. .	—30,00
	B. Advances to Union Territories	
Education	Loan Scholarship Scheme . . .	+3,60
Home Affairs	For financing Capital Plan expenditure .	+2,00,00
	C—Loans to Others	
Commerce	Coffee Board	+46,00

In thousands of Rupees

Ministry	Nature of Item	Modification Increase(+) Decrease(—)
	Development of Traditional Khadi Industries and Ambar Charkha . .	+1,00,00
Finance	Loan to Railway Development Fund .	—2,61,42
Irrigation and Power . . .	Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking .	+1,00,00
Industrial Development and Company Affairs.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	+22,00
	Triveni Structurals Ltd. . . .	—2,42
	Bharat Heavy Electricals . . .	+20,00
Petroleum and Chemicals. . .	Drugs Corporation Ltd. . . .	+60,00
	Oil and Natural Gas Commission] .	+3,75,24
	Lubrizol India Ltd.	+23,50
	Gujarat Petro-Chemicals . . .	+30,00
Transport & Shipping . . .	Shipping Development Fund . .	+4,80,00
	Major Ports	+4,20,00
	TOTAL	+114,89,50

APPENDIX II

Analysis of Non Developmental Expenditure‡

(In crores of Rupees)

Year	Revenue Expenditure						Capital Expenditure				Grand Total
	Administrative Expenditure (Details in Annexure I)	Interest Charges including service charges paid to IMF	Grants to States & Union Territories	Other Expenditure (Details in Annexure II)	Defence (Net)	Total	Food Purchases (net of write back to Revenue of Trading losses)	Other Expenditure (Details in Annexure II)	Defence	Total	
1963-64	101.33	276.08	93.86	98.63	704.15	1274.05	22.37	9.47	111.97	143.81	1417.86
1964-65	107.06	314.64	112.65	107.34	692.85	1334.54	33.33	—6.04	112.95	140.24	1474.78
1965-66	123.98	369.73	123.37	122.82	762.18	1502.08	—104.99	85.39@	122.58	102.98	1605.06
1966-67 (Budget) . .	141.27	414.03	210.23	119.30	797.67	1682.50	—27.17	12.78	120.60	106.21	1788.71
1966-67 (Revised) . .	154.01	478.17	223.30	139.92	827.29	1822.69	139.21	227.00*	114.96	481.17	2303.86
1967-68 (Budget) . .	163.92	512.97	231.41	143.50	842.49	1894.29	78.98	25.12 †	120.88	224.98	2119.27

‡Excludes loans and advances and expenditure met from Reserve Funds.

@Includes Rs. 71.43 crores for additional subscription to the IMF of which Rs. 53.57 crores were in the form of securities.

* Includes Rs. 203.60 crores on account of payment of additional subscription to IMF, IBRD and IDA in the form of securities following devaluation of the Rupee and Rs. 6.98 crores for subscription to the Asian Development Bank of which Rs. 3.49 crores was in the form of securities.

† Includes Rs. 6.98 crores for subscription to the ADB of which half will be in the form of securities.

ANNEXURE I

Analysis of Administrative expenditure included in Appendix II

(In Crores of Rupees)

Year	Collection of Taxes	Police	Audit	General Administration†	External Affairs	Others††	Total
1963-64 . .	23·93	25·07	9·59	20·23	7·86	14·65	101·33
1964-65 . .	26·30	25·27	10·93	21·65	7·93	14·98	107·06
1965-66 . .	30·07	31·83	12·66	25·35	8·50	15·57	123·98
1966-67 BE .	30·84	43·77	13·76	25·77	7·40	19·73	141·27
1966-67 RE .	32·41	48·21	14·50	28·52	11·47	18·90	154·01
1967-68 BE .	34·53	51·49	15·87	29·05	12·45	20·53	163.92

Administrative expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 40 crores between 1965-66 and 1967-68. Of this, Police alone accounts for Rs. 20 crores mainly due to raising of additional battalions for border security, and External Affairs, Rs. 4 crores following the increase in the rupee equivalent of the expenditure on the missions abroad consequent on the devaluation of the rupee. Another contributing factor for the increase in the administrative expenditure has been the increases sanctioned from time to time in the rates of dearness allowance; the increase in the expenditure on allowances (including Dearness, Travelling and other allowances) between 1965-66 and 1967-68 is of the order of Rs. 14 crores.

†Mainly Secretariat Departments including Planning Commission.

††Comprises Stationery and Printing, Supplies and Disposals Parliament and Elections and other miscellaneous administrative departments

ANNEXURE II

Analysis of Other Non-Developmental Expenditure included in Appendix II

I. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals, 1963-64	Actuals, 1964-65	Actuals, 1965-66	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Revised Estimate, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68
Currency & Mint . .	15·50	14·72	17·19	17·83	20·56	21·45
Subsidies and aid to other countries . . .	9·44	12·67	15·56	13·44	16·08	17·07
Food Subsidy . .	12·65	15·17	18·26	18·45	18·29	23·47
Pensions and privy purses .	10·30	10·42	10·65	10·84	11·19	11·22
Expenditure on displaced persons . . .	12·56	14·00	11·68	13·25	14·30	13·86
Payment to Coal Board .	4·50	5·60	7·00	7·00	10·50	9·50
Payment to Local Bodies .	3·16	3·97	4·47	4·68	5·76	5·82
Subsidy on coal moved by rail-cum-sea route .	4·72	3·75	2·70	2·70	2·15	2·40
Subsidy to Oil India .	0·72	3·93	7·22	7·48	6·34	2·79
Payment under Indus Waters Treaty met from Revenue . . .	1·66	2·21	2·76	3·32	3·32	4·19
Opium	3·47	3·23	3·18	2·22	2·33	2·64
Other Items . . .	19·95	17·67	22·15	18·09	29·10	29·09
TOTAL	98·63	107·34	122·82	119·30	139·92	143·50

II. EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals, 1963-64	Actuals, 1964-65	Actuals, 1965-66	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Revised Estimate, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68
Subscription to I.M.F. .	..	..	71·43	..	173·87	..
Subscription to I.B.R.D., I.D.A. and A.D.B. .	3·70	3·70	..	4·43	36·71	6·98
Purchase of metal for coinage	(—)0·89	(—)0·01	(—)0·27	0·57	1·35	6·27
Indus Waters Treaty payment (less write-back to Revenue) . . .	6·63	6·08	5·51	4·97	9·77	8·90
State Trading Schemes other than Food . .	(—)0·18	5·46	7·05	3·54	4·47	2·86
Other Miscellaneous items	0·21	(—)21·27*	1·67	(—)0·73	0·83	0·11
TOTAL	9·47	—6·04	85·39	12·78	227·00	25·12

*Includes credit of Rs. 15·99 crores on account of sale of gold to Reserve Bank.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing resources transferred from Centre to States

(In crores of Rupees)

S.No.	Purpose	Actuals 1963-64	Actuals 1964-65	Actuals 1965-66	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PART I—TAXES AND DUTIES						
	Share of Divisible Taxes and Duties :						
1.	Income tax . .	119·29	123·77	123·34	130·45	137·10	131·58
2.	Union Excise Duties :						
	(i) Basic Duties .	92·38	86·20	100·17	175·43	184·40	195·80
	(ii) Additional Duties . .	43·61	41·14	45·75	47·09	46·51	35·77
3.	Estate Duty .	4·22	6·78	6·79	7·80	4·54	6·94
	TOTAL—PART I—TAXES AND DUTIES	259·50	257·89	276·05	360·77	372·55	370·09
	PART II—GRANTS MET FROM REVENUE						
	A—DEVELOPMENTAL						
1.	Grants under Provisos to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution . . .	6·76	10·48	10·95	11·80	11·80	8·20
2.	Social Services .	97·59	108·81	150·68	119·57	126·71	167·43
3.	Forest . . .	3·42	4·58	6·29	9·22	8·86	12·03
4.	Public Works .	3·48	3·79	0·93	5·39	7·27	5·51
5.	Welfare of Backward Classes . .	5.87	7.05	9.31	8.60	6.60	4.03
6.	Others . . .	3.91	4.70	5.89	4.72	3.97	2.69
	TOTAL—DEVELOPMENTAL	121.03	139.41	184.05	159.30	165.21	199.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	B.—NON-DEVELOPMENTAL :						
1.	Grants under Substantive provision of Article 275(1) of the Constitution	61.75	65.29	63.75	140.61	140.61	140.61
2.	Police . . .	4.36	10.90	17.41	7.19	7.60	4.05
3.	Assistance for natural calamities .	2.49	0.34	0.15	12.00	12.00	12.00
4.	Grants in lieu of loss in Income-tax share consequent upon changes in Company Taxation . . .	..	..	..	..	..	11.31
5.	Grants in lieu of Tax on Railway Fares . . .	12.50	12.50	12.50	16.25	16.20	16.16
6.	Relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons . .	1.59	5.79	7.15	6.82	10.41	6.15
7.	Others . . .	5.15	22.33	9.41	8.68	10.02	8.11
	TOTAL—NON-DEVELOPMENTAL	87.84	117.15	110.37	191.55	196.84	198.39
	TOTAL—PART II—GRANTS MET FROM REVENUE	208.87	256.56	294.42	350.85	362.05	398.28
	PART III—GRANTS MET FROM CAPITAL						
1.	Local Development Works . . .	6.98	8.99	10.78	8.08	7.58	7.27
2.	Slum clearance, industrial housing and other housing schemes . . .	2.93	4.40	4.83	4.25	4.06	4.79
3.	State Roads of Economic or Inter-State Importance . .	3.76	5.16	21.15	11.16	18.16	10.95
4.	Construction of Border Roads . .	7.87	8.27	13.98	22.31	24.37	22.93
5.	National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme .	0.85	1.93	2.51	2.90	3.27	3.40
	TOTAL—PART III—GRANTS MET FROM CAPITAL	22.39	28.75	53.25	48.70	57.44	49.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			PART IV—LOANS				
1.	Irrigation and Multipurpose River Schemes . .	71.60	88.87	52.12	52.77	88.12	73.27
2.	Miscellaneous Development Purposes . .	183.99	258.65	232.22	154.20	2.62	167.83
3.	Agricultural Production, Animal Husbandy, Dairying, Fisheries, Forest and Soil Conservation Schemes, etc. . . .	70.28	90.75	87.64	163·16	172.76	217.75
4.	Rehabilitation Purposes . . .	1.47	2.20	4.14	8.68	9.78	7.17
5.	Industrial housing and other housing Schemes . .	6.21	9.17	7.46	10.57	9.61	11.93
6.	Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Schemes . .	12·60	16·20	15·95	11·77	10·79	10·79
7.	Co-operative Farming and other Schemes . .				1·03	9·51	16·84
8.	Consumer Cooperatives . .	..	..	..	..	5·03	3·78
9.	Natural Calamities .	7·31	2·50	7·01	18·00	58·00	35·00
10.	Development of Handloom, Small Scale Industries and conversion of Handlooms into Powerlooms . .	8·53	9·48	8·15	9·07	7·72	7·92
11.	Flood Control Schemes . . .	3·64	11·32	12·73	8·72	10·11	9·00
12.	Water Supply and Drainage Schemes	4·80	10·51	7·22	19·50	17·50	18·00
13.	Sharing of Small Savings . .	70·49	88·58	84·16	95·00	85·00	95·00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Rehabilitation of goldsmiths . .	..	3·60	2·61	2·00	2·00	1·45
15.	Rural Electrification . . .	..	..	23·31	40·00	57·00	60·00
16.	Other Purposes including ways & means advances@ .	183·01	88·29	276·68	64·95	164·60	91·78+
	TOTAL—PART IV—LOANS . .	623·93	680·12	821·40	659·42	916·15	827·51
	GRAND TOTAL .	11,14·69	12,23·32	14,45·12	14,19·74	17,08·19	16,45·22

@Included the following special assistance granted to States mainly for clearing their overdrafts with Reserve Bank :

	Actuals 1963-64	Actuals 1964-65	Actuals 1965-66	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67
(a) recoverable within same year .	21·75	34·00	50·25	45·00	43·75
(b) recoverable in 2 to 5 years .	..	..	51·00	..	108·00
	21·75	34·00	101·25	45·00	151·75

+Includes Rs. 28 crores for assistance to scarcity affected States.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

on the

Budget of the Central Government

for

1967-68

(FINAL EDITION)

PREFACE

The Explanatory Memorandum consists of three sections. The first section indicates broadly the overall budgetary position in the current year as well as the next year and also explains the main variations in the estimates of both Receipts and Expenditure. The second section deals with the estimates of Revenue and Expenditure met from Revenue. The third section covers the Capita transactions, including those relating to loans, advances, debt, deposit and other heads.

2. The Demands for Grants of individual Ministries are persented in separate volumes. Their form and content was revised with effect from 1963-64 after consultation with the Estimates Committee, as explained in Part II of the Introductory Note to the Memorandum on the Budget for 1963-64. The Demands are supported by two schedules, one showing the details of the provision for expenditure on Plan schemes and the other, the details of the staff for which provision is made. Statements showing important non-Plan items of expenditure costing Rs. 5 lakhs and above, notes on variations in individual Demands and on important schemes are added to the volumes of Demands, as usual.

3. This Memorandum includes a summary of Revenue and Expenditure as also of Capital transactions which is derived from the Annual Financial Statement, which in turn is based on the classification adopted in the Accounts. Notes on estimates under individual heads have as usual been given in explanation of the variations. The Annexures at the end give the progress of revenue and expenditure, comparison of gross tax revenue and cost of collection and an analysis of expenditure on Administrative Services, Social and Developmental Services, etc. Other Annexures show the resources transferred from the Centre to the States, the distribution by Demands for Grants and Appropriation of the expenditure shown by the heads of account in the Budget Statement, distribution of the Civil and Posts and Telegraphs expenditure estimates for 1967-68 under broad categories, Organisations to whom grants-in-aid are given, sector wise Central assistance to States for their Plans, capital and loans advanced to major public sector enterprises, the details of assistance from friendly foreign countries and from other institutions, details of investments in industrial and commercial undertakings and returns therefrom, the progressive figures of net receipts from public borrowings in India, the net receipts realised under Unfunded Debt, guarantees given by the Central Government and outstanding at the end of 1966, a consolidated statement of contributions to International bodies, a table of income-tax payable as percentage of total income and a Summary of the Ways and Means.

4. In this Memorandum the expressions "current year" and "next year" indicate the financial years 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively. Unless otherwise stated all amounts are in lakhs of rupees. Sterling transactions in the current year have been converted at the rate of 1 sh. 5 31/32 d. to the rupee up to 5th June 1966 and at the rate of £ 4·7380 to 100 rupees thereafter. In accordance with the usual practice similar transactions included in the Budget for 1967-68 have been converted into rupees at the standard rate of £ 1 to 21 rupees. Conversion of non-sterling transactions both in the current and the next year has been made at I. M. F. parity rates. The difference between this rate and that actually prevailing from time to time has been provided under "71/LII Miscellaneous—Loss or gain by exchange", as the case may be.

5. The accounts for the year 1965-66 have not been finally closed. The actuals for that year shown in the Explanatory Memorandum and elsewhere are, therefore, provisional and subject to adjustment.

The provision for loans to States is Rs. 88 crores less than in the Revised. This is the net result of increases under agricultural programmes (Rs. 218 crores, as against Rs. 173 crores this year, including Rs. 105 crores as short term fertiliser credits to States) Community Development and Co-operation (Rs. 31 crores as against Rs. 24 crores this year) and rural electrification (Rs. 60 crores as against Rs. 57 crores this year) and reductions under miscellaneous development purposes (Rs. 164 crores, as against Rs. 200 crores this year), scarcity relief assistance (Rs. 35 crores as against Rs. 58 crores this year) and absence of provision for *ad hoc* loans (Rs. 113 crores).

The provision for loans to Government Companies and Corporation next year is Rs. 114 crores less than in the Revised, mainly due to lesser provision for loans to Hindustan Steel Ltd. (Rs. 53 crores), Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (Rs. 18 crores) and some others. The provision for major financial institutions is also Rs. 24 crores less. Loans to others show an increase of Rs. 39 crores mainly because of the requirements of the Railway Development Fund (Rs. 20 crores) due to shortfall in the resources of the Railways and Regimental and other loans (Rs. 13 crores).

Repayment of Debt

Provision has been made for repayment of Rs. 255 crores in respect of maturing loans and Rs. 3 crores in respect of Prize Bonds. Provision of Rs. 195 crores has also been made for repayment of loans raised outside India.

PLAN PROVISIONS

The next year's resources for the Plan, after allowing for non-Plan expenditure are placed at Rs. 1826 crores including Rs. 189 crores to be found by the public sector undertakings from their own resources. Of this Rs. 590 crores have been allocated to the States as Central assistance for States' Plan and the balance of Rs. 1236 crores has been retained at the Centre for the Central Plan, including the Plans of Union Territory Governments. The corresponding figures for this year are Rs. 617 crores and Rs. 1212 crores, including Rs. 138 crores from internal resources. The break-up of next year's Plan provisions *i.e.* Rs. 1826 crores is as follows:

CENTRAL PLAN	(Rs. in crores)
Revenue Account ..	188
Capital Account ..	514
Loans and Advances ..	281†
	983
Plan outlays financed out of internal resources ..	189
	1172

†Includes additional provision of Rs. 10 crores on account of Financial Institutions.

UNION TERRITORIES' PLANS	
Revenue Account ..	22
Capital Account ..	6
Loans and Advances ..	36
..	64

STATES' PLANS	
Revenue Account ..	114
Capital Account ..	10
Loans and Advances ..	466
	590

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The "annual financial statement" laid before both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, is the Budget of the Central Government. This statement covers all the transactions of the Central Government during the current and the ensuing year. The budget of the Indian Railways is separately presented to Parliament and dealt with by it, but as the receipts and expenditure of the Railways are, nevertheless, the receipts and expenditure of the Government of India, the figures relating to these are also included in lump in the general Budget.

2. The annual financial statement is prepared by major heads of account, prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General. These heads fall either under the Consolidated Fund of India or in the Public Account of the Government. In addition, the Government of India also maintain a Contingency Fund, set up under Art. 267(1) of the Constitution, with a balance of Rs. 15 crores, for making advances for urgent unforeseen expenditure, which are recouped to the Fund by debit to the Consolidated Fund of India, after obtaining Parliamentary sanction for such expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of Government fall under one or other of the major heads either in the Consolidated Fund or the Public Account in accordance with the prescribed rules of classification.

3. All revenues received by the Government of India, all loans raised by the Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all monies received by Government in repayment of loans are credited to the Consolidated Fund and monies can be appropriated from that Fund only in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in the Constitution. All other public monies received by or on behalf of the Government of India are credited to the Public Account. Government expenditure, including expenditure on loans and advances by Government, the repayment of loans, treasury bills and ways and means advances is met out of the Consolidated Fund. The estimates of expenditure have to show separately the sums required to meet expenditure which the Constitution has "charged" upon the Consolidated Fund and the sums required to meet other expenditure. The estimates have also to distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. The latter covers expenditure on capital outlay, loans given by Government and expenditure on the repayment of loans, treasury bills and ways and means advances.

4. The estimates of expenditure to be met from the Consolidated Fund are presented to the Lok Sabha in the form of Demands for Grants, except to the extent to which such expenditure is "charged" on the Consolidated Fund and, in consequence, does not require a vote of the Lok Sabha. These demands generally cover the requirements of each individual administrative service. For example, a Ministry has a demand for its own expenditure and one for the expenditure of each one of the various departments under its administrative control. Except in special circumstances, a demand does not cover more than one department or more than one head of account. The main exception to this is that all revenue expenditure controlled by the Head of each Union Territory without legislature is brought together in a single demand. Similarly all capital expenditure in the Union Territories without Legislatures, under the control of the Heads of these territories has been provided in a single demand. Each Ministry has also generally a demand for its Miscellaneous expenditure which may cover more than one head of account. The loan requirements, whether for payment to States or others, of all the Ministries and Union Territories without legislature are included in a composite demand, presented on behalf of Ministry of Finance. Likewise, the provision for payment of grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories with legislature, by all Ministries, is included in a composite demand. Distinct demands are presented for expenditure met from Revenue and for Capital expenditure. The "charged" expenditure under any head for which there is a voted demand, is included in that demand, but is shown separately and is, as explained earlier, not presented for vote. Where expenditure is wholly charged, a separate Appropriation is included for it in the Book of Demands.

5. Within each demand the estimates are arranged by suitable sub-heads, which indicate the categories and nature of expenditure included in the demand. So long as the total demand is not exceeded, Government (and authorities subordinate to them to whom powers may be delegated) can meet excesses under one sub-head from savings in another except that excess in "charged" expenditure cannot be met by savings under "voted" heads and *vice versa*.

6. One qualification must be remembered in considering the demands for grants. Although they are generally by major heads, the total of all the demands relating to a major head and the "charged" expenditure provided under that head may not agree with the total shown in the annual financial statement. This is because certain recoveries are taken in the accounts in reduction of expenditure while in the demands, which when passed, provide the authority for incurring the particular item of expenditure, these recoveries are not taken into account. The recoveries mostly relate to inter-departmental adjustments or

recoveries from other Governments, *ad hoc* funds, etc. Thus, if the Union Excise Department does some work for Customs, the gross expenditure will appear in the demand under Union Excise while the accounts will show only the net expenditure (*i.e.* gross expenditure less recovery from Customs) under the major head 'Union Excise Duties'.

7. After the demands have been voted by the Lok Sabha, the monies required to meet the grants so voted and the expenditure "charged" on the Consolidated Fund and included in the annual financial statement presented to Parliament are withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund under the authority of an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament.

8. For payments out of the Public Account, no demand is required to be presented to Parliament and the requirements are met from time to time as they arise. These payments are largely of the nature of banking transactions. State Provident Funds, Depreciation and other Reserve Funds of Government departments, Post Office Savings Bank, Post Office Cash and other Savings Certificates, Postal Life Insurance Fund, *ad hoc* funds created by Government by appropriation from revenue or otherwise, miscellaneous deposits and remittances are included in the Public Account. It is broadly correct to say that none of the monies lying in the Public Account belongs to Government. They have to be paid back sometime or the other to the public as in the case of State Provident Funds, Postal Savings Bank, Postal Cash Certificates, Postal Life Insurance funds, etc., or to be utilised by Government in an agreed manner as in the case of *ad hoc* funds set up for special purposes. It may be mentioned, to complete the picture, that the approval of Parliament is necessary to any appropriation from revenue to create a fund and unless the monies thus funded are made over to corporate bodies with separate legal status of their own, similar approval is required for incurring subsequent expenditure from such funds. When an amount is transferred to any such fund, it is shown as expenditure in the estimates of the year, in which the transfer is made. Expenditure met from these funds is similarly shown in the estimates of the year in which it is incurred but an equivalent amount is transferred from the fund to meet this expenditure. Parliamentary control is thus secured on both the creation of such funds and the utilisation of the monies held in them.

SECTION I

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON THE BUDGETARY POSITION

SECTION I

Explanatory Note on the Budgetary Position.

REVISED ESTIMATES 1966-67
REVENUE BUDGET

The current year's Budget estimated a Revenue surplus of Rs. 304 crores, which is now likely to be reduced to Rs. 174 crores. This is the net result of increases of Rs. 3 crores under Revenue receipts and Rs. 133 crores under expenditure met from Revenue.

Revenue Receipts

The total gross revenue for the current year is estimated at Rs. 2857 crores as compared to the Budget estimate of Rs. 2850 crores. The States' share of Income-tax will be Rs. 7 crores more due to payment of arrears and of Estate Duty, Rs. 3 crores less due to recovery of overpayments. The net increase in Revenue is thus Rs. 3 crores.

Customs revenue which was expected to yield Rs. 560 crores at the Budget stage is estimated to amount to Rs. 596 crores. The increase of Rs. 36 crores is due to the additional export duties levied at the time of devaluation, which are expected to yield Rs. 117 crores, largely counterbalanced by shortfall under import duties due to less dutiable imports than anticipated. A part of the shortfall under import duties is also due to the adjustments in duties particularly on petroleum products made at the time of devaluation.

Union Excise Duties which were expected to yield Rs. 1010 crores at the Budget stage are now estimated to amount to Rs. 1030 crores (Since however the original estimate of Rs. 1010 crores was exclusive of the States' share of Rs. 10 crores out of the current year's taxation proposals, the net increase would be Rs. 10 crores only). Corporation and Income Taxes together are likely to show a shortfall of Rs. 40 crores as compared to the original Budget estimate of Rs. 665 crores, due to sluggish conditions in the economy.

The PL 480 grants this year, estimated at Rs. 24 crores at the Budget stage will now be Rs. 5 crores. This will be paid back to the USAID for meeting the rupee expenditure on the Technical Co-operation Programme. The interest receipts will be Rs. 11 crores more due largely to recovery of arrears.

Expenditure met from Revenue

The expenditure met from Revenue is estimated at Rs. 2540 crores as compared to the Budget estimate of Rs. 2407 crores, thus showing an increase of Rs. 133 crores.

The Defence Services estimates show a rise of Rs. 30 crores, on account of dearness allowance increases and higher rupee cost of imported stores, consequent on devaluation.

The Civil estimates show an increase of Rs. 103 crores. If the self-balancing item of PL 480 grants is excluded, the increase would be Rs. 122 crores.

Interest payments would be higher by Rs. 48 crores due mainly to the effect of devaluation on the interest charges on foreign debt and larger issue of treasury bills than anticipated.

Administrative expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 13 crores, mainly under Police (Rs. 4 crores) due to expansion of Border Security Force and External Affairs (Rs. 4 crores) due to higher rupee equivalent of expenditure on Missions abroad.

Grants-in-aid to States will be Rs. 6 crores more because of additional assistance for family planning and relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons.

The rest of the increase is accounted for by service charges payable to I.M.F. (Rs. 16 crores), revaluation of balances of certain East European countries (Rs. 5 crores) following devaluation, and other increases spread over a number of heads, including dearness allowance increases.

The States' share of Union Excise Duties will be Rs. 18 crores more, provision having been made for States' share accruing out of the current year's Budget proposals (Rs. 10 crores) and arrears of previous year.

CAPITAL BUDGET

Capital Receipts

The Public Debt raised in India is Rs. 45 crores more. This however is mainly due to the funding of *ad hoc* treasury bills into dated securities (Rs. 50 crores) partly counterbalanced by shortfall under market loans (Rs. 5 crores).

The budgetary receipts from foreign loans, excluding PL 480 loans, are placed at Rs. 642 crores as against Rs. 460 crores at the Budget stage. The increase of Rs. 182 crores is due to the change in the par value of the rupee consequent on devaluation.

While the receipts from repayments of loans by States and other parties would be slightly more (Rs. 14 crores), the Income-tax Annuity Deposits would be Rs. 13 crores less. Small Savings will also be Rs. 10 crores less. The Railway and P. & T. Funds would be Rs. 27 crores and Rs. 15 crores less respectively, because of deficit in the working of Railways and lesser surplus and more expenditure from funds in the case of P. & T.

The rupee accruals from PL 480 imports which are invested in special securities of Government are placed at Rs. 323 crores as against Rs. 230 crores at the Budget stage. The increase of Rs. 93 crores is mainly due to the higher rupee equivalent of the PL 480 imports consequent on devaluation. Another Rs. 85 crores have accrued to the

Budget on account of gifts of foodgrains etc. received from abroad. The securities issued to the IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB by way of increased subscription consequent on devaluation account for an increase of Rs. 206 crores—an item balanced on the expenditure side. The rest of the increase is spread over a number of miscellaneous debt-deposit heads.

Capital Expenditure

Excluding the transfer of PL 480 loan assistance to Special Development Fund, the current year's Budget provided for a Capital expenditure of Rs. 627 crores. The revised estimate in this regard is placed at Rs. 1077 crores, of which Rs. 206 crores are accounted for by the additional rupee subscription paid to the IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB.

The rest of the increase (Rs. 244 crores) is mainly accounted for by the higher rupee equivalent of the imports of foodgrains and fertilisers under the State Trading schemes, consequent on devaluation. The purchase and sale of foodgrains account for a net expenditure of Rs. 158 crores and of fertilisers, Rs. 67 crores as against a net receipt of Rs. 10 crores at the Budget stage. The subsidy borne by Government on imported foodgrains and fertilisers is Rs. 130 crores and Rs. 49 crores respectively, the rest of the expenditure being due either to arrear payments or delayed recoveries.

Capital grants to States for roads will be Rs. 10 crores more mainly because of larger requirements for roads of inter-State and economic importance and border and strategic roads. Indus Waters Treaty payment will also be Rs. 5 crores more consequent on devaluation but the Defence Capital Outlay will be Rs. 6 crores less.

Loans and Advances

The current Budget included provisions for advancing loans of Rs. 650 crores to States, Rs. 16 crores to Union Territory Governments and Rs. 345 crores to others. The revised estimates in this regard are placed at Rs. 904 crores, Rs. 17 crores and Rs. 492 crores respectively.

The increase of Rs. 254 crores under loans to States is mainly on account of additional Plan and scarcity relief assistance to them. The main items of increase under Plan assistance are: minor irrigation (Rs. 10 crores), rural electrification (Rs. 17 crores), major irrigation (Rs. 27 crores), purchase of debentures of Land Mortgage Banks (Rs. 9 crores) and setting up of consumer cooperatives (Rs. 5 crores). The additional scarcity relief assistance amounts to Rs. 40 crores. *Ad hoc* loans of Rs. 53 crores were also sanctioned during the year to the States which were running overdrafts and another Rs. 60 crores have been included for clearing further overdrafts. The rest of the increase occurs under miscelaneous development purposes loans for State Plan schemes.

The increase of Rs. 147 crores under "Others" *i.e.*, parties other than State and Union Territory Governments is mostly accounted for by Government Companies and Corporations (Rs. 106 crores), consequent on shortfall in internal resources, more working capital requirements and increased cost of imports consequent on devaluation. The main companies to whom additional loans had to be advanced were Hindustan Steel (Rs. 46 crores), Heavy Engineering Corporation (Rs. 10 crores), Neyveli Lignites (Rs. 12 crores), National Coal Development Corporation and Bharat Heavy Electricals (Rs. 9 crores each), the balance being spread over a large number of companies. The rest of the increase under "Others" (Rs. 41 crores) is accounted for mainly by the financial institutions (Rs. 14 crores) and technical credits to UAR and East European countries (Rs. 21 crores).

Repayment of Debt

The current year's Budget provided for repayment of Rs. 194 crores of debt raised in India and of Rs. 121 crores of debt raised outside India. The Revised Estimates are placed at Rs. 186 crores and Rs. 168 crores respectively, the increase under the latter being due to higher rupee equivalent of the repayments consequent on devaluation.

OVERALL POSITION

The current Budget as passed by Parliament left an overall gap of Rs. 32 crores. This is now expected to go up to Rs. 350 crores as a result of the variations mentioned above, the main items being additional assistance to States for clearing overdrafts (Rs. 113 crores) and foodgrains and fertiliser subsidies (Rs. 179 crores).

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1967-68

Statement 'A' and 'B' which are annexed give details of the Revenue Budget and of the Capital Budget respectively for 1967-68.

REVENUE BUDGET

The revenue surplus for next year is estimated at Rs. 304 crores as against Rs. 174 crores in the current year. The improvement of Rs. 130 crores is the net result of increase of Rs. 275 crores in Revenue receipts and of Rs. 145 crores in expenditure met from Revenue.

Revenue Receipts

The gross revenue receipts for next year are estimated at Rs. 3128 crores. The States' share of Income-tax and Estate Duty is placed at Rs. 138 crores, thus giving a net Revenue of Rs. 2990 crores.

Customs revenue is expected to show an improvement of Rs. 44 crores over the current year's Revised Estimates mainly under import duties due to increase in countervailing duties under the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967 and larger duitable imports anticipated next year. The export duties are expected to be only marginally greater because the full year's effect of the export duties levied during the current year will be mostly off set by the reduction in export duties in November, 1966 and May and July, 1967.

Union Excise Duties collections are placed Rs. 157 crores higher next year including an

increase of Rs. 71 crores due to the net effect of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967. The rest of the increase is mainly because of anticipated higher production and clearances of petroleum products.

Corporation and Income Taxes are expected to go up by Rs. 15 crores only, consequent on inadequate growth of industrial production particularly in agro-based industries this year.

Interest receipts will be Rs. 37 crores more due to the growing volume of loans and the surplus profits of the Reserve Bank accruing to Government also Rs. 10 crores more. The rest of the increase is spread over a number of items.

Expenditure met from Revenue

The total expenditure met from Revenue next year is estimated at Rs. 2686 crores as against Rs. 2540 crores this year.

The defence expenditure next year would be Rs. 842 crores, being Rs. 15 crores more than in the current year's Revised, the increase being mainly due to the increased cost of stores purchases. (In addition, there is a provision of Rs. 121 crores in the Capital Budget).

The Civil expenditure next year would be Rs. 131 crores more, the main increase being under Interest Charges (Rs. 47 crores).

Social and Developmental Services account for an increase of Rs. 44 crores, of which the bulk occurs under agriculture (Rs. 13 crores), scientific departments (Rs. 13 crores)—of which Rs. 6 crores represent the transfer to Revenue Section of grants to CSIR hitherto met from the Capital Section—education (Rs. 9 crores) and medical and public health, including family planning (Rs. 4 crores). Grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories will also be Rs. 50 crores more, the main items being agricultural programmes (Rs. 20 crores), family planning (Rs. 15 crores) and grants to Union Territories (Rs. 10 crores).

Administrative expenditure will cost Rs. 10 crores more next year, the main increases being under police (Rs. 3 crores), tax collection charges (Rs. 2 crores) and stationery and printing (Rs. 2 crores). The rest of the increase is spread over a number of items and is attributable to normal increments and full year's effect of dearness allowance increases.

The above increases are partly counterbalanced by lesser provision for export subsidies on sugar (Rs. 9 crores as against Rs. 20 crores this year).

CAPITAL BUDGET

Capital Receipts

The Public Debt to be raised in India is placed at Rs. 350 crores, after taking into account the maturities due next year which are Rs. 255 crores. Receipts from foreign loans are placed at Rs. 865 crores as against Rs. 642 crores this year, consequent on anticipated larger drawals out of the assistance made available this year and next year's loans. In foreign exchange terms, the drawals next year would be $ 1155 million as against $ 800 million this year.

Small Savings, Provident Funds and Annuity Deposits together are not expected to show any significant variation. Repayments of loans by States and others are however placed Rs. 46 crores higher than in the current year.

The rupee accruals from the PL 480 imports which are invested in special securities are expected to yield Rs. 285 crores next year. P & T and Railway Funds (other than Development Fund) will together yield Rs. 26 crores. Rs. 35 crores will accrue to the Budget from the food-gifts from Canada.

Capital Expenditure

Next year's Budget provides for a Capital Outlay of Rs. 784 crores, excluding the transfer of PL 480 loans to Special Development Fund *i.e.* Rs. 87 crores less than in the Revised (excluding the special item of subscriptions to IMF, IBRD and IDA this year).

Investments in Government Companies and Corporations at Rs. 167 crores will be Rs. 51 crores more than in the current year's Revised, due entirely to the proposed larger provision for Bokaro Steel (Rs. 75 crores as against Rs. 18 crores this year).

Atomic Energy Development under "Other Expenditure (Developmental)" shows a reduction of Rs. 18 crores due to lesser gross provision (Rs. 50 crores as against Rs. 57 crores this year) and recovery (Rs. 11 crores) on account of transfer of assets to new undertakings for producing electronic instruments and for uranium mining and processing.

Provision for Roads is less next year by Rs. 10 crores mainly under National Highways.

The net expenditure on purchase and sale of foodgrains and fertilisers is placed at Rs. 117 crores next year as against Rs. 225 crores this year, the bulk of the reduction being due to lesser provision for purchases of foodgrains and arrear payments and larger recoveries anticipated on account of fertilizers.

The provision for Railway Capital Outlay is Rs. 13 crores less and that for Defence Capital Outlay is Rs. 6 crores more.

Loans and Advances

Provision has been made for advancing loans of Rs. 817 crores to States, Rs. 23 crores to Union Territory Governments and Rs. 393 crores to others next year.

The provision for loans to States is Rs. 88 crores less than in the Revised. This is the net result of increases under agricultural programmes (Rs. 218 crores, as against Rs. 173 crores this year, including Rs. 105 crores as short term fertiliser credits to States) Community Development and Co-operation (Rs. 31 crores as against

Rs. 24 crores this year) and rural electrification (Rs. 60 crores as against Rs. 57 crores this year) and reductions under miscellaneous development purposes (Rs. 164 crores as against Rs. 200 crores this year) and scarcity relief assistance (Rs. 35 crores as against Rs. 58 crores this year) and absence of provision for *ad hoc* loans (Rs. 113 crores).

The provision for loans to Government Companies and Corporation next year is Rs. 114 crores less than in the Revised, mainly due to lesser provision for loans to Hindustan Steel Ltd. (Rs. 53 crores), Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (Rs. 18 crores) and some others. The provision for major financial institutions is also Rs. 24 crores less. Loans to others show an increase of Rs. 39 crores mainly because of the requirements of the Railway Development Fund (Rs. 20 crores) due to shortfall in the resources of the Railways and Regimental and other loans (Rs. 13 crores).

Repayment of Debt

Provision has been made for repayment of Rs. 255 crores in respect of maturing loans and Rs. 3 crores in respect of Prize Bonds. Provision of Rs. 195 crores has also been made for repayment of loans raised outside India.

PLAN PROVISIONS

The next year's resources for the Plan, after allowing for non-Plan expenditure are placed at Rs. 1826 crores including Rs. 189 crores to be found by the public sector undertakings from their own resources. Of this Rs. 590 crores have been allocated to the States as Central assistance for States' Plan and the balance of Rs. 1236 crores has been retained at the Centre for the Cenral Plan, including the Plans of Union Territory Governments. The corresponding figures for this year are Rs. 617 crores and Rs. 1212 crores, including Rs. 138 crores from internal resources. The break-up of next year's Plan provisions *i.e.* Rs. 1826 crores is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

CENTRAL PLAN		
Revenue Account	..	188
Capital Account	..	514
Loans and Advances	..	281†
		983
Plan outlays financed out of internal resources	..	189
		1172†

†Includes additional provision of Rs. 10 crores on account of Financial Institutions.

UNION TERRITORIES' PLANS		
Revenue Account	..	22
Capital Account	..	6
Loans and Advances	..	36
		64
STATES' PLANS		
Revenue Account	..	114
Capital Account	..	10
Loans and Advances	..	466
		500

STATEMENT A

REVENUE BUDGET

(In crores of rupees)

Receipts *1967-68*

I. *Tax Revenue*	
Customs	654.00
Union Excise Duties	—13.87* 1115.88 +89.60*
Corporation Tax	350.00
Taxes on Income	290.00
Estate Duty	7.25
Taxes on Wealth	12.50
Other Heads	33.59
TOTAL Gross	2463.22 +75·73*
Less transfers to States	
Income Tax	(—)131.58
Estate Duty	(—)6.94
Union Excise Duties	(—)231.57 (—)18·16*
Total—Transfers	(—)370.09 (—)18.16*
TOTAL NET	2093.13 +57.57*
II. *Non-Tax Revenue* :	
Interest	409.00
Curency & Mint	78.02
Others	120.28
TOTAL	607·30
TOTAL REVENUE	2700·43 +57.57*

Expenditure *1967-68*

I *Administrative Expenditure*	
Tax Collection	34.53
Police	41.49
Audit	15.87
General Administration	29.05
Others	32.98
TOTAL	163.92
II. *Interest charges* :	
Rupee Debt	227.35
Foreign Debt	142.68
Service charges paid to IMF	8.00
Others	134.94
TOTAL	512.97
III. *Social, Developmental and allied services* :	
Education and Scientific Research and Survey	119.39
Agriculture including fertiliser subsidy@	27.22@
Public Works, River Schemes, Transport, Communications, etc.	40.47
Export Promotion	34.74
Others	95.90
TOTAL	317.72
IV. *Grants to State and Union Territory Governments* :	
Grants under Article 275 (1) (substantive provision)	140.61
Developmental Grants	221.34
Other Grants	90.80
TOTAL	452.75

*Effect of Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967.

@In addition fertiliser subsidy met from Capital would amount to Rs. 14.94 crores.

V. *Miscellaneous* :	
Currency and Mint	21.46
Aid to other countries, etc.	17.07
Food subsidy written back to Revenue*	23.47
Others %	81.50
TOTAL	143.50
VI. Defence Services	842.50
VII. Transfer to Reserve Funds, etc.	21.14
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2454.49

*Balance of the subsidy is met from Capital.

%Broad details are shown in Annexure II to Appendix II.

STATEMENT B

CAPITAL BUDGET

(In crores of rupees)

Receipts *1967-68*	
I. Market Loans	
Gross	351.30
Less Repayments	—258.04
NET	93.26
II. Foreign Loans	
PL 480 Loans	150.00
Other Loans	865.00
	1015·00
Less Repayments	—195.44
Net	819·56
III. PL 480 Receipts	285.00
Less PL 480 Loans	—150.00
NET	135.00
IV. Other Food Aid	35.00
V. Small Savings	130.00
VI. Provident Funds (Net)	55.07
VII. Annuity Deposit (Net)	22.00
VIII. Repayment of loans	
By States	343.00
By Others	87.00
	430.00

Expenditure *1967-68*	
I. Non-Development Expenditure	
(*a*) Food Purchases—	
Payments	492.25
Receipts	—389.80
NET	102.45
Less transfer to revenue	—23.47
	78.98
(*b*) Defence	120.88
(*c*) Advancesto Foreign Govts.*	56.00
(*d*) Currency & Mint	19.96
(*e*) Other Items—Capital	5.16
„ „—Loans	8.85
(*f*) Expenditure met from Reserve Funds	3.69
TOTAL	293.52
II. Developmental Expenditure	
(*a*) Govt. Companies Corporations including Financial Institutions :	
Investments	167.03
Loans	224.42
TOTAL	391.45

*Includes Rs. 45 crores of short term advances for trade purposes which are expected to be repaid within the financial year.

IX. Railway Funds, P & T Funds, Reserve Funds etc.	56.89 +1.00*
X. *Deduct*—Provision for Financial Institutions (Rs. 10 cr.) and Contingencies (Rs. 6 cr.)	(—)16.00**
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1776.78 (+)1.00* (—)16.00**

(*b*) Railways Capital	161.75
„ Loans	19.64
(*c*) P & T Capital	31.68
(*d*) Atomic Energy Development	38.33
(*e*) Public Works, River Schemes, Transport Communications, etc.	97.79
(*f*) Fertiliser Purchases :	
Payments	219.94
Receipts	—205.00
NET	14.94
(*g*) Other Items Capital	20.45
„ „ Loans	84.37
(*h*) Expenditure met from Reserve Funds	14.65
TOTAL	874.05
III. Transfers to State & U. T. Govts.	
Non-Developmental—	
Loans	220.62
Developmental :	
Loans	619.40
Grants	27.63
Developmental assistance met from Reserve Funds	29.36
TOTAL	897.01
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2064.57

Net Statement A	+245.94
	+57.57
Statement B	—287.80
	—15.00**
TOTAL	—41.86
	+42.57**
Surplus	0.71

*Effect of Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967.

**Additional provisions as mentioned in para. 53 of Budget Speech reduced by Rs. 10 crores consequent on the reduction of Central Revenues by Rs. 10.14 crores as a result of concessions announced during the discussion on the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1967.

SECTION II

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

SECTION

REVENUE

The budget for 1966-67 assumed a surplus on revenue account of Rs. 304 crores. It is now taxation revenue for the coming year is estimated at Rs. 2932 crores and the expenditure met from revenue at

The estimated revenue and expenditure by Major Heads of Account have been shown in Statements categories a summary of the estimated revenue and expenditure. Annexure XII shows how the estimated

STATEMENT

SUMMARY OF REVENUE

REVENUE

Heads of Revenue	1965-66 Accounts	1966-67 Budget	1966-67 Revised	1967-68 Budget
TAX REVENUE				
Customs	5,38,97	5,60,20	5,96,00	6,54,00 —13,8 *
Union Excise duties	8,97,92	10,10,59	10,30,21	11,15,88 +71,44*†
Corporation Tax	3,04,84	3,72,07	3,45,00	3,50,00
Taxes on Incom	2,71,80	2,92,90	2,80,00	2,90,00
Estate Duty	6,66	8,10	6,75	7,25
Taxes on Wealth	12,06	14,00	12,25	12,50
Expenditure Tax	42	15	11	9
Gift Tax	2,26	1,29	1,85	1,50
Other Heads	25,74	26,97	28,99	32,00
TOTAL	20,60,67	22,86,27	23,01,16	24,63,22 +57,57*
NON TAX REVENUE				
Debt Services	3,07,67	3,60,62	3,71,73	4,09,00
Administrative Services	9,25	9,45	9,39	9,30
Social and Developmental Services	19,38	22,56	22,23	22,87
Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	12	12	14	15
Public Works, etc.	4,59	4,15	4,31	4,60
Transport and Communications	7,73	8,45	9,59	10,95
Currency and Mint	63,67	64,94	65,80	78,02
Miscellaneous	27,00	19,07	22,08	21,42
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	33,70	43,34	41,46	41,51
Extraordinary Items	86,67	30,66	8,53	9,48
TOTAL	5,59,78	5,63,36	5,55,26	6,07,30
TOTAL—GROSS REVENUE	26,20,45	28,49,63	28,56,42	30,70,52 +57,57*
Deduct—States Share—				
Income Tax	(—)1,23,34	(—)1,30,45	(—)1,37,10	(—)1,31,58
Estate Duty	(—)6,79	(—)7,80	(—)4,54	(—)6,94
TOTAL	(—)1,30,13	(—)1,38,25	(—)1,41,64	(—)1,38,52
TOTAL—NET REVENUE	24,90,32	27,11,38	27,14,78	29,32,00 +57,57*
DEFICIT ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	24,90,32	27,11,38	27,14,78	20,32,00 +57,57*

*Effect of Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967.

†Excludes a sum of Rs 18,16 lakhs being the share of Union Excise Duties payable to states which has been taken in reduction of revenue.

II

BUDGET

expected that this surplus will be reduced to Rs. 174 crores. On the basis of the current year's level of Rs. 2686 crores resulting in a surplus of Rs. 246 crores. After taking into account the effect of the Finance (No 2) Act, 1967 the surplus is expected to go upto Rs 304 crores

A and B of the Annual Financial Statement of the Central Government. Statement I below gives by broad expenditure for the next year has been distributed over various Demands for Grants and Appropriations.

I

AND EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE
(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	1965-66 Accounts	1966-67 Budget	1966-67 Revised	1967-68 Budget
Collection of Taxes and Duties	30,07	30,84	32,41	34,53
Debt Services	3,70,62	4,14,83	4,62,81	5,09,97
Administrative Services	95,40	1,10,08	1,22,90	1,23,77
Social and Developmental Services	1,79,72	1,95,57	1,95,92	2,40,02
Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	1,28	2,03	2,33	3,16
Public Works, etc.	23,24	23,83	25,79	28,39
Transport and Communications	11,07	10,94	12,92	14,12
Currency and Mint	17,19	17,82	20,55	21,45
Miscellaneous	1,23,75	1,52,35	1,83,02	1,67,18
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	4,74,75	6,14,07	6,39,21	6,90,49
Extraordinary Items	81,29	37,38	15,14	10,48
Defence Services (Net)	7,62,18	7,97,67	8,27,29	8,42,50
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	21,70,56	24,07,41	25,40,29	26,86,07
SURPLUS ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,19,76	3,03,97	1,74,49	3,03 51
TOTAL	24,90,32	27,11,38	27,14,78	29,89,57

NOTES ON REVENUE ESTIMATES

Customs.—A rough distribution of the Customs revenue expected to be collected during the current year and the next year is given below:

STATEMENT II

Details of Customs Revenue

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Accounts, 1965-66	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
I.—IMPORT DUTIES				
(i) *Revenue Duties*				
Spirits and liquors	1,99	1,67	1,45	1,50
Spices	41	40	5	10
Tobacco	2,47	1,72	1,05	1,05
Kerosene oil	33,68	28,05	31,00	12,00
Motor spirit	6,45	7,05	5,50	4,88
Batching, lubricating and other Mineral Oils	4,78	18,52	9,50	11,80
High Speed Diesel Oil and Vaporising Oil	34,63	9,83	20,50	..
Industrial Fuel Oil	3,76	4,37	3,50	..
Motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses, chassis vans, lorries and parts thereof	3,93	2,31	3,25	3,50
Electric lighting bulbs	21	15	25	25
Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	1,69	1,40	2,00	2,05
Coal-tar dyes and coal-tar derivatives	1,72	1,85	1,50	1,50
Machinery	1,49,	1,84,50	1,36 74	1,55,30
Iron and steel	62,31	60,75	48,00	58,00
Metals other than iron, steel and silver	13,32	12,54	11,50	21,00
Railway plant and rolling stock	13,95	2,92	2,00	2,20
Wood-pulp, paper and stationery	9,84	8,05	10,00	10,00
Artificial silk yarn and thread	12,65	15,04	12,00	11,85
Cotton yarn and other textile fabrics	7	3	6	6
Cinematograph films	1,82	1,77	1,80	1,90
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	18	16	30	35
Betelnuts	1,09	86	15	20
Heavy Chemicals	4,59	4,20	80	1,00
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	17,99	17,14	22,00	30,00
Artificial silk fabrics	12	2	15	15
Raw Cotton	5,98	5,69	1,60	1,50
All other articles	1,25,46	1,33,15	1,33,80	1,62,51
TOTAL—REVENUE DUTIES	5,14,15	5,24,14	4,60,45	4,94,65
(ii)—*Protective Duties*				
Metals other than iron and steel	2,27	2,24	2,50	5,25
Raw Silk	39	25	45	45
Machinery other than Sewing Machines	6,66	8,08	5,60	7,09
Cycles (other than motor cycles) and parts thereof	1	1	5	5
Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives	54	58	75	80
Motor Vehicle parts	22,57	23,68	19,00	22,00
Crude petroleum	..	7,00	..	..
All other articles	1,10	1,10	1,20	2,00
TOTAL—PROTECTIVE DUTIES	33,54	42,49	29,55	37,64
TOTAL—IMPORT DUTIES (GROSS)	5,47,69	5,67,08	4,90,00	5,32,29
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks		—12,00	—14,04	—14,30
TOTAL—IMPORT DUTIES (NET)		5,55,08	4,75,96	5,17,99
II. EXPORT DUTIES				
Jute manufactures	..	..	50,00	52,83
Raw Cotton	..	..	2,14	2,40
Cotton waste	..	..	58	60
Raw wool	..	..	90	1,00
Tea	..	..	31,50	24,73
Coffee	..	..	1,00	1,20
Black pepper	..	..	1,80	2,10
Groundnut oil cake	..	..	84	1,10
Deoiled groundnut meal	..	..	4,80	6,00
Unmanufactured tobacco	..	..	1,25	1,5[illegible]
Hides, skins and leathers	..	..	4,00	4,50
Coir and coir manufactures	..	..	1,50	1,75
Mica	..	..	3,40	4,50
Manganese ores	..	..	1,65	1,62
Other articles	..	..	11,17	12,[illegible]5
Cesses on exports				
Raw cotton	1	1	1	1
Agricultural produce	68	68	2,00	1,85
Tea	90	92	95	95

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Accounts, 1965-66	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
Coffee . .	14	28	13	15
Lac . . .	4	4	4	4
Mica . .	31	8	28	30
Coir manufactures	5	5	5	5
Other articles .	1	1	1	1
TOTAL—EXPORT DUTIES (GROSS)	2,14	2,07	1,20,00	1,21,84
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks .		..	—3,00	—3,20
TOTAL—EXPORT DUTIES (NET)		2,07	1,17,00	1,18,64
III. Miscellaneous (Gross) .	4,90	3,33	3,50	4,00
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks		—28	—46	—50
Miscellaneous		3,05	3,04	3,50
Grand Total—Customs revenue (gross) .	5,54,73	5,72,48	6,13,50	6,58,13
Deduct—Total refunds and drawbacks .	—15,77	—12,28	—17,50	—18,00
GRAND TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (NET)	5,38,96	5,60,20	5,96,00	6,40,13

Import Duties.—The Import tariff is cast in the form of a commodity schedule. In view of the developments in the industrial field and the need for import substitution, the Import Tariff was rationalised in August, 1965 under the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1965. Broadly, the statutory rate of duty was fixed at 40 per cent *ad valorem* on basic raw materials, 60 per cent *ad valorem* on semi-processed and intermediate goods and 100 per cent *ad valorem* on finished consumer goods. The general statutory rate of duty for machinery was fixed at 40 per cent *ad valorem*, the effective rate being 35 per cent *ad valorem* by an exemption notification. The rate of duty on certain agricultural, dairy and poultry farming implements and appliances was fixed at 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Items like foodgrains, fertilizers, sulphur, raw jute, raw cashewnuts, printed books, family planning accessories, wool, fish, etc., have been exempted from import duties.

Additional duties of customs equal to the duties of excise wherever leviable on like indigenous products are also levied on imports under the Tariff Act of 1934 so that the indigenous producer is not placed at a disadvantage.

In addition to the revenue duties and protective duties on the import of goods, a regulatory duty of customs was also levied with effect from 17th February, 1965 at a flat rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on all imported articles with a few exceptions such as food grains, fertilizers, pesticides, books, family planning accessories etc.

With the devaluation of the Rupee, the cost of imports in terms of rupees has gone up with resultant increase in *ad valorem* import duties. The rates of import duties have, therefore, been appropriately scaled down on most of the imports with effect from 6th June, 1966. The regulatory duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on all imports has also been withdrawn. Further, the rate of duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem* on machinery (effective rate 35 per cent *ad valorem*) and on basic raw materials has been reduced to 27·5 per cent *ad valorem*. The rate of duty of 60 per cent *ad valorem* on certain other raw materials and intermediate products has also been reduced to 50 per cent *ad valorem*. No revision was made in the rate of duty of 100 per cent *ad valorem* applicable, by and large, to consumer goods in general except for the withdrawal of regulatory duty. While the rate of duty on agricultural machinery and implements continued to be at the concessional rate of 15 per cent *ad valorem*, that on certain essential categories of steel has also been brought down to the same level. The protective duty at the rate of 20 per cent *ad valorem* on imported crude petroleum has been withdrawn and the rates of duty applicable on petroleum products have been adjusted in such a manner that the consumer prices remained unchanged.

Rebate of customs duty on imported items used in the manufacture of articles intended for export is allowed under the various schemes of drawbacks evolved under section 75 of the Customs Act, 1962. Exemption from import duty is also allowed in respect of certain raw materials, components etc., as incentives to the development of indigenous industries.

The revenue from import duties is now estimated at Rs. 475·96 crores during the current year as against the original estimate of Rs. 555·08 crores. The changes since devaluation, viz., withdrawal of regulatory duty, removal of duty on crude petroleum, readjustment of rates of duty on most of the imports, etc., coupled with the fall in the quantum of dutiable imports have contributed to the shortfall in the revenue from import duties. The estimate of Rs. 517·99 crores for the next year takes into account larger imports of machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, drugs and medicines and other raw materials and components as a result of the policy of import liberalisation during the current year and an increase of Rs. 4·29 crores in countervailing duties on motor spirit, artificial silk yarn and thread and other articles under the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967. Revenue from petroleum products is likely to be only Rs. 28·68 crores as against Rs. 70 crores during the current year on account of anticipated lesser imports following increase in home production.

Export Duties.—The effect of export duties on the country's export trade is kept under constant review. Before devaluation, very few commodities were subjected to export duties. Following devaluation of the Rupee, export duties have been levied on a number of items such as jute manufactures, tea, deoiled groundnut meal, mica, hides, skins and leathers, manganese ore, iron ore etc. This was done mainly in order to mop up the adventitious gain accruing to the exporters by way of higher realisations on sales abroad but with due regard to the competitive position of the goods in international markets. Along with the levy of export duties on many commodities, the subsidisation of exports through Import Entitlement Schemes and Export Tax-Credit Scheme was stopped.

The Budget estimate of Rs. 118·64 crores for the next year is almost at the same level as for the current year. The improvement in revenue anticipated during the next year on account of larger exports and full year's effect of the 1966 June levies is likely to be offset by the subsequent reductions in duties on tea in November 1966 and on jute manufactures, tea, manganese ore and other exports in May and July, 1967. The reduction in export duties from May and July, 1967 would result in a los of Rs. 18·16 crores during 1967-68 and Rs. 20·31 crores in a full year.

Customs Revenue.—The total customs revenue from all duties is now estimated at Rs. 596 crores for the current year as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 560·2 crores. The improvement of nearly Rs. 36 crores is the net result of additional revenue from export duties levied during the course of the year partly offset by shortfall under import duties mainly on account of revision of rates since devaluation as well as reduction in imports. The Budget estimate for the next year is placed at Rs. 640·13 crores on the basis of anticipated increase in imports as well as exports.

UNION EXCISE DUTIES.—The commodity-wise details of revenue from union excise duties are given in Statement III. The following table summarises the position:—

	Actuals, 1965-66	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
			(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Food and Beverages	89,39	1,13,53	1,29,21	1,31,64
Tobacco . .	1,09,13	1,16,51	1,26,71	1,53,21
Petroleum products	2,78,11	3,73,18	3,21,70	3,96,31
Vegetable Oils and Fats . .	8,55	9,00	7,55	8,30
Chemicals . .	31,93	30,61	36,42	45,94
Metals . .	86,22	90,64	87,74	1,04,09
Manufactured goods	2,42,05	2,33,74	2,56,93	2,96,43
Machinery and Transport equipment . .	42,54	37,24	46,44	50,97
Cesses on various commodities .	17,24 (*a*)	22,91	23,86	24,89
Miscellaneous .	2,20	58	65	70
Total—Gross Rrevenue from all duties of excise .	9,07,36	10,27,94	10,37,21	12,12,48
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	—9,44	—7,58	—7,00	—7,00
Total—Net revenue from all duties	8,97,92	10,20,36	10,30,21	12,05,48
Break-up of the above:				
(*i*) Basic excise duties (net)	7,87,52	9,09,36	9,26,43	10,84,69
(*ii*) Special excise duties (net) .	58,14	55,34	54,01	67,32
(*iii*) Additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax (net)	46,93	48,00	48,42	53,47
(*iv*) Regulatory duties (net)	5,33	7,66	1,35	..

(*a*) Excludes revenue from handloom cesses which is included under manufactured goods.

The Budget estimate for the current year for all duties of excise taken together was placed at Rs. 1020·36 crores after taking into account the effect of changes in rates introduced through the Finance Act, 1966. These changes, relating mainly to sugar, tobacco, light diesel oil, cotton fabrics and cotton yarn, were estimated to yield Rs. 50.66 crores during the current year. Consequent on the devaluation of the Rupee, the basic excise duty on petroleum products, except pertroleum products not otherwise specified, was reduced and the levy of special duty and regulatory duty there on was withdrawn with effect from 6th June, 1966. The additional duties leviable on these products under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 were simultaneously increased. The net result of these changes was a reduction in the total duty on petroleum products, resulting in a loss of about Rs. 28 crores during the current year. The rates of duty on certain petroleum products like motor spirit, inferior kerosene, and light diesel oil and on woollen yarn were revised upwards in November-December last while duty on refined diesel oil was slightly reduced. Taking into account these changes during

the year and also the progress of production and clearances of all commodities upto December, 1966, the Revised estimate of revenue from union excise duties is now placed at Rs. 1030·21 crores for the current year.

The Budget estimate of Rs. 1205·48 crores for the next year from all duties of Union Excise assumes an increase of Rs. 175·27 crores over the current Revised, partly on account of changes in rates of duties and partly on account of anticipated larger production and clearance of various commodities. The changes in rates effected through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967 will result in an additional revenue of Rs. 89·6 crores during 1967-68 and Rs. 105·45 crores over a full year, mainly from cigarettes, petroleum products, rayon, synthetic fibres and yarn, cotton yarn, tea and aluminium. Of the remaining increase of Rs. 85·67 crores at current rates, a major portion—Rs. 52·85 crores—is anticipated from increased production of petroleum products from the various refineries set up in the country. Anticipated larger production and clearances of commodities like iron and steel products, cigarettes, plastic materials, motor vehicle tyres and tubes, cement, cotton fabrics, paper, motor vehicle etc. partly as a result of the policy of import liberalisation during the current year, account for the remaining improvement in revenues visualised during the next year.

Basic Excise Duties.—The Revised estimate of revenue from basic excise duties for the current year is now estimated at Rs. 926·43 crores as against the original Budget of Rs. 909·36 crores. This includes revenue from additional duties on mineral products under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 as well as from the various cesses earmarked for specific purposes. The original Budget took into account the effect of changes in the basic excise duties made under the Finance Act, 1966. Additional revenue of Rs. 49·56 crores was expected from increases in basic duty on sugar, tobacco, light diesel oil, sodium silicate, carbon dioxide, paper, rayon, synthetic fibres and yarn, cotton fabrics and cotton yarn and levy of duty on optical bleaching agents and organic surface active agents. The duty on sulphuric acid used in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers was removed, the loss estimated being Rs. 70 lakhs during the year.

The increase of about Rs. 17 crores over the Budget estimate for the current year occurs mainly under sugar, cigarettes, motor spirit, tyres and tubes, rayon, synthetic fibres and yarn, motor vehicles etc., while shortfalls are likely under kerosene, refined diesel oil, asphalt and bitumen, copper etc. Larger quota releases of sugar for home consumption, as a result of comfortable stock position from the good crop in 1965-66, account for the increase in excise revenue from sugar. Liberalisation of import of raw materials and spare parts resulting in larger production of tyres, rayon and synthetic fibres, motor vehicles etc., and larger consumption of cigarettes, motor spirit, matches etc. also account for the improvement in the revenue from basic duties in the current year. The yield from kerosene and refined diesel oil is likely to be substantially less than the Budget estimates partly on account of delay in the commencement of production at the Cochin Refinery and partly due to reduction in the rates of duties to prevent a rise in the consumer prices after devaluation.

The next year's estimate of Rs. 1084·69 crores, including Rs. 76·74 crores from further changes in rates of duties assumes an improvement of nearly Rs. 158 crores over the current year. Of this, Rs. 77·3 crores are expected from petroleum products mainly due to larger production of refined diesel oil and kerosene. The enhancement of the rates of basic duty on refined diesel oil and vaporising oil, motor spirit and other petroleum products from May, 1967 accounts for an increase of Rs. 21·8 crores. The increase in revenue from motor spirit and light diesel oil also takes into account the full year's effect of increase in additional duties made in November-December 1966. The larger production and clearances of iron and steel products, tyres and tubes, tin plates, cement, paper etc. enhancement of rates on tea, coffe, cigarettes, rayons, synthetic fibres and yarn, cotton yarn, plastic materials and synthetic resino, jute manufacture and aluminium from May, 1967 and levey of duty on footwear and certain rubber products account for the remaining improvement in the Budget estimates Revenue from woollen yarn shows an increase on account of revision of rates in December, 1966. The short fall under Sugar anticipates lesser production and reduction in the total quantum of sugar likely to be released for home consumption.

With effect from the 1st April, 1966, the distribution of the basic excise duties among the States is made in accordance with the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1965 based on the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission. According to this Act, twenty per cent of the net proceeds of the duties of excise levied and collected under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and all duties of excise levied and collected under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 are to be distributed among the States. The States are thus entitled to a share of the union excise duties on all articles other than duties and cesses earmarked for specific purposes, special excise duties and regulatory duties. The regulatory duties which were levied only on certain mineral products have, however, been withdrawn with effect from 6th June, 1966. The percentage shares of each State out of the net divisible pool are indicated in column 3 of Statement IV. The share allocable to the composite State of Punjab, will from 1st November, 1966 be distributable among the successor States and the Union in accordance with the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

The amount payable to the States out of the basic excise duties during the current year is now estimated at Rs. 178·51 crores as compared to the original estimate of Rs. 175·43 crores, the slight increase being attributable to the anticipated improvement in the revenue realisations. The Budget as well as the Revised include the additional share on account of the changes in the Finance Act, 1966. A sum of Rs. 6·28 crores representing the short payment pertaining to the year 1965-66, due to actual collections having been more than the revised estimate of that year, is also distributable among the States in the current year in accordance with the previous distribution orders. Out of the share payable to composite Punjab State from 1st November 1966. the Union will retain Rs. 0·39 crore in the current year representing the share of the Union Territory of Chandigarh and the areas transferred to Himachal Pradesh.

The States' share in the next year, estimated at Rs. 209·87 crores, assumes substantial step up in the collections from basic excise duties over the current Revised and includes Rs. 15·34 crores as a result of the effect of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967. In addition, the States will be paid an amount of Rs. 2·01 crores representing the short payments pertaining to the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 on the basis of certified figures. Out of total amount payable to composite Punjab State during the next year, the Union will retain Rs. 0·79 crore and the balance will be paid to Punjab and Haryana.

The share of the States has been worked out as follows:—

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rs.)		
Gross Collections from basic excise duties excluding cesses . . .	8,93,20	9,07,97	10,65,34
Deduct—Refunds . .	— 7,27	— 6,05	— 6,24
Deduct—Cost of Collection	— 8,79	— 9,35	— 9,73
Net proceeds from all commodities excluding cesses	8,77,14	8,92,57	10,49,37
Amount representing the States, share (20 percent) .	1,75,43	1,78,51	2,09,87
Adjustments on account of short payment in respect of years 1957-58 to 1961-62on the basis of certified figures . . .	..	..	+ 2,01
Adjustment on account of short payment in respect of 1965-66 payable to all States other than Nagaland as per Distribution Act, 1962 . . .	..	+ 6,28	..
Deduct Union's share out of the amount payable to Composite Punjab State .	..	—39	—79
Total amount payable to States . . .	1,75,43	1,84,40	2,11,09

The amounts payable to each State during the current year and the next year are shown in columns 7 and 11 of statement V.

Special Duties of Excise.—Under the Finance Act, 1963, a special duty of excise ranging from 10 to 33⅓ per cent of the basic duty has been levied on certain articles which are chargeable to duty under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, notably tobacco, motor spirit, diesel oils, cement, tyres and tubes, motor vehicles and paper. This duty is exclusively for Union purposes and is not, therefore, shareable with the States. Special duty on vegetable products, cycle tyres and tubes, tin plates, refined diesel oil, light diesel oil and stationery diesel engines of 10 H.P. and less was removed during the last year. The Budget estimate for the current year was placed at Rs. 55·34 crores after taking into account the effect of the Finance Act, 1966, which increased the rates on tobacco and cotton yarn and reduced that on paper. The Revised estimate is now placed at Rs. 54·01 crores, the short-fall being attributable to the removal of special duty on motor spirit from 6th June, 1966. For the next year, the revenue from special duty is estimated at Rs. 67·32 crores. An additional revenue of Rs. 12·07 crores is expected from Special duties consequent on the increases in the rates of basic duties on tea, coffee, cigarattes, plastic and synthetic resins, rubber products, rayon, synthetic fibres and yarn, jute manufactures and aluminium effected through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967. This will be off set to the extent of Rs. 2·12 crores as a result of removal of special duty on cotton yarn.

Additional Duties of Excise.—The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 provides for the levy and collection of additional duties on sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, woollen fabrics, and rayon or artificial silk fabrics produced or manufactured in India. These duties are in addition to the duties payable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 or under any other law for the time being in force and replace, by agreement with the State Governments, the sales tax otherwise leviable by them on these commodities. Under the Finance Act, 1965, however, silk fabrics have become exempted from the levy of excise duty and accordingly no additional duty of excise is payable on this item from that year.

The collection of additional duties during the current year is now estimated at Rs. 48·42 crores as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 48 crores. The estimate for the next year is placed at Rs. 53·47 crores. The latter includes Rs. 2·91 crores from increases in the rates of additional duties on cigarattes.

From the 1st April, 1966, the net proceeds of these additional duties of excise are distributed amongst the States in accordance with the provisions of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1965. According to this Act, one per cent of the net pro-

eeeds shall be retained by the Union in respect of Union Territories, 1·5 per cent and 0·05 per cent of the net proceeds will be paid to the States of Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland respectively and the balance distributed among the other States partly as guaranteed amounts in lieu of the loss on account of abolition of sales tax on these commodities and the remaining sum in accordance with the percentages prescribed in the Act. The guaranteed amounts as well as the percentages according to which the balance is distributable among the States other than Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland are given in column 4 and 5 of Statement IV.

The amount payable to the States out of the collections during the current year is now estimated at Rs. 47·42 crores. An amount of Rs. 0·81 crore will be recovered from the States on account of overpayments made in respect of 1965-66 since the actual realisations from textiles turned out to be lower than the Revised estimates. Out of the amount payable to composite Punjab State from 1st November 1966, the Union will retain Rs. 0·1 crore in the current year. The States' share during the next year, including Rs. 2·88 crores as a result of the effect of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967 is placed at Rs. 52·45 crores after excluding one per cent of the net proceeds attributable to Union Territories. A total amount of Rs. 13·66 crores is recoverable from the States other than Nagaland during the next year on account of overpayments pertaining to the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 on the basis of certified figures. Out of the amount recoverable from composite Punjab State, Rs. 0·06 crore will be borne by the Union and out of composite Punjab's share in the next year, Union will retain Rs. 0·21 crore. The following table indicates the total amounts payable to the States during the current year and the next year.

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
		(In lakhs of Rs.)	
Total gross collections	48,25	48,69	53,74
Deduct—Refunds	—25	—27	—27
Deduct—Cost of Collecions	—44	—52	—49
Net proceeds of additional duties	47,56	47,90	52,98
States' share	47,09	47.42	52,45
Adjustment on account of overpayments pertaining to the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 on the basis of certified figures (to States other than Nagaland)	..	..	—13,66
Adjustment on account of overpayments in respect of 1965-66	..	—81	..
Deduct—Union share out of the amounts payable to or recoverable from composite Punjab State	..	—10	—15
Amount payable to States	47,09	46,51	38,64

The amounts payable to individual States during the current year and the next year are shown in columns 8 and 12 of Statement V.

Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax.

Broad details of revenue are:—

	Actuals 1965-66	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
I. *Corporation Tax*—				
Ordinary Collections	2,86,62	3,62,72	3,26,40	3,31,40
Business profits tax	4	..	..	..
Super profits tax	1,14	50	60	60
Surtax	17,04	8,85	18,00	18,00
TOTAL I	3,04,84	3,72,07	3,45,00	3,50,00
II. *Taxes on income other than corporation tax*				
Ordinary Collections	2,63,16	2,61,05	2,63,32	2,73,32
Excess profits tax	..	..	3	3
Surcharge (Central)	4,44	31,60(*a*)	12,00	12,00
Surcharge (Special)	1,56	50	2,00	2,00
Additional Surcharge (Union)	2,64	1,00	2,65	2,65
TOTAL II	2,71,80	2,94,15	2,80,00	2,90,00
GRAND TOTAL: CORPORATION TAX AND TAXES ON INCOME	5,76,64	6,66,22	6,25,00	6,40,00

(a) Includes Rs. 25·6 crores from the special surcharge under the Finance Act, 1966.

The revenue from corporation tax and taxes on income together is now estimated, on the basis of trends of actual realisations, to amount to Rs. 625 crores during the current year, thus showing a shortfall of about Rs. 41·2 crores as compared to the Budget estimate of Rs. 666·2 crores due to the sluggish conditions in the economy. The next year's Budget has been placed only Rs. 15 crores higher at Rs. 640 crores due to inadequate growth in industrial production this year particularly in agro-based industries. Some selective but minor concessions given in respect of personal income and corporate taxation under the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967 will further reduce the revenue by about Rs. 5 crores in a full year but this shortfall, it is hoped will be made good by better tax collection and the wider coverage of deduction at source.

While the corporation tax accrues in its entirety to the Centre, the net proceeds of income tax, except the tax attributable to Union emoluments, Union Territories and Central surcharges, are divisible between the Centre and the States. The Constitution (Distribution of Revenues)

Order, 1965, which is based on the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission, provides that 75 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so far as these proceeds represent the portion attributable to Union Territories, *viz.*, 2·5 per cent., and the taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, shall be assigned to the States and distributed amongst them in accordance with the percentages shown in column 2 of statement IV. The share allocable to the composite State of Punjab will, from 1st November, 1966, be distributed amongst the successor States and the Union in accordance with the formula laid down in the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

The current year's Budget provided for payment of Rs. 130·45 crores to the States as their share out of divisible net proceeds of taxes on income. The total share of the States is now estimated at Rs. 137·43 crores including Rs. 6·85 crores on account of short payments relating to the years 1964-65 (based on certified figures furnished by the Comptroller and Auditor General) and 1965-66 (based on departmental actuals). The States' share of income tax during the next year is estimated at Rs. 132·03 crores. According to the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, the Union will retain as its share a total amount of Rs. 0·33 crore during the current year and Rs. 0·45 crore during the next year out of the share allocable to the composite State of Punjab. Excluding this, the States' share works out to Rs. 137·10 crores during the current year and Rs. 131·58 crores during the next year as indicated below:—

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Total taxes on income other than the Corporation tax excluding Central surcharge, additional surcharge, miscellaneous receipts and advance payments	1,92,00	1,91,13	1,93,13
Deduct—Portion attributable to Union Territories .	—9,00	—7,81	—7,81
Deduct—cost of collection	—4,61	—4,75	—4,77
Net . .	1,78,39	1,78,57	1,80,55
Deduct—Portion attributable to Union Territories .	—4,46	—4,46	—4,51
TOTAL—DIVISIBLE POOL .	1,73,93	1,74,11	1,76,04
Amount Payable to States (on the basis of Revised & Budget Estimates)	1,30,45	1,30,58	1,32,03
Adjustment to be made in respect of the year 1964-65 on the basis of certified figures	..	+170	..
Adjustment on account of short payments to States other than Nagaland in respect of 1965-66 on the basis of departmental actuals	..	+514	..
Amount payable to Nagaland on account of short payment in respect of 1965-66	..	+1	..
Deduct—Union's share out of the total amount payable to composite Punjab State	..	—33	—45
Amount payable to States after adjustments	1,30,45	1,37,10	1,31,58

The amounts payable to each State during the current year (including the arrears pertaining to 1964-65 and 1965-66 distributable in terms of previous orders) and the next year are shown in columns 6 and 10 of statement V.

Estate Duty.—The net proceeds of estate duty on agricultural land are assigned to the States in which these are collected. The net proceeds of estate duty on property other than agricultural land levied and collected during a financial year, after deducting therefrom the portion of the proceeds attributable to Union Territories, are distributed among the States as under:

(a) The amount attributable to immovable property is distributed in proportion to the gross value of the immovable property situated in the respective States;

(b) The balance is distributed in accordance with the percentages prescribed in the relevant Act.

From the 1st April, 1966, the distribution of estate duty collections is governed by the Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1965 based on the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission. In accordance with this Act, out of the total net proceeds of estate duty on non-agricultural land, 2 per cent is attributable to Union Territories and the remaining 98 per cent is distributed among the States. After distributing the portion of collections attributable to immovable property in proportion to the gross value of such property situated in the respective States, the balance is distributed in accordance with the percentages shown in column 6 of statement IV. The share allocable to the composite State of Punjab will be distributed from the 1st November 1966 among the successor

States and the Union in terms of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

As against the current Budget of Rs. 8·1 crores, which took into account the revised rate schedule of estate duty under the Finance Act, 1966, the revenue from estate duty is now estimated at Rs. 6·75 crores. The effect of revision of rates in the current year is likely to be fully reflected in the collections during the next year and accordingly the estimate for the next year is placed at Rs. 7·25 crores. The shares of the States during the current year and the next year have been worked out as under:—

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In thousands of Rupees)		
I Agricultural Land			
Total gross collections	29,14	72,69	72,69
Deduct—cost of collection	—58	—1,48	—1,48
Deduct—Net proceeds in respect of Union Territories	—6	—20	—20
Net amount to be distributed amongst States	28,50	71,01	71,01
Adjustment on account of over payments or short payments in 1965-66 on the basis of departmental actuals	..	+149	—36
Deduct—Union's share out of amount payable to composite Punjab State	..	—11	—19
Net amount payable to States	28,50	72,39	70,46
II Property other than Agricultural land			
Total gross collections	7,80,86	6,02,31	6,52,31
Deduct—Cost of collection	—14,50	—12,28	—13,29
Net proceeds	7,66,36	5,90,03	6,39,02
Less—Portion attributable to Union Territories	—14,93	—11,80	—12,78
Net proceeds to be distributed amongst States	7,51,43	5,78,23	6,26,24
Adjustment on account of overpayments in respect of 1964-65 on the basis of certified figures	..	—1,60,45	..
Adjustment on account of overpayments in respect of 1965-66 on the basis of departmental actuals	..	—35,48	.
Adjustment on account of overpayments to Nagaland in 1964-65 and 1965-66	..	—11	..
Deduct—Union's share out of amount payble to and recoverable from Composite Punjab State	..	—15	—2,29
Net amount payable to States in respect of property other than agricultural land	7,51,43	3,82,04	6,23,95
Total share payable to States	7,79,93	4,54,43	6,94,41

The amounts payable to each State during the current year and the next year are shown in columns 9 and 13 of the statement V.

Taxes on Wealth.—The Wealth Tax Act, 1957 provides for the levy of a tax on the wealth of every individual and Hindu undivided family. The rates effective from 1st April, 1964 are as indicated below:—

(*a*) Individual—	
(*i*) On the first Rs. 1 lakh of net wealth	Nil
(*ii*) On the next Rs. 4 lakhs of net wealth	0.5
(*iii*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	1%
(*iv*) On the next Rs. 10 lakhs of net wealth	2%
(*v*) On the balance of net wealth	2.5%
(*b*) Hindu undivided family—	
(*i*) On the first Rs. 2 lakhs of net wealth	Nil
(*ii*) On the next Rs. 3 lakhs of net wealth	0.5%
(*iii*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	1%
(*iv*) On the next Rs. 10 lakhs of net wealth	2%
(*v*) On the balance of net wealth	2.5%

Under the Finance Act, 1965, in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families, an additional wealth tax on the value of lands and buildings (other than business premises) and rights therein in areas with a population exceeding 1 lakh has been levied. This tax is calculated at progressive rates applicable to successive slabs of the amount by which the value of

such property exceeds the initial exemptions, which are as follows:—

	Rs.
Where an assessee has any property situate in an area with a population—	
(*i*) exceeding 16 lakhs	5 lakhs
(*ii*) exceeding 8 lakhs but not exceeding 16 lakhs and there is no property in the area at (*i*) above	4 lakhs
(*iii*) exceeding 4 lakhs but not exceeding 8 lakhs and there is no property in any area at (*i*) and (*ii*) above	3 lakhs
(*iv*) exceeding 1 lakh but not exceeding 4 lakhs and there is no property in any area at (*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*) above	2 lakhs
The rates applicable to the excess are as under :	
(*i*) On the first Rs. 2 lakhs of the excess . .	Nil
(*ii*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of the excess .	1%
(*iii*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of the excess .	2%
(*iv*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of the excess .	3%
(*v*) On the balance of the excess . . .	4%

Based on the progress of collections during the current year, the Revised estimate of revenue from wealth tax for the current year is now placed at Rs. 12·25 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 14 crores. The revenue during the next year is estimated at Rs. 12·5 crores.

Expenditure Tax.—Under the Finance Act, 1966, the Expenditure Tax Act, 1957 has been repealed with effect from 1st April, 1966. The estimates of Rs. 11 lakhs for the current year against the original Budget of Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 9 lakhs for the next year represent collections in respect of earlier years.

Gift Tax.—The Gift Tax Act, 1958 provides for the levy every year of a tax on gifts made during the previous year. Under the Finance Act, 1966, the exemption limit from gift tax in respect of the assessment year 1966-67 and subsequent years has been raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 along with modifications in the slabs of the value of gifts and rates of gift tax. The rates of gift tax as per Finance Act effective from the 1st April, 1966 are as below:—

Slab value of gift	Rate of tax in the slab
Rs.	(%)
1 — 10,000	Nil
10,001 — 25,000	5
25,001 — 50,000	8
50,001 — 1,00,000	10
1,00,001 — 1,50,000	15
1,50,001 — 2,00,000	17.5
2,00,001 — 3,50,000	20
3,50,001 — 5,00,000	25
5,00,001 — 10,00,000	30
10,00,001 — 15,00,000	40
Above 15,00,000	50

The Budget estimate of revenue from gift tax for the current year was placed at Rs. 1·29 crores after taking into account the increase in the exemption limit and the reduction in the tax rates. Revenue collections during the year have, however, been better mainly on account of completion of pending assessments at rates specified in the Finance Act, 1964. The revised estimate for the current year is now placed at Rs. 1·85 crores and the estimate for the next year at Rs. 1·5 crores.

Other Heads.—The relevant details are:

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Land Revenue . . .	20	20	21
State Excise Duties . .	1,79	1,95	2,16
Taxes on Vehicles . .	1,40	1,39	1,46
Sales Tax . . .	13,58	15,21	17,45
Other Taxes and Duties .	4,62	4,75	5,11
Stamps . . .	5,26	5,34	5,45
Registration Fees . .	12	15	16
	26,97	28,99	32,00

State Excise Duties.—The receipts mainly pertain to Delhi and Chandigarh. Under Section 4 of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966, Chandigarh has been constituted into a separate Union Territory with effect from the 1st November, 1966. Accordingly, the receipts arising in Chandigarh are creditable to the Consolidated Fund of India from that date. The increase in the Revised is on account of anticipated receipts from Chandigarh and larger receipts from duty on wines, liquors and country spirits in Delhi. The increase in the next Budget represents full year's receipts of Chandigarh.

Taxes on Vehicles.—These receipts mainly pertain to Delhi. Budget assumes issue of fresh permits and normal increase in the number of vehicles.

Sales Tax.—The receipts pertain mainly to Delhi and Chandigarh. The increase in the Revised is on account of receipts in Chandigarh and larger receipts in Delhi due to fresh levies, enhancement of the rates of existing taxes and normal growth. Next Budget assumes full year's credit in respect of Chandigarh and impact of increased rates and fresh levies in Delhi.

Other Taxes and Duties.—The receipts under this head represent the proceeds of Entertainment, Betting and Terminal Taxes in Delhi and collections under the Entertainment Duty Act, Passenger and Goods Tax Act and the Professions Tax in Chandigarh. The increase in the Revised is accounted for mainly by larger receipts from Entertainment Tax in Delhi and the receipts in Chandigarh. Budget assumes full year's receipts of Chandigarh and normal increase in receipts from Terminal Tax and Entertainment Tax in Delhi.

The Terminal Tax in Delhi is collected through the agency of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the net proceeds being distributed amongst the local bodies, including the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The net proceeds of the Entertainment Tax and major portion of the Betting Tax are also made over to the local bodies. Provision for all such payments as well as for payment of the cost of collection of Terminal Tax is made in the expenditure estimates.

Stamps.—The increase in the Revised is due to more land transactions in Delhi yielding larger receipts from stamp duty and increased demand for letters, non-postal stamps and cheques and the anticipated receipts in Chandigarh, partly counterbalanced by more payments to the Delhi Municipal Corporation owing to increase in land transactions and enhancement of Corporation Duty. The next Budget assumes full year's receipts of Chandigarh and larger receipts in Delhi.

Debt Services: Interest Receipts.—The relevant details are:

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*i*) Interest from State and Union Territory Governments . . .	1,70,00	1,81,00	1,95,00
(*ii*) Interest from Railways .	1,00,89	1,01,70	1,10,58
(*iii*) Interest from Posts and Telegraphs . .	11,05	12,26	11,72
(*iv*) Other Interest receipts .	78,68	76,77	91,70
	3,60,62	3,71,73	4,09,00

The receipts from the State and Union Territory Governments show an increase over the Budget estimate on account of payment of arrears of interest pertaining to 1965-66 and earlier years. The Budget next year reflects the growing volume of loans advanced to the State and Union Territories.

The increase in interest receipts this year from the Railways is due to more deferred interest on new lines on the basis of their earnings and larger capital-at-charge at the end of the previous year than estimated at the Revised stage. Further increase in the Budget next year is on account of fresh addition to the capital-at-charge during this year as well as rise in the rate of interest chargeable to commercial departments from 4:06 per cent in the Revised to 4:19 per cent next year

The increase in the Revised in respect of Posts and Telegraphs Department is due to larger carry-over of liability on account of dividend than anticipated. The surplus of the Department last year was estimated at Rs. 6·19 crores only against a dividend liability of Rs. 10·62 crores. It had been decided to meet a part (Rs. 1·41 crores) of the short fall by withdrawal from the Revenue Reserve Fund and provision for payment of the balance had been made in the current Budget. The actual short fall on this account was, however, Rs. 3·94 crores, the interest portion being Rs. 2·11 crores against the estimate of Rs. 1·05 crores. The surplus of the Posts and Telegraphs Department this year is now expected to be Rs. 14·71 crores against which the dividend payable, including the arrear liability, is estimated to be Rs. 16·33 crores. The payment during the current year would be restricted to the amount of the surplus available and provision for the balance has been included in the next Budget. Out of the dividend payable this year, an amount of Rs. 12·26 crores will be adjusted towards interest payment and the balance towards contribution. The decrease in the interest payable next year is due to absence of the arrear payment partly set off by the increase on account of growth of the capital-at-charge and higher rate of interest chargeable to commercial departments next year.

The estimates under 'Other Interest Receipts' represent interest on loans and advances to the various public sector commercial and industrial undertakings, Corporations, Port Trusts and other parties as also interest earned on the investment of cash balances of the India Supply Mission, Washington and of the High Commission in U.K. The slight fall in the Revised is mainly on account of lesser realisations from the public sector undertakings than anticipated. The increase next year reflects the payment of interest on the growing volume of loans granted to the commercial and industrial undertakings.

Administrative Services.—The details by major heads of account are given below:—

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Administration of Justice	30	33	31
Jails	5	5	5
Police	53	62	61
Supplies and Disposals	6,66	6,57	6,57
Miscellaneous Departments.	1,91	1,82	1,77
	9,45	9,39	9,31

Police.—Increase in both the Revised and next Budget is due to more recoveries on account of Police supplied to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and larger miscellaneous receipts at other places. A major portion of the receipts under this head is on account of the Arms Act which is administered by the State Governments on behalf of the Centre, the net receipts being made over to them as cost of administration, provision for which is made in the expenditure estimates.

Supplies and Disposals.—The decrease, both in the Revised and next Budget, is due to less receipts from fees for inspection, etc., of stores purchased through the Central Purchase Organisation, especially from abroad.

Miscellaneous Departments.—The fall in the Revised is mainly due to the lesser receipts of examination fees, fees under the Companies Act as also those for patents and registration of Trade Marks. Fees realised under the Companies Act and other miscellaneous receipts are likely to show further fall next year.

Social and Developmental Services.—The details by major heads of account are as follows:

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Education	77	75	88
Medical	84	89	92
Public Health	31	33	32
Agriculture	2,24	1,88	2,64
Animal Husbandry	35	18	18
Co-operation	2	9	2
Industries	4,10	4,11	2,94
Broadcasting	8,25	7,59	8,45
Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	2	2	2
Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	5,66	6,39	6,50
	22,56	22,23	22,87

Education.—The receipts under this head pertain mainly to Delhi and Chandigarh. Transfer of certain Government Arts Colleges to private governing bodies and entrustment of the work relating to publication and distribution of text books to the Publication Branch account for the fall in the receipts of Delhi, both this year and the next. The decrease on this account is counter-balanced in the Revised by receipts arising in Chandigarh on account of fees and

other receipts of Government Arts, Technical and Professional Colleges and Secondary, Primary and Special Schools. The increase next year is on account of full year's receipts from Chandigarh.

Medical.—Increase in the Revised as well as next Budget is mainly due to larger receipts from Central Government Health Scheme and the receipts arising in Chandigarh.

Agriculture.—The fall in the Revised is mainly on account of transfer of the various Agricultural Research Institutes, which were hitherto run as Government Departments, to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which has been reorganised as a fully autonomous organisation with effect from the 1st April, 1966. Part of the decrease is due to lower yield from the Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh. Next Budget assumes improvement in the receipts from the Suratgarh and Jetsar Farms, the Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Project and the Fumigation of American Cotton, partly set off by lesser recoveries of departmental charges by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation on account of reduced works outlay.

Animal Husbandry.—The fall in the estimates is due to transfer of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with effect from the 1st April, 1966.

Co-operation.—The increase in the Revised represents refund of the un-utilised balance of the subsidy granted to the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

Industries.—With the abolition of the surcharge on iron and steel from 1st March, 1964 no fresh surcharge accrues to Government. The adjustments under the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund in the current year and the next year represent collection of arrears of surcharge. The Revised estimates include Rs. 250 lakhs and Budget includes Rs. 150 lakhs on this account. Excluding this item, the receipts are estimated at Rs. 161 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 144 lakhs next year against the original Budget of Rs. 116 lakhs. The improvement in the Revised is mainly on account of more receipts of the Textile Commissioner and more fees for guarantees given by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs and for issue of powerloom licences. Lesser receipts towards ground rent from Government Salt Works and powerloom licence fees partly set off by more receipts on account of guarantees account for the fall in next Budget.

Broadcasting.—The fall in the Revised is mainly due to lesser receipts than anticipated from Radio Publications. The increase in Budget reflects progressively increasing receipts from radio licence fees.

Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations.—This head accommodates receipts of import and export application fees, Survey of India, Atomic Engery Department, Indian Bureau of Mines, Geological Survey of India, Films Division, Archaeology, Tourist Organisation, exhibitions and fairs, Central Water and Power Commission, Land and Development Office, Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisation, etc. The increase in the Revised is due to larger receipts from import/export licence application fees, Geological Survey of India, Atomic Energy Department, Tourist Organisation and the Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisation, partly counter-balanced by lesser cash contribution from New Zealand for the Milk Schemes as the balance of the aid has been offered in form of equipment. More receipts from the Survey Wing of the Dredging and Survey Organisation account for the further increase in the next Budget.

Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes.—The details are:—

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*i*) Multipurpose River Schemes and Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works	4	5	6
(*ii*) Electricity Schemes	8	9	9
	12	14	15

The estimates under item (i) pertain mainly to the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, while those under item (ii) relate mainly to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Public Works.—The Public works receipts represent mainly the recoveries of rents, etc., for Government property. Against the original Budget of Rs. 4·15 crores, the receipts are now estimated at Rs. 4·32 crores in the Revised and Rs. 4·60 crores next year. The increase is mainly on account of receipts arising in Chandigarh.

Transport and Communications.—The details are:—

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Ports and Pilotage	44	75	1,75
Mercantile Marine	13	16	15
Lighthouses and Lightships	1,35	1,31	1,34
Aviation	2,86	3,14	3,19
Road and Water Transport Schemes	8	15	26
Overseas Communications Service	3,59	4,08	4,26
	8,45	9,59	10,95

The increase under 'Ports and Pilotage' is due to the anticipated receipts of the Paradip Port which was thrown open to traffic during the current year. The higher estimates in respect of 'Aviation' are due to introduction of revised tariff rates of landing and housing charges with effect from the 25th July, 1966, allotment of new sites to Oil Companies and increase in the rates of rent of lands and plots. The receipts of the Roadways in Chandigarh account for the increased estimates under 'Road and Water Transport Schemes'. The improvement in the Revised as well as the Budget under 'Overseas Communications Service' is due to increase in the rates following devalution of the rupee and more revenue from telegraph traffic service and telex traffic.

Currency and Mint.—The main items that comprise Currency and Mint receipts are:—

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budgget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Currency and Coinage:			
1. Surplus profits of the Reserve Bank . .	50,00	50,00	60,00
2. Value of one rupee note forms . . .	2,31	3,20	4,19
3. Other receipts from Currency Note Press	3,23	5,00	4,53
4. Profits from current circulation of small coins . . .	6,50	4,25	4,75
5. Security Paper Mill .	1	1	1,20
TOTAL .	62,05	62,46	74,67
Mint:			
1. Miscellaneous Mint receipts . . .	75	30	56
2. Kolar Gold Mines .	2,14	3,04	2,79
TOTAL .	2,89	3,34	3,35
GRAND TOTAL .	64,94	65,80	78,02

The surplus profits of the Reserve Bank transferable to Government are placed at Rs. 50 crores in the current year and Rs. 60 crores next year.

The increase in the selling rates and in the cost of imported paper due to devaluation explains the large receipts under 'Value of one rupee note forms' in both the years. Increase in the manufacturing cost of the Reserve Bank of India Notes with consequent higher recovery from Reserve Bank and increased demands of the Bank account for larger receipts of the Currency Note Press in the Revised. Fall next year is due to reduction in the selling rates of Bank notes on account of introduction of reduced size notes. Profits from the circulation of small coins, which are now taken directly as revenue receipts, are estimated at Rs. 4·25 crores in the Revised and Rs. 4·75 crores in the next Budget against the original Budget of Rs. 6·50 crores. The estimates are based on the number of coins of various denominations which are expected to be put into circulation. The fall in the profits is due to the rise in price of imported coinage metal following devaluation. According to the accounting procedure followed since 1956-57, the expenditure on the purchase and acquisition of metal for coinage is charged to capital and the difference between the face value and the metallic content of the coins put into circulation is adjusted as profit. Likewise the difference between the face value and the metallic content of the coins returned as unfit for reissue and melted is treated as a loss and debited to expenditure estimates.

The Security Paper Mill is likely to commence production of paper early next financial year. Budget accordingly assumes credit for recovery from India Security Press of the price of about 1000 tonnes of paper expected to be produced by the Mill in the first year of its production.

Mint.—The fall in the 'Miscellaneous Mint receipts' is due to lesser sale of silver by the Silver Refinery than anticipated. Budget assumes larger sale next year to the Hindustan Photo Films Ltd.

Kolar Gold Mines.—The value of gold extracted from the Kolar Gold Mines and taken over on Government stocks at the official rate (Rs. 53·58 per 10 grammes of .995 fineness upto 5th June, 1966 and Rs. 84·40 after devaluation) and adjusted as receipts under this head by *per contra* debit to "Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage" is expected to amount to Rs. 2·45 crores this year and Rs. 2·46 crores next year against the original estimate of Rs. 2·00 crores. The increase is mainly on account of enhancement of the I.M.F. rate of gold as a result of devaluation. The rest of the estimates here represent miscellanous receipts. The Revised also includes an amount of Rs. 28·91 lakhs on account of refund of tax on electricity paid by the Undertakings to the Mysore Government for the period 1st December, 1962 to 31st October, 1964. The amount paid to the State Government has been treated as grant-in-aid to that Government by *per contra* credit to this head.

Miscellaneous.—The details are:—

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Contributions and recoveries towards pensions and other retirement benefits	1,24	1,76	1,38
Stationery andPrinting	91	1,09	1,53
Opium	4,50	4,75	5,25
Forest	2,43	2,46	2,55
Miscellaneous	9,99	12,02	10,71
TOTAL	19,07	22,08	21,42

Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.—The estimates under this head represent recoveries in respect of Government servants deputed for service to outside bodies including Government owned autonomous undertakings and the amounts recoverable from the Government of Burma on account of their share of divisible pensions. The Revised includes anticipated recovery of Rs. 39·45 lakhs on account of arrears due from the Government of Burma while the absence of this item accounts for the fall next year.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase in the Revised is on account of anticipated receipts from the sale of nationalised text books in Chandigarh, partly counter-balanced by lower receipts from sale of Gazettes and other publications than originally estimated. Budget assumes larger sale of text books in Chandigarh and Gazettes partly counter-balanced by lesser sales of other publications.

Opium.—The receipts from 'Opium' are now estimated at Rs. 4·75 crores in the current year and Rs. 5·25 crores in the next year mainly due to larger exports.

Forest.—The receipts pertain mainly to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The increase in the Revised and Budget reflects normal growth.

Miscellaneous.—The main items under this head are:—

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Rehabilitation receipts	2,15	3,15	2,70
Other miscellaneous receipts	7,84	8,87	8,01
	9,99	12,02	10,71

The Rehabilitation receipts mainly consist of sale proceeds of evacuee property, cash balances of custodians transferred to the Compensation Pool and other receipts. The receipts in the Revised and next Budget are estimated at Rs. 3·15 crores and Rs. 2·70 crores against the current Budget of Rs. 2·15 crores. The estimates are based on the trend of actual realisations.

The increase in the Revised under 'Other miscellaneous Receipts' is due to a number of items including refund of unutilised grants by the State Governments, gain by exchange on dollar transactions, unclaimed deposits, fees for Government audit, passport fees and other fees, fines, etc. The Revised includes unclaimed deposits amounting to Rs. 130·76 lakhs against the original Budget of Rs. 80·15 lakhs and gain on exchange amounting to Rs. 21·20 lakhs for which no credit could be assumed in the Budget estimate. Loans paid by the U.S.A.I.D. directly to private sector undertakings, under Special Loan Payment Procedure Agreements between the Government of India and the U.S.A.I.D., are repaid in rupees by the borrowers to the Government of India in instalments according to the terms of the original loan agreements. The borrowers also pay to Government in rupees a special surcharge at rates ranging from 2¾ per cent to 5 per cent on the balance outstanding with them and a credit fee at the rates prescribed in the loan agreements. While the special surcharge is retained by Government, the credit fee is paid to the A.I.D. in dollars. The receipts from the special surcharge, which are credited under this head, are estimated at Rs. 1·97 crores this year and Rs. 2·87 crores next year. The fall next year is mainly on account of lesser transfer of un-claimed deposits and unclaimed balances of loans written off and also because no credit can be anticipated at this stage either for gain on exchange or recoveries of overpayments of grants-in-aid to the State Governments.

Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments.—The details are:—

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*i*) Contibution from Railways	32,61	31,39	30,98
(*ii*) Contribution from Posts and Telegraphs	4,17	2,45	4,06
(*iii*) Dividends, etc. from Commercial and other undertakings	6,56	7,62	6,47
TOTAL	43,34	41,46	41,51

Contribution from Railways.—The Railway Convention Resolution, 1960 which took effect from 1st April, 1961, required the Railways to pay to the General Revenues a consolidated dividend of 4·25 per cent per annum on their capital-at-charge after excluding the following:—

(a) Capital expended on unremunerative strategic lines. The annual loss on the working of such lines is also to be borne by General Revenues.

(b) Capital expended on new lines. Such capital is to carry a moratorium during the period of construction and five years thereafter, the normal dividend being payable from the 6th year onwards together with deferred interest at the rate chargeable to commercial departments for the period of moratorium, the latter out of the net earnings of the lines.

(c) Over-capitalisation in Railway capital. This is to carry interest at the rate chargeable to commercial departments.

(d) Capital expended on the North-East Frontier Railway until the latter becomes productive or the next Convention Committee reviews the position, whichever is earlier. This is to carry interest at the rate chargeable to commerical departments.

The rate of dividend payable by the Railways was increased to 4½ per cent with effect from the 1st April, 1963. On the new capital advanced to the Railways with effect from 1st April, 1964, the rate was stepped upto 5¾ per cent.

Consequent on the abolition of the Tax on Railway Fares and its merger with the basic fares with effect from 1st April, 1961, the Railways had been paying a fixed contribution of Rs. 12·5 crores per annum since 1961-62. This fixed contribution which had continued till last year was distributed among the States as an *ad-hoc* grant in lieu of the loss to them as a result of the abolition of the Tax on Railway fares, provision for the purpose being made in the expenditure estimates.

The above arrangements were reviewed by the Railway Convention Committee, 1965 who recommended the continuance of the existing arrangements subject to the following modifications:—

(1) The existing rate of dividend of 4½ per cent on the capital invested in the Railways upto 1963-64 with an addition of 1 per cent in lieu of passenger fares tax (as detailed in the succeeding sub-para) should continue to be paid by the Railways to the General Revenues during the quinquennium commencing from 1966-67. As for capital invested in the Railways after 31st March, 1964, the rate of dividend should be raised from 5·75 per cent to 6 per cent.

(2) In respect of payment in lieu of passenger fares tax, instead of a fixed amount of Rs. 12·5 crores per year paid upto 1965-66, an additional 1 per cent on the capital invested upto 31st March, 1964 should be paid to General Revenues. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 16·25 crores should be passed on to the States as payment in lieu of passenger fares tax and the balance utilised to assist the States (in the same proportion as their share of the payment in lieu of the passenger fares tax) to provide for their portion of the resources required for financing safety works such as manned level crossings, over bridges and under bridges.

(3) The extant arrangement in regard to the adjustment of loss in the working of strategic lines may continue with a complimentary provision that if the working of these strategic lines leaves a surplus, the same may be transferred to the General Revenues (upto the level of the normal dividend).

(4) The account of deferred dividend on new lines may be closed after a period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period.

(5) Arrangement be made for gradual amortization of the capital-at-charge of the Railways to the extent possible. The amortisation of unproductive capital may be commenced with the interest earned on the balance in the Railway Revenue Reserve Fund being taken in reduction of the element of over-capitalisation, supplemented by such appropriation from Railway Revenues, from year to year, as may be possible on the financial results of each year.

The above recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Parliament and the provision made accordingly in the current Budget.

The dividend payable by the Railways this year, after deduction of the loss on strategic lines, is now estimated at Rs. 133·09 crores as against Rs. 133·50 crores assumed in the original Budget. The next year's dividend is estimated at Rs. 141·56 crores in view of the increase in the capital-at-charge. The fall in the Revised is due to more loss on strategic lines than anticipated and a re-adjustment on account of over-capitalisation. Of the total dividend, the element attributable to interest calculated at the rate chargeable to commercial departments together with deferred interest on new lines, the interest on over-capitalisation and that on the North-East Frontier Railway, is adjusted under the Interest Head. The balance after deduction of the loss on strategic lines but including the contribution in lieu

of tax on Railway Fares, is adjusted under this head. The details are as follows:

	Budget, 1966-67		Revised, 1966-67		Budget, 1967-68	
	Interest	Contribution	Interest	Contribution	Interest	Contribution
					(In crores of Rupees)	
(*i*) Dividend on capital-at-charge	91.04	17.33	91.24	17.35	100.19	16.68
(*ii*) Interest on over-capitalisation and capital of N.E.F. Railway	9.72	..	9.80	..	10.19	..
(*iii*) Deferred interest and other arrear adjustments	0.13	..	0.66	..	0.06	..
(*iv*) Payment in lieu of Tax on Railway Fares	..	16.25	..	16.25	..	16.25
(*v*) Payment to assist the States for Railway Safety Works	..	1.42	..	1.42	..	1.49
(*vi*) *Deduct*—Loss on strategic lines	..	(—)2.39	..	(—)3.31	..	(—)3.45
(*vii*) Adjustment of arrear dividend	..	..	..	(—)0.32	(+)0·14	(+)0·01
TOTAL	100.89	32.61	101.70	31.39	110.58	30.98

The share of each State, out of the grant in-lieu of Tax on Railway Fares of Rs. 16·25 crores payable to the States, on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission, is indicated below. The share payable to the composite Punjab State has been distributed among the successor States of Haryana and Punjab on population basis, the amount attributable to the Union being retained by the Central Government.

State	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,47	1,47
2. Assam	45	45
3. Bihar	1,62	1,62
4. Gujarat	1,16	1,16
5. Haryana	23	45
6. Kerala	30	30
7. Madhya Pradesh	1,60	1,60
8. Madras	94	95
9. Maharashtra	1,46	1,46
10. Mysore	65	65
11. Nagaland	*	*
12. Orissa	35	35
13. Punjab	93@	66
14. Rajasthan	1,04	1,04
15. Uttar Pradesh	2,96	2,96
16. West Bengal	1,04	1,04
TOTAL	16,20	16,16

*Amount payable is less than Rs. 1 lakh.

@Including the amount paid to the composite State.

The amounts earmarked for assisting the States for financing railway safety works are also distributable in the same proportion as their share of payment in lieu of the passenger fares tax. The following budgetary arrangement in respect of these payments has been adopted.

The amount made available by the Railways is taken to Revenue as contribution under this head and an equivalent amount is transferred to a Fund called 'Railway Safety Works Fund' in the Public Account by debit to major head "71—Miscellaneous" for which necessary provision is made in the expenditure estimates. Provision for payment to the States is made under Grants-in-aid and simultaneously shown as recovered from the Fund. The States are to utilise the grant in accordance with plans drawn up in consultation with the Railways.

Contribution from Posts and Telegraphs.—Prior to 1960-61, the surplus of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, after payment of interest on the capital-at-charge, was merged with the General Revenues. A part of the surplus was treated as an outright contribution to the General Revenues and the balance retained *proforma* on account of the Department on which abatement of interest was allowed. As these arrangements did not allow sufficient scope to the Department for utilising its surplus earnings to meet its growing needs, it was decided that with effect from the 1st April, 1960, the Posts and Telegraphs Department may pay, like the Railways a dividend to the General Revenues at the rate in force from time to time for the Railways, the balance of the surplus being retained by the Department for strengthening its reserves. While Posts and Telegraphs Department has no claim on its share of the accumulated surpluses for the period prior to 1st April, 1960 amounting to Rs. 29·73 crores, an abatement of an equivalent amount in the capital-at-charge is allowed in calculating the dividend payable to the General Revenues.

The provision for transfer to the Renewals Reserve Fund was formerly treated as an appropriation of the surplus, but with effect from 1964-65 is debited to the working expenses, the net surplus being appropriated to the Development and the Revenue Reserve Funds.

Statement VI gives the financial results of the working of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Briefly the position is as under:—

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Gross Receipts . . .	1,65,14	1,65,50	1,82,62
Working Expenses . .	1,45,88	1,50,79	1,62,81
NET RECEIPTS .	19,26	14,71	19,81

The increase under 'gross receipts' in the Revised is mainly due to larger sale of stamps. Budget next year allows for normal growth of receipts and also takes into account the additional revenue of Rs. 1 crore resulting from the increases in rates made through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967.

Increased 'working expenses' are mainly due to devaluation and increases in the rates of dearness allowance from 1st December, 1965 and again from 1st August, 1966. Budget next year provides for normal increase in expenditure and full year's effect of enhancement in the rates of dearness allowance.

The working of the Department in the current year is expected to result in net receipts of Rs. 14·71 crores against which the dividend liability is estimated at Rs. 12·39 crores. The entire surplus balance of Rs. 2·32 crores will also be paid to the General Revenues towards arrears of dividend for 1965-66. The remaining arrears of Rs. 1·62 crores will be paid from the surplus of 1967-68.

Budget for next year assumes net receipts of Rs. 19·81 crores with a dividend liability of Rs. 15·78 crores including the arrears for 1965-66. Out of the remaining surplus of Rs. 4·03 crores, an amount of Rs. 2 crores would be appropriated to the Revenue Reserve Fund and the balance to the Development Fund.

Of the total dividend payable, Rs. 12·26 crores this year and Rs. 11·72 crores next year will be adjusted as interest receipts, the balances of Rs. 2·45 crores and Rs. 4·06 crores being taken as contribution to the General Revenues.

Dividends, etc., from Commercial and other undertakings.—The dividends received by Government on investments in commercial, industrial and financial undertakings are included under this head. The increase in the Revised is mainly due to the 'on account payment' of Rs. 2 crores made by the Life Insurance Corporation of India towards Government's share in the profits of the Corporation arising out of the fifth valuation for the two year period from April, 1963 to March, 1965, partly counter balanced by absence of dividend from Indian Air Lines Corporation and Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. due to smaller profits. While no dividend is expected from the Indian Air Lines Corporation next year also, Budget assumes a payment of Rs. 1·20 crores by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. The Budget anticipates, *inter-alia*, dividend of Rs. 249·25 lakhs from Oil India Ltd. and Rs. 53·63 lakhs from Air India International.

Extraordinary Items.—The details are:—

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Extraordinary Receipts .	24,16	5,19	6,38
Receipts connected with the National Emergency .	6,50	3,34	3,10
TOTAL .	30,66	8,53	9,48
The Extraordinary Receipts comprise :			
Grants under P. L. 480 .	24,00	5,02	6,18
Receipts under Indus Waters Treaty	16	17	20
TOTAL .	24,16	5,19	6,38

Grants under P.L. 480.—A major portion of the rupee payments made to the U.S. authorities for the import of agricultural commodities under P.L. 480 is intended to be made available to the Government of India for utilisation on approved projects. The credit for such receipts is taken under Revenue or Public Debt according as the amount received is in the form of grant or loan. Simultaneously, an equivalent amount is transferred to the Special Development Fund by debit to the expenditure estimates. The current year's Budget included a provision of Rs. 24 crores as grant from the U.S. Government under the P.L. 480 Aid programme.

Under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme, the U.S. Government provides the services of experts in various technical fields and affords training facilities for Indians in the U.S.A. Since 1959, the rupee expenditure on this account is met out of rupees accruing to the U.S. Government under PL 665. As the rupees accrued under PL 665 have been practically exhausted, it has now been agreed that the expenditure might be met out of the portion of PL 480 funds earmarked for grants to Government of India. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 34·7 crores due to be received from the U.S. Government as grants in terms of the PL 480 agreement is being set apart for meeting the rupee expenditure in connection with the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme. The U.S. Government will advance annual grants for the amounts estimated to be required in that year and the sums so advanced would in turn be paid back to U.S. AID for meeting the rupee expenditure in connection with the activities under the above programme, the provision for the purpose being made in the expenditure estimates. The amount

of the grants to be received under the revised agreements is estimated at Rs. 4·9 crores this year and Rs. 6·18 crores next year. The balance of the estimate in the Revised represents the grant received under the earlier arrangements.

Receipts under Indus Waters Treaty.—These represent the proportionate working expenses for certain head works and carrier channels payable by the Pakistan Government under the Indus Waters Treaty. Larger expenditure on the Madhopur Works resulting in more recoveries from Pakistan accounts for the increase in the estimates.

Receipts connected with the National Emergency.—The details of the receipts connected with the National Emergency are:

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*i*) Emergency Risks Insurance premium :			
(*a*) Goods . . .	2,00	56	60
(*b*) Factories . .	3,00	1,94	2,00
(*ii*) Insurance premiums under the War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-insurance Scheme .	1,00	34	35
(*iii*) Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme . . .	50	50	15
TOTAL .	6,50	3,34	3,10

Emergency Risks Insurance Schemes.—The Emergency Risks Insurance premia represent the realisations on account of the premium payable under the Emergency Risks (Goods) and (Factories) Insurance Acts. These Acts which were passed in 1962 in the circumstances created by the Emergency provide for the compulsory insurance of goods with certain exceptions and of factories and inland vessels in addition to any other insurance which may be available in the normal course. The insurance schemes were brought into operation with effect from the 1st January, 1963 all over India. The insurance premia received are credited initially as revenue of the Central Government and the net collections are transferred to a separate Fund. The premium rates were reduced progressively after the 1st quarter (1st January to 31st March, 1963) and the levy of premium was suspended with effect from the 1st January, 1964. It was decided in 1964 that in the case of a person not having a policy in force on the 31st day of December, 1963, a token premium at the rate of 5 paise/10 paise per hundred rupees in respect of goods and factories respectively, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25, be levied. In view of the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, the premium rates were revised to 10 paise per hundred rupees for goods and 15 paise per hundred rupees for factories with effect from 1st September, 1965 and the current Budget took credit for an amount of Rs. 5 crores for receipts under the two schemes. These premium rates were continued till 31st March, 1966. Since 1st April, 1966 the collection of premium has again been suspended in case of policies which were in force on the 31st March, 1966. In other cases a token premium at the rates indicated above has been levied.

The receipts on account of token premium are not likely to be significant. In view, however, of strict enforcement of recovery of arrears for previous quarters, the Revised and Budget have been placed at Rs. 2·50 crores and Rs. 2·60 crores respectively for the two schemes taken together.

War Risks (Marine Hulls) Reinsurance Scheme.—Following the cancellation of war risks insurance cover on Indian ships by the foreign insurers in the wake of hostilities with Pakistan in September, 1965, the Government of India introduced a scheme to grant war risks insurance cover on marine hulls of all ships on the Indian Register and also on mechanised sailing vessels. The scheme is, however, voluntary. The Life Insurance Corporation of India are acting as the Agent, but the policies are wholly reinsured with the Government of India. The premia are payable quarterly for the quarters ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December. The receipts from premia are initially credited as revenues of the Government and subsequently transferred to a Fund. The rate of premium fixed at 2·5 per cent. for the quarter ending 30th September, 1965 has since been gradually reduced. The fall in the estimates is due to lowering of premium during the current year.

Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme.—The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme, 1965 was framed under the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 to provide relief to civilian employees in essential services, factories, mines, etc., who sustain injuries due to enemy action. Under the scheme the employers are required to take out a policy of insurance from the Central Government. The premium is to be paid quarterly at such rates as may be prescribed by the Government of India.

The sums received by way of premia are transferred to the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund. The current Budget took credit for an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs as receipts under the scheme which has been repeated in the Revised also. The collections next year are expected to be less as bulk of the insurable employers have already been covered.

STATEMENT III

Commodity-wise details of revenue from union excise duties

Sl. No.	I Basic Duties, Special Duties and Cesses	Accounts 1965-66 Basic Excise	Accounts 1965-66 Special Excise	Accounts 1965-66 Total	Budget 1966-67 Basic Excise	Budget 1966-67 Special Excise	Budget 1966-67 Total
	A. Food and Beverages						
1.	Sugar	53,69	..	53,69	78,93	..	78,93
2.	Tea	14,84	2,37	17,21	13,50	2,20	15,70
3.	Coffee	1,81	30	2,11	2,00	40	2,40
	TOTAL A FOOD AND BEVERAGES	70,34	2,67	73,01	94,43	2,60	97,03
	B. Tobacco						
4.	Unmanufactured Tobacco	82,37	16,51	98,88	50,50	10,00	60,50
5.	Cigars and Cigarettes				38,68	7,71	46,39
	TOTAL B—TOBACCO	82,37	16,51	98,88	89,18	17,71	1,06,89
	C. Petroleum Products						
6.	Refined Diesel Oil and Vaporising Oil	1,00,84	3,25	1,04,09	1,54,00	..	1,54,00
7.	Motor Spirit	75,84	7,04	82,88	80,00	8,00	88,00
8.	Kerosene	44,25	..	44,25	77,44	..	77,44
9.	Furnace Oil	18,78	..	18,78	21,42	..	21,42
10.	Diesel Oil not otherwise specified	14,57	1,31	15,88	16,61	..	16,61
11.	Asphalt, Bitumen and Tar	5,54	..	5,54	6,05	..	6,05
12.	Petroleum Products N.O.S.	1,36	..	1,36	2,00	..	2,00
	TOTAL C—PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,61,18	11,60	2,72,78	3,57,52	8,00	3,65,52
	D. Vegetable Oils and Fats						
13.	Vegetable Products	7,65	..	7,65	8,00	..	8,00
14.	Vegetable Non-essential Oils	90	..	90	1,00	..	1,00
	TOTAL D—VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	8,55	..	8,55	9,00	..	9,00
	E. Chemicals						
15.	Plastic Material and Synthetic resins	4,78	97	5,75	4,25	85	5,10
16.	Patent and Proprietory Medicines	7,23	..	7,23	7,00	..	7,00
17.	Soap	3,94	79	4,73	3,85	77	4,62
18.	Paints and Varnishes	3,42	68	4,10	3,60	72	4,32
19.	Synthetic Organic Dyestuffs	2,94	..	2,94	2,50	..	2,50
20.	Cosmetics	2,01	40	2,41	1,60	32	1,92
21.	Sodium Silicate	85	..	85	1,20	..	1,20
22.	Gases	61	..	61	1,00	..	1,00
23.	Caustic Soda	84	..	84	80	..	80
24.	Soda Ash	60	..	60	55	..	55
25.	Cellophane	61	..	61	50	..	50
26.	Acids	1,06	..	1,06	40	..	40
27.	Organic Surface Active Agents	6	..	6	18	..	18
28.	Optical Bleaching Agents	..	..	..	40	..	40
29.	Glycerine	14	..	14	12	..	12
	TOTAL E—CHEMICALS	29,09	2,84	31,93	27,95	2,66	30,61
	F. Metals						
	(a) *Iron and Steel*						
30.	Iron in any crude form	4,70	..	4,70	6,22	..	6,22
31.	Steel Ingots	70,86	..	70,86	28	..	28
32.	Iron and Steel Products				70,00	..	70,00
33.	Tin Plates	1,96	..	1,96	3,50	..	3,50
	TOTAL (a)—IRON AND STEEL	77,52	..	77,52	80,00	..	80,00

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Revised 1966-67 Basic Excise	Revised 1966-67 Special Excise	Revised 1966-67 Total	Budget 1967-68 Basic Excise	Budget 1967-68 Special Excise	Budget 1967-68 Total	Sl. No.
91,42	..	91,42	86,20	..	86,20	1
14,85	2,40	17,25	20,73	3,55	24,28	2
1,70	34	2,04	2,47	49	2,96	3
1,07,97	2,74	1,10,71	1,09,40	4,04	1,13,44	A
51,00	10,20	61,20	51,00	10,20	61,20	4
45,45	9,10	54,55	64,50	12,91	77,41	5
96,45	19,30	1,15,75	1,15,50	23,11	1,38,61	B
1,37,50	..	1,37,50	1,72,30	..	1,72,30	6
86,21	1,37	87,58	1,05,21	..	1,05,21	7
50,00	..	50,00	65,60	..	65,60	8
22,12	..	22,12	24,10	..	24,10	9
15,85	..	15,85	18,90	..	18,90	10
4,50	..	4,50	4,50	..	4,50	11
2,80	..	2,80	5,70	..	5,70	12
3,18,98	1,37	3,20,35	3,96,31	..	3,96,31	C
6,80	..	6,80	7,50	..	7,50	13
75	..	75	80	..	80	14
7,55	..	7,55	8,30	..	8,30	D
5,40	1,08	6,48	10,69	2,14	12,83	15
7,50	..	7,50	8,00	..	8,00	16
4,45	89	5,34	5,00	1,00	6,00	17
3,70	74	4,44	3,70	74	4,44	18
3,40	..	3,40	3,90	..	3,90	19
2,20	44	2,64	2,50	50	3,00	20
1,40	..	1,40	1,80	..	1,80	21
1,15	..	1,15	1,40	..	1,40	22
90	..	90	1,20	..	1,20	23
65	..	65	75	..	75	24
65	..	65	70	..	70	25
65	..	65	65	..	65	26
60	..	60	65	..	65	27
50	..	50	50	..	50	28
12	..	12	12	..	12	29
33,27	3,15	36,42	41,56	4,38	45,94	E
4,60	..	4,60	5,00	..	5,00	30
45	..	45	45	..	45	31
71,00	..	71,00	75,00	..	75,00	32
2,25	..	2,25	4,90	..	4,90	33
78,30	..	78,30	85,35	..	85,35	F(a)

	Accounts 1965-66 Basic Excise	Accounts 1965-66 Special Excise	Accounts 1965-66 Total	Budget 1966-67 Basic Excise	Budget 1966-67 Special Excise	Budget 1966-67 Total
(b) *Non-Ferrous Metals*						
34. Aluminium	3,11	62	3,73	3,50	75	4,25
35. Copper and Copper Alloys	4,63	..	4,63	6,08	..	6,08
36. Zinc	34	..	34	19	..	19
37. Lead Unwrought	..	..	..	12	..	12
TOTAL (b)—NON-FERROUS METALS	8,08	62	8,70	9,89	75	10,64
TOTAL F—METALS	85,60	62	86,22	89,89	75	90,64
G. Manufactured Goods						
(a) *Textiles and Jute*						
38. Cotton Fabrics	(a) 50,49	..	50,49	45,79	..	45,79
39. Cotton Yarn	23,46	2,17	25,63	28,23	2,15	30,38
40. Woollen Fabrics	(a) 1,08	22	1,30	1,55	30	1,85
41. Woollen Yarn	1,67	37	2,04	3,00	1,00	4,00
42. Rayon or artificial silk fabrics	(a)1,63	21	1,84	1,25	21	1,46
43. Rayon and Synthetic fibres and yarn	18,59	1,42	20,01	11,67	83	12,50
44. Rayon Manufactures	6,53	64	7,17	6,15	60	6,75
TOTAL (*a*)—TEXTILES AND JUTE	1,03,45	5,03	1,08,48	97,64	5,09	1,02,73
(*b*) *Other Manufactured Goods*						
45. Tyres and Tubes	25,18	4,40	29,58	20,30	4,30	24,60
46. Rubber Products	1,54	30	1,84	1,35	27	1,62
47. Cement	25,89	4,84	30,73	26,70	5,30	32,00
48. Asbestos Cement Products	1,77	..	1,77	1,60	..	1,60
49. Matches	23,24	..	23,24	24,00	..	24,00
50. Paper	15,65	2,44	18,09	15,45	2,56	18,01
51. Glass and Glassware	3,49	9	3,58	2,95	9	3,04
52. Chinaware and porcelainware	1,43	..	1,43	1,40	..	1,40
53. Plywood	1,45	..	1,45	1,15	..	1,15
54. Cinematograph films, exposed	1,02	20	1,22	1,20	20	1,40
54A. Footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..
55. Gramaphones and records	12	..	12	6	..	6
TOTAL (*b*)—OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS	1,00,78	12,27	1,13,05	96,16	12,72	1,08,88
TOTAL G.—MANUFACTURED GOODS	2,04,23	17,30	2,21,53	1,93,80	17,81	2,11,61
H. Machinery and Transport Equipment						
56. Motor Vehicles	16,24	3,85	20,09	12,78	3,20	15,98
57. Electric Batteries and parts thereof	3,03	48	3,51	2,75	42	3,17
58. Electric Wires and Cables	4,56	..	4,56	5,25	..	5,25
59. Electric Motors	2,33	46	2,79	1,85	37	2,22
60. Wireless receiving sets	2,08	68	2,76	1,75	58	2,33
61. Internal Combustion Engines	1,99	19	2,18	1,90	15	2,05
62. Refrigerators and airconditioning appliances	2,18	75	2,93	2,10	70	2,85
63. Electric Fans	1,65	33	1,98	1,35	27	1,62
64. Electric Bulbs and Tubes	1,63	11	1,74	1,70	12	1,82
TOTAL H.—MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.	35,69	6,85	42,54	31,43	5,81	37,24

Revised 1966-67 Basic Excise	Revised 1966-67 Special Excise	Revised 1966-67 Total	Budget 1967-68 Basic Excise	Budget 1967-68 Special Excise	Budget 1967-68 Total	Sl. No.
4,00	80	4,80	11,64	1,33	12,97	34
4,10	..	4,10	4,50	..	4,50	35
42	..	42	1,15	..	1,15	36
12	..	12	12	..	12	37
8,64	80	9,44	17,41	1,33	18,74	F(b)
86,94	80	87,74	1,02,76	1,33	1,04,09	F(a+b)
48,14	..	48,14	46,35	..	46,35	38
29,00	2,50	31,50	39,04	38	39,42	39
97	20	1,17	1,25	25	1,50	40
2,20	73	2,93	3,96	1,32	5,28	41
1,15	23	1,38	1,24	25	1,49	42
20,50	1,98	22,48	29,38	8,16	37,54	43
6,50	65	7,15	9,32	93	10,25	44
1,08,46	6,29	1,14,75	1,30,54	11,29	1,41,83	G(a)
29,00	5,50	34,50	31,13	5,87	37,00	45
1,55	31	1,86	3,10	62	3,72	46
26,50	5,30	31,80	28,33	5,67	34,00	47
1,30	..	1,30	1,40	..	1,40	48
26,00	..	26,00	26,70	..	26,70	49
16,86	2,24	19,10	18,40	2,60	21,00	50
3,90	12	4,02	4,00	13	4,13	51
1,65	..	1,65	1,70	..	1,70	52
1,50	..	1,50	1,55	..	1,55	53
90	18	1,08	1,00	20	1,20	54
..	..	..	1,11	..	1,11	54A
14	..	14	15	..	15	55
1,09,30	13,65	1,22,95	1,18,57	15,09	1,33,66	G(b)
2,17,76	19,94	2,37,70	2,49,11	26,38	2,75,49	G(a+b)
17,20	3,90	21,10	17,80	4,40	22,20	56
3,85	58	4,43	4,80	85	5,65	57
5,10	..	5,10	5,25	..	5,25	58
2,70	54	3,24	3,00	60	3,60	59
2,35	78	3,13	2,60	87	3,47	60
1,60	16	1,76	2,00	20	2,20	61
3,00	1,00	4,00	3,60	1,20	4,80	62
1,65	33	1,98	1,65	33	1,98	63
1,60	10	1,70	1,70	12	1,82	64
39,05	7,39	46,44	42,40	8,57	50,97	H

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Basic Duties.	Accounts, 1965-66 Basic Excise.	Accounts, 1965-66 Special Excise.	Accounts, 1965-66 Total	Budget, 1966-67 Basic Excise.	Budget, 1966-67 Special Excise.	Budget, 1966-67 Total
	I. *Cesses on Commodities*						
65.	Coal and Coke	14,08	..	14,08	15,00	..	15,00
66.	Handloom Cess on Cotton Fabrics	(*b*)	..	(*b*)	4,50	..	4,50
67.	Handloc Cess on Woollen Fabrics	(*b*)	..	(*b*)	5	..	5
68.	Handloom Cess on rayon or artificial Silk Fabrics	(*b*)	..	(*b*)	35	..	35
69.	Rubber	27	..	1,27	1,30	..	1,30
70.	Salt	98	..	98	90	..	90
71.	Iron Ore	61	..	61	50	..	50
72.	Oils and oil seeds	21	..	21	21	..	21
73.	Copr	9	..	9	10	..	10
	TOTAL I—CESSES ON COMMODITIES	17,24(*b*)	..	17,24(*b*)	22,91	..	22,91
	J. *Miscellaneous*						
74.	Miscellaneous	2,20	..	2,20	58	..	58
	TOTAL—GROSS REVENUE	7,96,49	58,39	8,54,88	9,16,69	55,34	9,72,03
	Deduct—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	—8,97	—25	—9,22	—7,33	..	—7,33
	TOTAL I—NET REVENUE	7,87,52	58,14	8,45,66	9,09,36	55,34	9,64,70
	II. *Additional Duties.*						
1.	Sugar	16,38	..	16,38	16,50	..	16,50
2.	Textiles	20,52	..	20,52	22,13	..	22,13
3.	Tobacco	10,25	..	10,25	9,62	..	9,62
	TOTAL—GROSS REVENUE	47,15	..	47,15	48,25	..	48,25
	Deduct—REFUNDS, ETC	—22	..	—22	—25	..	—25
	TOTAL—II NET REVENUE	46,93	..	46,93	48,00	..	48,00
	III. *Regulatory Duties.*						
1.	Motor Spirit	1,40	..	1,40	2,86	..	2,86
2.	Refined Diesel Oil and Vaporising Oil	1,93	..	1,93	4,00	..	4,00
3.	Diesel Oil Not Otherwise Specified	70	..	70	30	..	30
4.	Furnace Oil	1,30	..	1,30	50	..	50
	TOTAL III—NET REVENUE	5,33	..	5,33	7,66	..	7,66
	GRAND TOTAL—UNION EXCISE DUTIES (NET) I+II+III	8,39,78	58,14	8,97,92	9,65,02	55,34	10,20,36

(*a*) Includes Cess realisations also.

(*b*) Accounts actuals of handloom cesses are included under the respective heads, merged with Basic Duties.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Revised, 1966-67 Basic Excise	Revised, 1966-67 Special Excise	Revised, 1966-67 Total	Budget, 1967-68 Basic Excise.	Budget, 1967-68 Special Excise.	Budget, 1967-68 Total	Sl. No.
14,00	..	14,00	14,50	..	14,50	65
5,80	..	5,80	6,10	..	6,10	66
3	..	3	5	..	5	67
60	..	60	64	..	64	68
1,50	..	1,50	1,65	..	1,65	69
93	..	93	95	..	95	70
65	..	65	65	..	65	71
25	..	25	25	..	25	72
10	..	10	10	..	10	73
23,86	..	23,86	24,89	..	24,89	1
65	..	65	70	..	70	74
9,32,48	54,69	9,87,17	10,90,93	67,81	11,58,74	
—6,05	—68	—6,73	—6,24	—49	—6,73	
9,26,43	54,01	9,80,44	10,84,69	67,32	11,52,01	IA to J
						—
18,50	..	18,50	18,20	..	18,20	1
19,23	..	19,23	20,94	..	20,94	2
10,96	..	10,96	14,60	..	14,60	3
48,69	..	48,69	53,74	..	53,74	
—27	..	—27	—27	..	—27	
48,42	..	48,42	53,47	..	53,47	
42	..	42	..	..	..	1
50	..	50	..	..	..	2
15	..	15	..	..	..	3
28	..	28	..	..	..	4
1,35	..	1,35	..	..	..	
9,76,20	54,01	10,30,21	11,38,16	67,32	12,05,48	I+ II+II

STATEMENT IV

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME-TAX, BASIC AND ADDITIONAL UNION EXCISE DUTIES AND ESTATE DUTY—PERCENTAGE SHARE AND GUARANTEED AMOUNT FOR EACH STATE IN 1966-67 AND 1967-68 ON THE BASIS OF ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FOURTH FINANCE COMMISSION.

States	Income-Tax % share	Union Excise (Basic) % share	Additional Duties of Excise		Estate Duty on movable property % share
			Guaranteed amount (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage share of balance	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	7·37	7·77	235·24	7·42	8·34
Assam	2·44	3·32	85·08	1·98	2·75
Bihar	9·04	10·03	130·16	6·17	10·76
Gujarat	5·29	4·80	323·45	7·43	4·78
Jammu and Kashmir	0·73	2·26	..	..	0·83
Kerala	3·59	4·16	95·08	5·65	3·92
Madhya Pradesh	6·47	7·40	155·17	4·62	7·50
Madras	8·34	7·18	285·34	11·13	7·80
Maharashtra	14·28	8·23	637·77	19·87	9·16
Mysore	5·14	5·41	100·10	5·21	5·46
Nagaland	0·07	2·21	..	..	0·09
Orissa	3·40	4·82	85·10	2·58	4·07
Punjab@	4·36	4·86	175·19	5·01	4·70
Rajasthan	3·97	5·06	90·10	3·17	4·67
Uttar Pradesh	14·60	14·98	575·81	7·83	17·08
West Bengal	10·91	7·51	280·41	11·93	8·09
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	3254·00	100·00	100·00

@ The figures represent the shares payable to composite Punjab State prior to 1st November, 1966. Under the Punjab Reorganisation Act 1966, from 1st November, 1966 onwards, the share of composite Punjab State is distributable in the ratio 54·84 : 37·38 : 7·7 among the successor States of Punjab and Haryana and the Union respectively.

STATEMENT V

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME-TAX, BASIC UNION EXCISE DUTIES, ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTIES AND ESTATE DUTY

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

States	Budget Estimates, 1966-67				Revised Estimates, 1966-67				Budget Estimates, 1967-68			
	Income-Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty	Income-Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty	Income-Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	9,61	13,63	3,38	68	10,15	14,39	3,34	43	9,73	16,50	2,74	61
Assam	3,18	5,82	1,13	22	3,35	6,22	1,11	11	3,22	7,04	87	18
Bihar	11,79	17,59	2,15	82	12,44	18,63	2,09	79	11,94	21,25	1,25	1,06
Gujarat	6,90	8,42	4,26	37	7,24	8,97	4,24	18	6,98	10,15	3,60	30
Haryana	..	..	..	..	1,61	1,90	45	1	2,15	3,85	69	12
Jammu and Kashmir	95	3,96	71	6	1,00	4,16	71	3	96	4,79	60	5
Kerala	4,68	7,30	1,73	32	4,93	7,77	1,72	21	4,74	8,83	1,61	30
Madhya Pradesh	8,44	12,98	2,19	57	8,89	13,74	2,15	29	8,54	15,69	1,43	47
Madras	10,88	12,60	4,39	67	11,45	13,20	4,35	36	11,01	15,21	3,91	56
Maharashtra	18,63	14,44	9,12	72	19,56	15,05	9,10	38	18,85	17,43	8,64	60
Mysore	6,71	9,49	1,72	43	7,06	10,02	1,69	26	6,79	11,51	1,29	38
Nagaland	9	3,88	2	1	10	3,95	2	..	9	4,64	3	1
Orissa	4,44	8,46	1,21	31	4,68	9,05	1,18	16	4,49	10,21	95	25
Punjab (composite)	5,69	8,53	2,45	37	1,71	4,03	1,22	17	..	..	..	..
Punjab (Reorganised)	..	..	..	..	2,35	2,78	66	2	3,16	5,64	1,02	17
Rajasthan	5,18	8,88	1,34	35	5,46	9,41	1,32	18	5,24	10,71	91	29
Uttar Pradesh	19,05	26,28	6,84	1,29	20,05	27,41	6,74	65	19,28	31,73	5,13	1,08
West Bengal	14,23	13,17	4,45	61	15,07	13,72	4,42	31	14,41	15,91	3,97	51
TOTAL—ALL STATES	1,30,45	1,75,43	47,09	7,80	1,37,10	1,84,40	46,51	4,54	1,31,58	2,11,09	38,64	6,94

NOTE.—In columns 6 to 9, the amounts shown against composite Punjab State represent amounts actually paid in 1966-67 to that State upto the 31st October 1966.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

A mention has been made in paragraph 6 of Part I of the Introductory Note about the difference in treatment in figures shown in the Demands for Grants and those included in the Annual Financial Statement as summarised in Statement No. I. While the Demands for Grants are for the actual expenditure exclusive of recoveries, the figures in Statement I are for net expenditure after adjustment of the recoveries. The statement below reconciles the figures given in the Demands and those shown in Statement No. I.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Revised Estimate, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68
Total gross expenditure met from Revenue as shown in the Demands for Grants	27,12,81,34	28,89,53,06	30,57,95,43
Deduct—			
(*a*) Recoveries (shown in Annexure XII) adjustable in reduction of gross expenditure and taken into account in working out the net expenditure shown in Statement	1,15,63,48	1,48,36,71	1,52,57,45
(*b*) Receipts of the Defence Services taken into account in working out the net expenditure on Defence Services shown in Statement I	24,63,01	35,37,63	36,70,32
(*c*) Expenditure on Posts and Telegraphs Department (including dividend and appropriation from Surplus)	1,65,14,00	1,65,50,00	1,82,62,00
TOTAL—DEDUCTIONS	3,05,40,49	3,49,24,34	3,71,89,77
TOTAL EXPENDITURE SHOWN IN STATEMENT I OF THIS MEMORANDUM	24,07,40,85	25,40,28,72	26,86,05,66

A Summary of the Expenditure Estimates by broad categories is given in Statement No. I at the commencement of this Section. Further details by heads of account together with brief notes explaining the variations between the current budget, the revised estimates and the next budget are given in the notes below.

As explained earlier, these figures do not agree with those shown in the individual Demands. This is due to two factors. In the first place, in most cases, the same major head appears in more than one Demand and secondly, while recoveries are taken in the accounts in reduction of expenditure, the figures in the Demands are for gross expenditure excluding recoveries.

COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES

The expenditure under this group head relates mostly to tax collection charges by the Union and in respect of Union Territories and N.E.F.A.

Details by heads of account are given below:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
Customs	5,50	5,63	5,96
Union Excise Duties	11,18	11,72	12,31
Corporation Tax	99	1,00	1,02
Income Tax	8,17	8,75	9,40
Estate Duty	15	15	15
Taxes on Wealth	42	44	45
Expenditure Tax	2	..	..
Gift Tax	10	5	5
Land Revenue	9	9	12
State Excise Duties	4	5	4
Taxes on Vehicles	4	6	7
Sales Tax	22	24	33
Other Taxes and Duties	34	35	37
Stamps	3,57	3,87	4,25
Registration fees	1	1	1
TOTAL	30,84	32,41	34,53

Customs.—The increase in the Revised is mainly due to the enhancement in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned in February and October, 1966 to the Central Government employees drawing pay upto Rs. 1,000 and the grant of dearness allowance to those drawing pay

above Rs. 1,000 and upto Rs. 2,250 sanctioned in March, 1966. A part of the increase is also due to larger requirements for the purchase of apparatus for the Central Revenues Control Laboratory and other anti-smuggling equipments following the devaluation of the Rupee. Besides normal growth and full year's effect of the increase in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned during the year, Budget provides for purchase of new launches and boats.

Union Excise Duties.—The increase in the Revised is mainly due to the decisions to raise the rates of dearness and uniform allowances. Budget takes into account normal growth and the larger requirements for the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Excises Reorganisation Committee.

Corporation Tax, Income tax, Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth, Expenditure Tax and Gift Tax.—All the taxes mentioned above are administered by a single Department, *viz.*, the Income Tax Department. The entire charges for collection are therefore suitably allocated over the other heads. The formula which has been evolved in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General, provides for the cost of collection being computed at 0·29 per cent of the total collections in respect of Corporation Tax and 2·038 per cent of the total collections in respect of Estate Duty, the balance of the expenditure being distributed over the remaining heads in proportion to the gross revenue collections in respect of those heads. The increase in the Revised is due to upward revision in the rates of dearness allowance and larger expenditure on the purchase of business machines. Budget provides for normal growth and also filling up of vacant posts to cope with the increased work load.

Land Revenue, State Excise Duties, Taxes on Vehicles, Sales Tax, Other Taxes and Duties and Registration fees.—The expenditure relates to the Union Territories of Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Laccadive and Minicoy Islands. The estimates also include the requirements of Chandigarh which has become a Union Territory from the 1st November, 1966. This apart from the enhancement in the rates of dearness allowance explains the increase in the Revised and the next Budget.

Stamps.—The expenditure under this head mainly relates to the India Security Press, Nasik. Upward revision of the rates of dearness allowance and increase in the Rupee Cost of stores and enhancement of the customs duty following the devaluation of the Rupee account for the increase in the Revised. Larger purchase of paper and other printing material based on the increased requirements of stamps indicated by the P. & T. Department mainly accounts for the further increase in the Budget.

DEBT SERVICES

Details of heads of account are given below:

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Interest on Debt and other obligations	4,09,83	4,57,81	5,04,97
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00	5,00	5,00
TOTAL	4,14,83	4,62,81	5,09,97

Interest on Debt and other obligations.—The Broad details are:

Heads	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Debt raised in India	1,39,88	1,37,43	1,48,53
Debt raised outside India	94,40	1,25,87	1,42,68
Floating Debt	56,00	67,14	76,00
Savings Bank, Cash Certificates, National Defence Certificates, etc.	65,04	66,03	74,60
State Provident Funds	22,43	24,21	28,50
Railway Funds	7,54	6,45	6,36
Other items	24,54	30,68	28,30
TOTAL	4,09,83	4,57,81	5,04,97

PERMANENT DEBT

Debt raised in India.—Provision has been made for interest payments in respect of market loans raised in India, for which the Government of India is liable, enumerated in Appendix 'A' at the end of Section III.

The original Budget had assumed that new market loans amounting to Rs. 280 crores would be raised during the current year at an average rate of interest of 5 per cent per annum. The loans floated during the year comprised of 4½ per cent Loan, 1971 and 5½ per cent Loan, 1991. In addition, subscriptions to National Gold Bonds, 1980, were on tap upto 31st May, 1966 in the form of gold, gold coins, and gold ornaments. Actual realisations in the current year in respect of the two loans have amounted to Rs. 275 crores only, by far the major subscriptions being for the short dated 4½ per cent loan, 1971 with the result that the average rate of interest turned out to be a little less than that assumed earlier. Further, there were some savings in interest in respect of 3 per cent Funding Loan, 1966-68 and 3 per cent

Bhopal Loan, 1966-67 which along with the 3½ per cent Bond, 1966, were accepted for conversion. These factors account for the saving in the provision for interest payment in the current year.

The increase in the next year is due to provision having been made for interest on new market loans amounting to Rs. 350 crores proposed to be raised next year and the full year's effect of the interest payable on the market loans floated during the current year including the National Gold Bonds, 1980, as also for the conversion of *ad hoc* treasury bills of the value of Rs. 50 crores into dated securities on 3rd February, 1967.

Debt raised outside India.—The details are:

Heads of Expenditure	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*i*) Loans from I.B.R.D.	11,26	15,12	14,98
(*ii*) Service charges on loans from I.D.A.	1,77	2,39	4,05
(*iii*) Loans from U. K.	11,49	15,45	17,40
(*iv*) Loans from U. S. Exim Bank	6,20	8,92	9,31
(*v*) P. L. 480 American Loans	21,50	21,61	27,00
(*vi*) Other loans from U.S.A.	14,14	19,42	23,76
(*vii*) Loans from U.S.S.R.	5,91	8,99	10,17
(*viii*) Loans from Canada	1,19	1,31	1,83
(*ix*) Loans from Japan	5,61	8,35	9,52
(*x*) Loans from Federal Republic of Germany	10,59	16,79	16,81
(*xi*) Loans from Kuwait	92	1,44	1,25
(*xii*) Loan from Switzerland	40	81	1,50
(*xiii*) Loan from Holland	45	96	1,20
(*xiv*) Cost of Miscellaneous stores received on deferred payment terms	1,35	1,97	1,14
(*xv*) Other items	1,62	2,34	2,76
TOTAL	94,40	1,25,87	1,42,68

Provision has been made for payment of interest in respect of loans received from foreign countries. The particulars of the loans have been given in Annexure XIV.

The Revised shows an increase of Rs. 31·47 crores and is mainly in respect of loans from Federal Republic of Germany (Rs. 6·20 crores), American loans particularly AID loans (Rs. 5·28 crores), loans from U.K. (Rs. 3·96 crores), loans from I.B.R.D. (Rs. 3·86 crores), loans from U.S.S.R. (Rs. 3·08 crores), loans from Japan (Rs. 2·74 crores), and loans from U.S. Exim Bank (Rs. 2·72 crores). The increases are almost wholly accounted for by the higher rupee equivalent of the interest charges payable in foreign currency consequent on devaluation.

The next Budget shows a further increase of Rs. 16·81 crores which occurs mainly under P.L. 480 American Loans (Rs. 5·39 crores), other loans from U.S.A., particularly A.I.D. loans (Rs. 4·34 crores), loans from U.K. (Rs. 1·95 crores), service charges on loans from I.D.A. (Rs. 1·66 crores), loans from U.S.S.R. (Rs. 1·18 crores and loans from Japan (Rs. 1·17 crores).

Individual variations are explained below:

(i) The increase in the Revised is mainly due to larger provision now required on account of devaluation with effect from 6th June, 1966, partly set off by non-finalisation of Kothagudem Fertilizer Loan and sanction by IDA of Beas and Railway IX loans instead of by IBRD.

The slight reduction next year is due to lesser interest payment in respect of D.V.C. loans and Railway Project Loans consequent on gradual repayment of outstanding balance.

(ii) The increase in the Revised reflects the larger provision required after devaluation. A part of the increase is due to more drawals under Roads, Punjab Drainage, Tele-communication I & II loans as well as Beas Project, Railway IX and Industrial Import III Loans having been sanctioned by I.D.A. instead of by I.B.R.D.

Further increase next year takes into account drawal of more loans under the existing and new credits.

(iii) The increase in the Revised is mainly due to devaluation and larger drawals in respect of U.K.-India (Five Year Plan) credit, 1961, U.K.-India (Durgapur Extension) credit, 1962, and U.K.-India (General) credit, 1962.

The increase next year is mainly due to interest payment on larger drawals under the above loans made during the current year.

(iv) The increase in the Revised is mainly due to devaluation and interest on more drawals in 1965-66 than expected in respect of Diesel Loco Works Varanasi Credit (I Tranche).

Further increase next year is mainly due to larger interest payment in respect of drawals this year as also the anticipated credit in respect of Bharat Earth Movers.

(v) The slight increase in the Revised is because the interest on the loans drawn during the year is payable at one per cent as against only a credit fee of ¾ per cent per annum in respect of loans drawn after September, 1964. The increase next year is due to loans drawn during the current year and those estimated to be drawn next year.

(vi) These comprise Development Assistance Loans, Asian Economic Development Fund Loans, and Loans from the Development Loan Fund, now A.I.D.

The increase in the Revised is mainly due to devaluation, payment of one instalment of interest on First Development Assistance Loan during the current year instead of on 31st March, 1966 which happened to be a closed holiday. Drawals this year and new loans anticipated to be received next year from AID as well as an instalment of interest on American Wheat Loan, repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of which was postponed upto June, 1967, partly set off by lesser payment against Development Assistance Loans due to gradual repayment of the principal explain further increase in the next Budget.

(vii) The increase in the Revised is partly due to devaluation and partly due to repayment of one instalment of principal of Bhilai Loans this year instead of last year and faster drawals at the beginning of the year in respect of other Russian Loans.

The increase in the next Budget is mainly due to anticipated increase in drawals in respect of current loans particularly under the Bokaro credit.

(viii) The increase in the Revised is mainly due to devaluation partly counterbalanced by less provision required on account of slower drawals on some loans and non-finalisation of certain other loans.

The increase in the next year is mainly due to increased liability on further drawals under the current and fresh loans.

(ix) The increase in the Revised is mainly on account of devaluation set off to an extent by lesser drawals under current loans.

The increase in the next Budget takes into account the estimated drawals under Third, Fourth and Fifth Yen credits as well as anticipated drawals under the new Sixth Yen credit.

(x) The increase in the Revised is mainly due to devaluation while the marginal increase next year takes into account drawals against anticipated new loans and lesser interest liability, on certain loans where repayments have already begun.

(xi) The increase in the Revised is due to devaluation while the decrease in the next Budget is due to gradual repayment of the loan.

(xii) The increase in the Revised is mainly due to devaluation and partly to increase in drawals under the credit.

The increase in the next Budget is mainly due to anticipated drawals against the credits during the current and the next year as well as increase in the rate of interest from 1st January, 1967.

(xiii) The increase in the Revised is mainly due to devaluation and larger drawals last year and this year. Further increase in the Budget takes into account drawals this year and anticipated drawals next year.

(xiv) Provision has been made for interest payment in respect of supplies received on deferred payment terms. The increase in the Revised is mainly due to devaluation while the fall in the next Budget is due to decrease in the outstanding balance of the loans on periodical repayments thereof.

(xv) Provision has been made under this head for interest payment in respect of loans from Poland, Austria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Sweden and New Zealand. Provision has also been made for payment of interest on the loans contracted by Indian Missions abroad for acquiring property for residential purposes. The increase in the Revised is mainly due to devaluation and larger drawals under certain loans while further increase next year takes into account anticipated drawals of loans from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria and Denmark.

Floating Debt.—This head provides for the payment of interest on the Treasury Bills issued to the public, State Governments, State Bank of India and other parties and also in favour of the Reserve Bank of India for replenishing Government's cash balances from time to time.

The increase in the Revised is mainly due to larger expansion of Treasury Bills and faster pace of expansion during the earlier part of the year than assumed at the Budget stage. Provision has been made in the next Budget for the discount in respect of Treasury Bills outstanding at the end of the current year, including *ad hocs*

to be issued to the Reserve Bank from time to time, if necessary, for replenishing Government's cash balances, after allowing for the saving caused by the conversion of the Bills of the value of Rs. 50 crores into dated securities in the current year.

Savings Bank, Savings Certificates, etc.—Provision has been made in this head for payment of interest on deposits in Post Office Savings Bank and accrued bonus on Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts as well as Postal and other savings certificates.

The slight increase in the Revised is mainly due to increase in the opening balance under various certificates and anticipated increased collections in respect of Cumulative Time Deposits than assumed earlier partly set off by lesser net deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank than originally anticipated. Next Budget includes provision for interest on deposits outstanding at the end of the current year, anticipated larger net deposit during next year in the Savings Bank and also accrued bonus in respect of National Plan Saving Certificates, National Defence Certificates, as well as higher provision for bonus and anticipated increased collection next year under the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme.

State Provident Funds.—The rate of interest allowed to the subscribers of these Funds, except some earlier subscribers who are entitled to a minimum rate of 4 per cent. was determined every year on the basis of the average redemption yield during the five calender years immediately preceding, on all Government of India loans with unexpired maturity exceeding five years, rounded off to the nearest quarter. This formula, which was in force since 1930, was revised this year. The rate of interest is now determined on the basis of average redemption yield during the three preceding calender years of Central Government rupee loans with unexpired term exceeding seven years, rounded off to the nearest first decimal. In accordance with the liberalised formula, the interest rate has been revised from 4·25 per cent to 4·60 per cent with effect from 1st April, 1966. This increase in the interest rate and progressive growth in the amount of deposits explain the higher Revised estimates. Increase next year takes into account the enhancement of the rate of interest to 4·80 per cent from 1st April, 1967 as well as further growth in deposits.

Railway Funds.—The balances in these funds earn interest from General Revenues at the average rate which is determined on the basis of the total interest payable on all outstanding rupee loans, including the annual write back to the revenue of the discount paid on loans floated in earlier years and cost of management of Public Debt. The decrease in the current year is mainly due to lesser opening balance on account of larger withdrawals during the preceding year as also larger withdrawals during the current year from the Depreciation Reserve Fund and the Revenue Reserve Fund partly set off by the increase in the rate of interest from 4·05 per cent to 4·06 per cent for the current year. Lesser anticipated appropriations to the Railway Funds during this year in view of lesser surplus than anticipated and also lesser transfers estimated next year explain the further decrease in the Budget. The decrease would have been even more but for the fact that the rate of interest has been fixed at 4·19 per cent for next year as against 4·06 per cent this year.

Other items.—These comprise mainly interest on U.S. Government counter-part Funds, Treasury Savings and Defence Deposit Certificates, Annuity Deposits, P. & T. Funds, etc.

The interest on the investments of the deposits of the U.S. Government counter-part P.L. 480 Funds in the Government of India special non-negotiable securities is estimated at Rs. 10·34 crores this year and Rs. 9·88 crores next year as against the current Budget of Rs. 6·95 crores. The increase in the Revised is mainly due to larger amounts of P.L. 480 deposits than anticipated due to devaluation and consequent increased payment of interest. The Budget next year takes into account estimated withdrawals for payment of loans and grants to Government of India and for U.S. uses.

The interest on Treasury Savings and Defence Deposit Certificates is placed at Rs. 5·19 crores this year and Rs. 5·39 crores next year as against the current Budget of Rs. 5·27 crores. The decrease this year is due to the actual opening balance being less than that estimated earlier while the increase next year reflects anticipated larger collections during this year under the Defence Deposit Certificates.

The interest payable on Annuity Deposits is estimated at Rs. 2·10 crores this year and Rs. 2·90 crores next year as compared to Rs. 2·40 crores in the current Budget. The decrease this year is due to lesser repayment of deposits than anticipated. The next year's estimate reflects interest payment in respect of deposits made last year as well as this year.

The provision of interest in respect of Post and Telegraphs Funds amounts to Rs. 3·10 crores this year and Rs. 3·58 crores next year. The decrease in the Revised is due to absence of any appropriation from P. & T. surplus to the Development and Revenue Reserve Fund during the year as well as withdrawals from Renewal Reserve Fund, Telephone Development Fund and P. & T. Development Fund. The increase in the next Budget takes into account the revision of the rate of interest from 4·06 per cent to 4·19 per cent and also less anticipated withdrawal from the Funds next year.

The rest of the provision is in respect of discount on loans, prizes on Prize Bonds, interest on Compulsory Deposit Accounts as and when they are refunded, remuneration for Compulsory Deposit Work, commission to Authorised Agents for Small Savings Schemes, interest on deposits under the Income-Tax Acts and on deposits of Shipping Development Fund etc.

Debt Redemption.—The usual provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made in both the years for which corresponding credit is taken under the Deposit head "Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—Other Appropriations".

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Broadly, the expenditure under this group head relates to administrative and ancillary services and the day-to-day running of the administration at the Centre and in the Union Territories, other than on tax collection which is recorded under the group head "Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues". The expenditure on Parliament, State Legislature and Elections is also accommodated under this group head. Broad details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
Parliament and State Legislatures	5,34	5,14	4,25
General Administration	24,14	26,89	29,05
Audit	13,76	14,51	15,87
Administration of Justice	58	65	66
Jails	13	14	13
Police	43,77	48,21	51,49
External Affairs	14,03	18,02	12,45
Supplies and Disposals	3,63	4,26	4,47
Miscellaneous Departments	4,70	5,08	5,40
TOTAL	1,10,08	1,22,90	1,23,77

Parliament and State Legislatures.—The decrease in the Revised is due to less payments to State Governments towards the Central Government's share of 'extra' election expenditure. The further fall in the Budget is due to the fact that the major portion of the payment to the State Governments would have been made in the current year and the requirements next year on this account would be less by over Rs. 1 crore.

General Administration.—The increase in the Revised is mainly on account of the decisions to increase the rates of dearness allowance. A part of the increase is also due to the larger expenditure of the Intelligence Bureau on secret service and the expanded activities of the Department of Agriculture. Budget provides for normal growth and larger expenditure on purchase of scientific equipment for the Intelligence Bureau. A large part of the increase in the Budget (Rs. 1·7 crores) is due to the transfer to this Head of the expenditure on Planning Commission from the Head 'Miscellaneous'.

Audit.—This head accommodates the expenditure incurred by the Comptroller and Auditor General and his officers on the maintenance and audit of accounts of both the Central and State Governments. The increase in the Revised is due to upward revision of the rates of dearness allowance. Normal growth and increased work load of the Audit Department consequent on the growing tempo of developmental outlays of the Central and State Governments explain the further increase next year.

Administration of Justice.—The expenditure relates to the Supreme Court and the Union Territories of Delhi and others without Legislature.

Police.—The increase in the Revised and the Budget is mainly due to the decision to raise additional battalions under the Central Reserve Police and expansion of the Border Security Force.

External Affairs.—The increase in the Revised is mainly due to the increase in the rupee cost of the expenditure on the various Missions abroad consequent on the devaluation of the Rupee. The Revised Estimates also include Rs. 494 lakhs for subsidies to Bhutan and Sikkim, as against Rs. 497 lakhs in the Budget.

From 1967-68 the expenditure on subsidies, technical assistance to other countries and on certain other items of a miscellaneous nature is being transferred from this Head to the Head "Miscellaneous". This largely accounts for the saving under this Head in the next Budget.

Supplies and Disposals.—The rise in the Revised is mainly due to increase in the rupee cost of the expenditure on Purchase Missions abroad following the devaluation of the Rupee. Next Budget provides for normal growth and expansion of the D.G.S. (Inspectorate).

Miscellaneous Departments.—This head accommodates expenditure on various miscellaneous Departments such as the National Savings Organisation, Foreign Exchange Regulations Unit, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Official Liquidator under the Companies Act, Controller of Insurance, Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Trade Commissioners, Tariff and Forward Market Commissions, Press Information Bureau, Civil Supplies Organisation, etc. The increase in the Revised is mainly due to the increased rupees cost of the expenditure of the Trade Missions abroad following the devaluation of the Rupee. Budget provides for normal growth.

SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES

The broad details of the expenditure in this Section are as follows:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
Scientific Department	43,28	43,34	56,34
Education	52,54	53,91	63,05
Medical	10,27	10,80	13,0

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
Public Health	7,25	7,18	8,72
Agriculture	14,72	15,03	27,22
Rural Development	..	..	1
Animal Husbandry	1,99	1,23	1,88
Co-operation	2,75	2,30	5,13
Industries	30,06	28,16	28,22
Broadcasting	6,22	7,26	7,39
Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	82	78	47
Labour and Employment	8,78	8,91	10,25
Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	16,85	16,99	18,29
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue	2	1	2
Capital Outlay on Broadcasting met from Revenue	2	2	1
TOTAL	1,95,57	1,95,92	2,40,02

Scientific Departments.—The details are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
(i) Atomic Energy Research	14,00	14,38	14,29
(ii) Scientific Research :			
Grants to C.S.I.R.	10,48	10,71	17,71
Grants to others	54	54	60
(iii) Geological Survey	7,54	7,49	10,12
(iv) Meteorology	2,70	2,86	3,19
(v) Survey of India	3,38	3,17	4,24
(vi) Archaeology	1,08	1,06	1,19
(vii) Other Items	3,16	3,13	5,00
TOTAL	43,28	43,34	56,34

(i) The increase in the Revised is due to upward revision in the rates of dearness allowance and larger expenditure on stores and equipment on account of the devaluation of the Rupee. Budget takes into account the larger requirements of Space Science and Technology Centre, Experimental Satellite Communications Earth Station and other Research Laboratories. But these increases have been more than off set by the transfer of the expenditure of over Rs. 1 crore on the Industrial Unit of the Atomic Energy Department from this Head to the Head "35—Industries" from 1967-68.

(ii) Revised provides for larger grants to CSIR to meet the increased cost of equipments following devaluation. The large increase in the Budget is mainly due to the transfer to this Head of grants for projects which are at present debited to a Capital Head of Account.

(iii) The fall in the Revised is due to delay in recruitment to posts and procurement of equipment. Provision for larger purchase of equipment and filling up of vacant posts account for the increase in the Budget.

(iv) The rise in the Revised is due to the increased cost of equipment following the devaluation of the Rupee and larger payment to the P. & T. Department for inland weather messages. Provision for implementation of Plan schemes relating to Rain and Cloud Physics Unit, Cyclone Warning and Research Centre, Geomagnetism, Seismology and hydrometeorology accounts for the increase in the Budget.

(v) While delay in the implementation of certain plan schemes accounts for the fall in the Revised, Budget provides for the expansion of the Department.

(vii) The increase in the Budget is mainly due to larger purchase of equipment and supplies in terms of the contracts finalised in connection with the scheme of Aerial Survey undertaken with U.S. assistance.

Education.—Larger grants to the U.G.C. account for the increase in the Revised. The further rise in the Budget is due to larger requirements for grants to the U.G.C., the Indian Institutes of Technology, other technical institutes, cultural institutions and more scholarships for technical education.

Medical.—Post-budget decision to give grants to the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research. Chandigarh and larger expenditure on the C.G.H.S. account for the increase in the Revised. Budget provides for expansion of the activities of the Safdarjang and Willingdon Hospitals in Delhi and the C.G.H.S., larger grants for development of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh and filling up of vacant posts in JIPMER and Medical College at Pondicherry.

Public Health.—The saving in the Revised is mainly due to non-filling of certain posts and lesser grants as a measure of economy. The increase in the Budget is mainly due to the implementation of Fourth Plan Schemes notably those relating to family planning and larger grants to the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Agriculture.—Post-budget decision to subsidise the import of raw materials used in the manufacture of fertilisers accounts for the increase in the Revised. This increase has, however, been partly off set by less expenditure on certain plan schemes due to delay in their implementation. Larger provision for Plan schemes relating to aerial units for agricultural programmes, increased provision for rigs and ancillary equipment for the project for ground water exploration, larger grants for the implementation of plan schemes to the I.C.A.R. to which many of the Government Research Institutes have been transferred this year account for the increase in the Budget. The estimates include Rs. 4 crores this year and Rs. 3·5 crores next year on account of subsidy on the import of raw materials in the manufacture of fertilizers. The subsidy to State Governments in this regard has been included under the Head : :Grants in Aid to State and U.T. Governments".

Rural Development.—Budget provides for larger expenditure on experts to assist in the development of new projects.

Animal Husbandry.—The saving in the Revised is due to late implementation of plan schemes. Budget provides for accelerated implementation of these schemes.

Cooperation.—Lesser provision for payment of grants to the National Cooperative Development Corporation this year as a measure of economy accounts for the fall in the Revised. Additional grants of Rs. 2·6 crores to the N.C.D.C. towards Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund accounts for the increase in the Budget.

Industries.—Lesser requirement for transfer of arrear collections of surcharge on iron and steel to the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund (Rs. 2·48 crores as against Rs. 3·42 crores provided in the original budget) and lesser grants to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Rs. 13·25 crores as against Rs. 14·34 crores provided in the original budget), mainly account for the fall in the Revised. The requirement for transfer to the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund next year would be Rs. 1·5 crores only. This fall has however, been more than off-set by the transfer to this Head of the expenditure on the Industrial units of the Atomic Energy Department.

Grants to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission include Rs. 8·25 crores this year and next year for Khadi industries, Rs. 2 crores for village industries and Rs. 3 crores for subsidy in lieu of interest making a total grant of Rs. 13·25 crores this year and next year.

Broadcasting.—The increase in the Revised is due to enhancement in the rates of dearness allowance, larger payment of allowances to artists and increase in the cost of stores following devaluation of the Rupee. Budget provides for larger purchase of spares and valves for new projects. increased programme activities and filling up of vacant posts.

Community Development, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.—While the slight fall in the Revised is due to economy measures, the further saving in the Budget is due to the decision to transfer the various training centres to the control of the State Governments.

Labour and Employment.—The increase in the Revised is mainly due to larger requirement for transfer of coal and iron ore cesses to the respective Labour Welfare Funds, the former on account of certain arrear adjustments and the latter following better collection of the cess. The further rise in the Budget is mainly due to the larger requirement for the transfer of the proceeds of the cess on coal to the Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund, following anticipated increased collection, introduction of tool and die making and electronic trades at the Central Training Institute for Instructors, strengthening of organisation of the Chief Labour Commissioner and inclusion of full year's provision for the National Commission on Labour set up during the current year.

Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations.—This head accommodates expenditure on the various miscellaneous and developmental organisations of the Government such as National and Central Reference Libraries, Dairy Education and Research including Milk Schemes, Institute of Sugar Technology, Census, Statistics, Films Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Trade Demonstration and Propaganda, Central Water and Power Commission and Tourist Organisations. Larger expenditure on trade demonstration and propaganda and tourist publicity consequent on devaluation of the Rupee mainly accounts for the increase in the Revised. Larger requirements of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, the Films Division and the Song and Drama Division for publicity for the Family Planning Programme and larger expenditure on the development and promotion of tourist publicity with a view to attracting more tourists in 1967 which is observed as the International Tourist Year account for the increase in the Budget.

Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue.—The estimates relate to Capital expenditure on salt works met from Revenue.

Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes.—The details are—

(In lakhs of Rupe s)

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-6
Multipurpose River Schemes	1,21	1,28	1,44
Irrigation, Navigation etc. .	17	.58	44
Electricity Schemes . .	65	47	1,28
TOTAL . .	2,03	2,33	3,16

Multi-Purpose River Schemes.—Provision is made under this head for the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, Flood Control Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission, Technical Training Centres and investigation of Multi-Purpose River Schemes. Budget provides for larger expenditure on the investigation of hydrological observations in the various river basins and purchase of equipment for the Research Station, Poona.

Irrigation, Navigation, etc.—The increase is mainly on account of provision for purchase of equipment for flood control work at Delhi.

Electricity Schemes.—Provision for the payment of customs duty on U.N. Special Fund Aid equipment transferred to Government ownership mainly accounts for the increase in the Budget.

Public Works.—This group head records the expenditure on the maintenance of National Highways, roads in Union Territories and other roads which are maintained by the Central Government and Government buildings including cost of construction of works debitable to revenue. The transfer of a part of the revenue from the customs and excise duties on motor spirit to the Central Road Fund is also treated as Public Works expenditure. The details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
1. Block Grants for the Central Road Fund	3,50	3,50	3,50
2. Public Works :			
(i) Original Works	53	76	73
(ii) Maintenance and repairs	5,07	6,09	7,75
(iii) Establishment	90	2,22	2,77
(iv) Suspense	1,19	32	13
(v) Grants-in-aid	9	7	16
(vi) Other items	26	42	41
(vii) Capital Outlay met from Revenue	80	1,07	1,22
TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS	8,84	10,95	13,17
3. Communications :			
(i) Maintenance of National Highways	7,25	7,00	7,00
(ii) Maintenance of other roads	35	30	35
(iii) Border roads	2,53	2,00	2,19
(iv) Grants-in-aid	57	1,21	1,00
(v) Other items	3	3	6
(vi) Write back of capital Grants for development	76	80	1,12
TOTAL—COMMUNICATIONS	11,49	11,34	11,72
GRAND TOTAL	23,83	25,79	28,39

The gross expenditure of the Central Public Works Department would be more this year due to enhancement in the rates of dearness allowance, opening of new divisions and payment of property tax on Government buildings to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee. Budget provides for larger expenditure on purchase of stores and special and annual repairs to Government buildings. Lesser expenditure on the maintenance of roads as a measure of economy partly off-set by larger payment to DESU towards the construction of Yamuna Barrage and transfer of provision for the maintenance of border roads under the control of the State and Union Territory Governments from this Head to the Head "Grants in Aid to State Governments" account for the saving in the Revised under "Communications". Increase in the maintenance mileage of border roads and larger provision for write back to revenue of Capital grants for development explain the increase in the Budget.

Transport and Communications.—The details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupeess)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
Ports and Pilotage	36	65	1,30
Mercantile Marine	1,60	1,45	1,82
Lighthouses and Light Ships	1,35	1,30	1,34
Aviation	5,22	7,03	6,88
Roads and Water Transport Schemes	26	33	45
Overseas Communications Service	2,15	2,16	2,33
TOTAL	10,94	12,92	14,12

Ports and Pilotage.—The estimates relate mainly to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Paradeep Port in Orissa. The latter port was opened to traffic in November this year. Previously the entire expenditure on the port was debited to Capital. Since the opening of the port to traffic the running and maintenance expenditure thereon is being debited to this Head. The change in accounting classification mainly explains the increase in the Revised and the Budget.

Mercantile Marine.—The saving in the Revised is due to lesser payment of subsidies to ship-owners and grants to Shipping Development Fund to cover a part of the interest charges on loans to the Fund. Budget anticipates larger payments of subsidies to ship-owners and grants to Shipping Development Fund.

Lighthouses and Lightships.—The surplus of the Lighthouses and Lightships Department is transferred to the General Reserve Fund for the use of lighthouses and lightships. The fall in the Revised is due to lesser provision required for transfer to the Fund following lesser collection of lightdues. Budget anticipates larger collection and consequently larger transfer to the Fund.

Aviation.—Increased cost of stores and equipment consequent on the devaluation of the rupee, enhancement in the rates of dearness allowance and special repairs to aerodromes account for the rise in the Revised. Budget provides for a transfer of Rs. 1 crore to the Civil Aviation Development Fund which is intended for giving subventions to the Indian Airlines Coropration for operating certain unremunerative routes considered necessary in the interest of tourism. But this increase has been more than offset by larger recoveries from suspense.

Road and Water Transport Schemes.—The expenditure relates to Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

Overseas Communications Service.—The increase in the Budget is mainly due to larger way leave payments and larger provision for interest on capital following the revision of the formula for working out interest on capital.

CURRENCY AND MINT.

This group head records the expenditure on currency and coinage operations and the working of the Currency Note Press, and the Government Mints. The details are—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
Currency and Coinage .	10,12	12,61	12,99
Mint	3,11	3,28	3,45
Kolar Gold Mines . .	4,59	4,66	5,01
TOTAL . .	17,82	20,55	21,45

Currency and Coinage.—Broad details are given below:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
(i) Currency Note Press .	5,55	7,64	6,59
(ii) Cost of one-rupee note forms . . .	2,31	3,20	4,19
(iii) Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins .	90	50	50
(iv) Write back of capital loss of Hyderabad OS currency . . .	60	60	60
(v) Security Paper Mills .	75	66	1,09
(vi) Other Items . .	1	1	2
TOTAL . .	10,12	12,61	12,99

The increase in the Revised is mainly on account of enhancement in the rates of dearness allowance and larger expenditure on stores for the Currency Note Press following the devaluation of the Rupee. A part of the increase is also on account of more expenditure on one-rupee note forms following the increased cost of imported currency note paper and consequent rise in the selling rate of notes. These increases are partly offset by lesser loss than anticipated on the destruction of withdrawn coins. The difference between the face value and the metallic content of the coins returned as unfit for reissue and melted is adjusted under this head as a loss. The reduction in the loss is due to lesser receipt of pure nickel rupee and other uncurrent coins from the banks and treasuries for melting. The increase next year is due to larger provision for the cost of one-rupee note forms in view of anticipated larger demand from the Reserve Bank of India and full year's effect of the increase in selling rate effected this year and increased requirements of the Security Paper Mill which is expected to go into full production before the end of 1967. This however, is partly offset by decrease in the provision for the purchase of stores for the currency Note Press owing to the rephasing of the programme of procurement and payment.

Mint.—Increase in the rates of dearness allowance and cost of stores due to devaluation explain the rise in the Revised. Budget provides for normal growth.

Kolar Gold Mines.—The Kolar Gold Mines which were taken over from the Mysore Government with effect from December 1, 1962 are run as a departmental commercial concern. Accordingly, provision is made under this head for the working expenses of the Kolar Gold Mines. While the increased cost of stores consequent on devaluation mainly accounts for the rise in the Revised, the further rise in the Budget is mainly due to larger provision for interest on capital including arrears relating to earlier years consequent on the revision of the formula for calculation of interest on capital.

MISCELLANEOUS

This group head covers items of expenditure of a miscellaneous nature which cannot appropriately be accommodated under any other group head. Details by major heads of account are given below. Transactions of Civil Departments which do not belong to the other descriptive major heads are recorded under the major head "Miscellaneous".

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
Famine Relief . . .	1	2	1
Pensions and other Retirement Benefits . .	5,56	5,88	5,97

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
Territorial and Political Pensions . . .	21	20	19
Privy Purses . . .	5,07	5,11	5,06
Stationery and Printing .	3,84	3,62	5,61
Opium	3,22	2,34	2,64
Forest	3,80	3,39	3,59
Miscellaneous . . .	1,31,64	1,62,46	1,44,11
TOTAL . .	1,52,35	1,83,01	1,67,18

Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits.—Provision has as usual been made on the latest trends of actuals for the likely payment of pension and gratuities in both the years.

Privy Purses.—Provision is made under this head for the payment of privy purses to the rulers of the former Indian States and of allowance to their relations.

Stationery and Printing.—The saving in the Revised is mainly due to lesser purchase of paper and stores as a measure of economy. Provision for a new Press and larger expenditure on plant and machinery and larger purchase of paper to meet the requirements of the indenting Departments explain the increase in the Budget.

Opium.—The increase in the Revised is almost entirely due to larger payments to cultivators following a higher average yield of opium in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The increase next year is due to the allotment of larger area for poppy cultivation.

Forest.—Delay in the implementation of schemes of soil conservation accounts for the fall in the revised. Provision for new schemes of forestry, soil conservation and forest research stations under the Fourth Plan accounts for the increase in the Budget.

Miscellaneous.—The broad details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
1. Expenditure on Displaced persons	2,95	5,40	7,27
2. Subsidies and Aid to Other Countires :	7,95	10,77	17,07
(a) Nepal . .	5,99	7,72	7,94
(b) Sikkim .	..	..	1,80
(c) Bhutan . .	..	..	3,64
(d) U.N. Special Project Fund and Expanded programme of Technical Assistance . .	1,43	2,25	2,25
(e) Other technical and economic assistance	53	80	1,44
3. Accounting adjustments	25,55	26,88	30,92
(a) Transfer of sale proceeds of evacuee property . .	1,75	3,33	2,30
(b) Repayment of capital expenditure on displaced persons .	4,48	4,44	4,29
(c) Write back of trading loss on foodgrains . . .	18,45	18,29	23,47
(d) Loss on American Loan Wheat . .	49	49	49
(e) Grants for industrial housing schemes and slum clearance . . .	38	33	37
4. Export Promotion & Tax Credits . . .	48,55	48,60	36,94
(a) Market development . . .	7,12	19,12	17,59
(b) Export of Sugar .	20,00	20,00	19,00
(c) Tax Credit Certificates . . .	21,43	9,48	10,35
5. Service and other charges in respect of dollar purchases from I.M.F . .	4,20	20,36	8,00
6. Payment on account of revaluation of balances under Trade Agreements . .	..	4,56	..
7. Payment of Excise duty on coal and coke to Coal Board	7,60	10,50	9,50
8. Subsidy on State Trading in oil	7,48	6,34	2,79
9. Subsidy on Coal moved by rail cum sea . .	2,70	2,15	2,40
10. Payment of income tax on salaries paid to non-Indian employees of Ford & Rockefeller Foundations.	1,29	1,12	88
11. Expenditure in Union Territories . . .	5,32	5,08	6,71
12. Central Social Welfare Board	1,93	1,78	1,85
13. Subsidiary food schemes	58	58	93
14. Payment to AID for local cost of technical assistance	..	4,90	6,18

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
15 Planning Commission	1,63	1,63	..
16. Transfer to Railway Safety Works Fund	1,42	1,41	1,46
17 Other Items	10,09	10,40	11,18
TOTAL	1,31,64	1,02,46	1,44,11

Item 1.—The fall in the Revised is mainly due to economy in expenditure on the Central Relief Camps and the Rashtriya Vikas Dal. The number of repatriates from Ceylon was lesser than expected. The increase in the Budget is mainly on account of transfer to this Head from next year, of the expenditure on Tibetan and other refugees incurred by the Ministry of External Affairs from the Head "External Affairs" and also speeding up of the write off of the loans to displaced persons which have been remitted.

Item 2(*e*).—The increase in the Revised is due to the increase in the Rupee cost of the expenditure on various projects consequent on devaluation of the Rupee. The further rise in the Budget is due to larger expenditure on the "Trunk Telephones Lines and Exchange" which is one of the projects covered by Indian Aid.

Item 2(*b*).—The expenditure this year (Rs. 1·8 crores) has been shown under the Head "External Affairs".

Item 2(*c*).—The expenditure this year (Rs. 3·14 crores) has been shown under the Head "External Affairs". The increase next year is due to larger subsidies for developmental measures.

Item 2(*d*).—The United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was started in 1950 to help the developing countries to strengthen their national economy through the development of industry and agriculture and to ensure attainment of higher level of economic and social welfare for their population. The U.N. Special Fund was started in 1959 for the purpose of enlarging the scope of existing technical assistance activities and for financing such special projects in approved fields as would contribute to the economic development of recipient countries. Both these programmes are financed through voluntary contributions from the member countries. India's contribution to these programmes amounts to Rs. 2·25 crores each both this year and next year. The increase in the estimates is due to the devalution of the Rupee.

Item 2(*e*).—This includes technical aid to South and South East Asia under Colombo Plan, technical assistance under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance and other assistance to developing countries. While the increase in the Revised is due to the speeding up of supply of cattle to Ceylon, the increase in the Budget over the Revised is due to the fact that the expenditure on technical and economic assistance to developing countries incurred by the Ministry of External Affairs is being adjusted under this Head from next year instead of under the Head "External Affairs".

Item 3(*a*).—The increase in the estimates is due to larger sale proceeds than anticipated earlier. The Revised also includes arrear adjustments the absence of which accounts for the fall in the Budget.

Item 3(*b*).—The net capital expenditure on payment of compensation to displaced persons after adjusting the sale proceeds of evacuee property is written back to revenue over a period of 15 years. The write back is now estimated at Rs. 4·44 crores this year and Rs. 4·29 crores next year.

Item 3(*c*).—The loss on stocks of rice taken over from the State Governments at the time of decontrol in 1954 and on rice imported under the Financial Agreement with Burma in 1954 amounting in all to Rs. 35 crores is being written back to Revenue over a period of 15 years commencing from 1955-56. In addition, the losses on foodgrains purchased or imported every year are also written off to Revenue over a period of 10 years. The total provision for write off is now expected to be Rs. 18·29 crores this year and Rs. 23·47 crores next year as compared to the original estimate of Rs. 18·45 crores. The fall in the Revised is due to the fact that there was no loss during 1965-66 as against Rs. 1·64 crores assumed earlier. The subsidised sale of foodgrains in spite of the increased cost of purchases following devaluation accounts for the increase in the Budget.

Item 4(*a*).—The Marketing Development Fund was constituted in 1963 for financing the expenditure on grants for export promotion and marketing development schemes. The current Budget provided for a transfer of Rs. 7·12 crores to the Fund. With the devaluation of the Rupee, a new cash assistance scheme for certain items of export with export potential on a selective basis has been introduced. The items covered include *inter alia* iron and steel and engineering goods, chemicals, plastics, paper etc. Besides, owing to a partial failure of jute crop it has become necessary to subsidise the import of jute to maintain the export of jute goods. These schemes have necessitated a larger transfer to the Marketing Development Fund. The requirements are estimated at Rs. 19·12 crores this year and Rs. 17·59 crores next year.

Item 4(*b*).—Export of sugar was resumed with effect from 1960-61 mainly with a view to improve the country's foreign exchange resources. The loss to the sugar industry on account of the export of sugar is subsidised by Government, the extent of which depends on the price levels obtaining abroad. The subsidy payable is esti-

mated at Rs. 20 crores this year and Rs. 9 crores next year. The decrease next year is due to lesser quantity of sugar expected to be exported next year.

Item 4(c).—The Finance Act, 1965 provided for the grant of tax credit certificates for certain specified purposes. These included tax credit in respect of exports of specified commodities, excess clearances of specified goods subject to excise duties over the base year, investment in new equity shares of a public company, shifting of industrial undertakings from urban areas and excess Corporation Tax paid by companies engaged in the manufacture and production of specified articles over the base year. The payments against tax credit certificates are adjusted as expenditure under this head. The current Budget provided for a payment of Rs. 21·43 crores on this account. With the devaluation of the Rupee the scheme for tax credit on exports has been discontinued from 6th June, 1966 in view of the other market development and export promotion schemes referred to under item 4(a). The Revised therefore includes a provision of Rs. 9·48 crores only for payments against tax credit certificates—Rs. 8 crores in respect of the "Exports" Scheme, Rs. 33 lakhs for "Equity Shares" Scheme, Rs. 95 lakhs for "Excise Duties" Scheme and Rs. 20 lakhs for "Corporation Tax" Scheme. Budget provides for a payment of Rs. 10·35 crores—Rs. 8·15 crores for pending claims against "Exports Scheme" and Rs. 45 lakhs, Rs. 1·2 crores and Rs. 55 lakhs respectively for the other three schemes.

Item 5.—This head accommodates the service and retention charges payable to the International Monetary Fund on the dollar purchases from the Fund. According to the rules of the Fund, a service charge of ½ per cent is payable at the time of purchase. Besides, retention charges are also payable quarterly on the Fund's holdings of a currency in excess of the Member's quota. The current Budget included a provision of Rs. 4·2 crores on this account. Consequent on the devaluation of the Rupee an additional sum of Rs. 12·44 crores had to be paid in respect of the service charges paid in earlier years and held by the Fund in its account with the Reserve Bank. This payment, however, was not made in cash but by issuing non-negotiable Rupee securities in favour of the Fund and an equivalent amount has been assumed as a credit under the Head 'Public Debt'. On the basis of the latest assessment of the requirements the Revised and the Budget for payment of service charges are estimated at Rs. 20·36 crores and Rs. 8 crores respectively.

Item 6.—In terms of the trade agreements and credit agreements signed with certain East European and African countries, the balances at the credit of these Governments with the Reserve Bank and the State Bank had to be revalued on the devaluation of the Rupee. The sums thus paid to the accounts of these countries amounted to Rs. 4·56 crores.

Item 7.—A part of the net proceeds of the special cess on coal and coke is transferred to the Coal Board for utilisation on schemes relating to conservation of coal and safety in coal mines, after taking into account the requirements of expenditure by the Coal Board. The payments to Coal Board would amount to Rs. 10·5 crores this year and Rs. 9·5 crores next year as against the original Budget of Rs. 7 crores, the increase being due to larger requirements of the Coal Board to meet the liability carried forward from previous years and increased assistance needed by the coal industry.

Item 8.—The difference between the price chargeable by the Oil India Limited under its Agreement with the Government for supplies of crude oil to the Indian Oil Corporation and the price of comparable quality of imported crude oil is paid as subsidy to Oil India Limited. The original Budget included a provision of Rs. 7·48 crores on this account. On the basis of certifier figures of quantities of oil deliveries made to the Indian Oil Corporation during 1965 and the estimated price differential for 1966-67, the payment is now expected to amount to Rs. 6·34 crores. Budget provides for a lesser payment of Rs. 2·79 crores as with the increase in the off take by the Refineries, the price of crude payable to Oil India has come down and also with the devaluation of the Rupee, the price differential being less, the cost of imported crude having gone up.

Item 9.—With a view to equalise the price of coal transported by sea and rail, it was agreed in 1962-63 to pay a subsidy on the movement of coal by coastal shipping to the Southern States. The subsidy which is financed from the additional excise duty levied on coal and coke is expected to amount to Rs. 2:15 crores this year and Rs. 2·4 crores next year based on the quantity of coal moved under the scheme.

Item 10.—Non-Indian employees of Ford and Rockefeller Foundations are entitled under their terms of service to the payment of tax free salaries. Accordingly, the income tax payable is credited to the head Income Tax by debit to this head. The amount required is now estimated at Rs. 1·12 crores this year and Rs. 88 lakhs next year as against the current Budget of Rs. 1·29 crores following the decrease in the number of employees.

Item 11.—Provision is made here for miscellaneous expenditure in Union Territories including N.E.F.A. such as relief measures, supply dropping, grants to local bodies etc. The increase in the Budget is mainly due to the inclusion of provision for payment of arrears due to the Defence Department on account of supply dropping.

Item 12.—Grants to the Central Social Welfare Board are expected to amount to Rs. 1·78 crores this year and Rs. 1·88 crores next year as against the current Budget of Rs. 1·93 crores. While the saving in the Revised is due to economy measures. Budget takes into account certain new pro-

grammes of the Board such as family and child welfare etc.

Item 13.—Budget provides for the expansion of the various schemes relating to subsidiary foods and applied nutrition programme.

Item 14.—Under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme, the U.S. Government provides the services of experts in various technical fields and affords training facilities for Indians in the U.S.A. Since 1959, the rupee expenditure on this account is met out of rupees accruing to the U.S. Government under PL 665. As the rupees accrued under PL 665 have been practically exhausted, it has been decided that the expenditure might be met out of the portion of PL 480 funds earmarked for grants to Government of India. The U.S. Government will accordingly advance annual grants for the amounts estimated to be required in that year and the sums so advanced would be paid back to US AID for meeting the rupee expenditure in connection with the activities under the Indo US Technical Assistance Programme. The requirements on this account are estimated at Rs. 4·9 crores this year and Rs. 6·18 crores next year.

Item 15.—The expenditure on the Planning Commission is being debited to the Head "General Administration" from the next year.

Item 16.—Provision is made under this head for the transfer to the Railway Safety Works Fund of the contribution received in this regard from the Railways, less the portion attributable to the territories of the erstwhile Punjab State transferred to the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh. The actual payments to the State Governments on approved Safety Works would be debited to the Head "Grants in Aid to State and U.T. Governments" and simultaneously recovered from the Fund.

Item 17.—The other items include contributions to international bodies, miscellaneous grants-in-aid, loss by exchange and other miscellaneous expenditure. The increase in the Revised is mainly due to larger rupee expenditure on contributions to International Bodies consequent on devaluation and payment of a grant of Rs. 1:28 crores to the River Steam Navigation Company (under liquidation) to pay off the provident fund dues and retrenchment compensation to its employees, largely offset by the absence of the provision of Rs. 3 crores included in the current Budget as lump sum provision for increase in dearness allowance. Budget includes provision for the payment of Rs. 1:25 crores to the Food Corporation of India in reimbursement of the subsidy borne by it on food grains procured internally and a grant of Rs. 49 lakhs to the River Steam Navigation Company.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS

Details by major heads of the provision included in this Section are given below:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
Pament of States' share of Union Excise Duties .	2,12,75	2,30,91	2,31,57
Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	3,96,30	4,02,19	4,52,75
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments . . .	35	35	35
Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments	4,67	5,76	5,82
TOTAL . .	6,14,07	6,39,21	6,90,49

States' Share of Union Excise Duties:—

The distribution of Basic Excise Duties among the States is done in accordance with the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1965 which is based on the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission. Under this Act, 20 per cent of the net proceeds of the duties of excise levied and collected under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and of all duties of excise levied and collected under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, are distributed among the States. Additional Duties of Excise are distributed among the States in accordance with the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1965.

Anticipated improvement in collections and payment of arrears pertaining to earlier years in respect of Basic Duties, partly off set by the recoveries of overpayments of Additional Duties made in earlier years account for the increases in the Revised and the next Budget.

Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory Governments.—The details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
Grants to States :			
A. Grants under the Constitution—			
(a) Substantive provision of Article 275 (1) . . .	1,40,61	140,61	1,40,61
(b) Proviso to Art. 275	11,80	11,80	8,20

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
B. Other Grants —			
(1) Police . . .	7,19	7,61	4,05
(2) Misellaneous Deptts.	28	28	25
(3) Scientific and Technical Education .	4,36	5,26	5,03
(4) Primary, Secondary and other Educational Schemes . .	19,63	11,66	12,95
(5) Medical . . .	2,51	2,16	2,40
(6) Public Health and Family Planning .	18,42	21,25	34,66
(7) Agriculture . .	30,09	30,94	49,74
(8) Animal Husbandry .	3,78	3,55	4,93
(9) Co-operation . .	1,20	1,59	4,79
(10) Industries . .	4,43	5,11	5,15
(11) Broadcasting . .	32	30	30
(12) Labour and Employment . . .	9,82	10,29	9,04
(13) Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations .	6,04	5,82	7,14
(14) Community Development, National Extension Service and Local Development Works . . .	18,67	18,18	19,13
(15) Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment Works . . .	1,04	30	1,03
(16) Public Works .	1,47	1,60	2,09
(17) Aviation . . .	3	3	3
(18) Forest . . .	9,22	8,86	12,03
(19) Miscellaneous			
(a) Grant in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares .	16,25	16,20	16,1
(b) Development of Border Areas .	3,64	3,64	1,63
(c) Welfare of Backward Classes .	8,60	6,60	4,03
(d) Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons .	6,82	10,33	6,15
(e) Relief of Displaced Goldsmiths	24	28	26
(f) Natural Calamities	12,00	12,00	12,00
(g) Grants in lieu of reduction in the share of Income Tax . . .	..	..	11,31
(h) Subsidy to J. & K. for transport of rice and wheat .	8	1,14	..
(i) Setting up of administrative machinery for enforcement of food controls .	1,00	1,50	..
(j) Relief measures necessitated by recent hostilities .	1,48	2,29	1,08
(k) Other Miscellaneous Grants .	4,19	4,62	6,66
(20) Write back of Capital Grants . . .	19,34	19,07	22,89
II. Grants to Union Territory Governments .	31,75	37,32	47,03
TOTAL . .	3,96,30	4,02,19	4,52,75

I.A. (*a*).—Provision is made here for grants payable to the States under the substantive provision of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution which are covered by the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission set up under article 280 of the Constitution.

The amount of grant payable to the individual States is indicated below:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Andhra Pradesh . . .	13,51
Assam	16,52
Jammu and Kashmir . . .	6,57
Kerala	20,82
Madhya Pradesh . . .	2,70
Madras	6,84
Mysore	20,82
Nagaland	7,07
Orissa	29,18
Rajasthan	6,73
Uttar Pradesh	9,85
	1,40,61

I.A.(*b*).—The grants under the proviso to article 275 cover the cost of development schemes undertaken by State Governments for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas.

I.B. (*1*).—The payment mainly relates to the reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by the State Governments in earlier years on the maintenance of border security forces.

I.B.(*2*).—Provision has been made of Rs. 15 lakhs this year and next year for sharing half the cost of staff employed by States on Small Savings work. The rest of the provision is for grants for introduction of the Metric System.

I.B.(3).—Larger provision for State Plan Schemes and inclusion of provision for subsidy in lieu of concession in the rate of interest on loans for construction of students hostels explain the increase in the estimates.

I.B.(4).—The post budget decision to finance schemes relating to Primary, Basic, Secondary, University and Higher Education to the extent of Rs 8·4 crores from the Special Development Fund mainly accounts for the saving in the Revised. This, however, has been offset to some extent by the post budget decision to provide assistance for the improvement of salary scales of University and College teachers. Larger Central assistance for these scheme, mainly accounts for the increase in the next Budget.

I.B.(5).—Reduced allocations for assistance for Blood Transfusion Centres and certain schemes of medical education account for the fall in the Revised. Increased allocation for various schemes of Medical Education including grants on account of medical colleges explains the increase in the next Budget.

I.B.(6).—The increase in the Revised is mainly due to larger Central assistance for malaria eradication, Health Centres and Family Planning. Further increase in assistance for Family Planning explains the increase in the next Budget. The estimates include Rs. 11 crores this year and Rs. 25·6 crores next year for Family Planning schemes.

I.B. (7), I.B. (8) and I.B. (18).—Increased requirements under State Plan Schemes of Agricultural Production, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry and Soil Conservation Works and various Centrally Sponsored and Central Schemes account for the increase in the Budget next year.

I.B.(9).—Increase in the Revised is mainly due to larger assistance to States for the Central Scheme of Consumer Cooperatives. Further increase in the next Budget is mainly due to provision for assistance for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Funds.

I.B.(10).—Details are:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
Development of Handloom	1,59	2,15	2,16
Development of Small Scale Industries	1,85	1,85	1,50
Development of Handicrafts and Sericulture	55	68	85
Subsidy in lieu of economic rent on Industrial estates	..	..	15
Other Schemes	44	43	49
	4,43	5,11	5,15

The provisions are based on Plan allocations.

I.B.(11).—Provision here is in respect of grants for Community Listening Schemes.

I.B. (12).—Lesser provision for the Schemes of training of craftsmen and manpower and employment schemes accounts for the fall next year.

I.B.(13).—Broad details are:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
Dairy Development	2,30	2,30	3,10
Social Welfare Schemes	1,96	1,96	2,03
Town Planning including Master Plan	80	75	1,00
Development of Tourist Centres	25	18	30
National Sample Survey	19	19	17
National Building Organisation	3	1	7
Fundamental and Basic Research	13	13	13
Improvement of Statistics	13	10	10
Pilot Projects of Urban Community Development Scheme	5	4	5
Other Items	20	16	19
	6,04	5,82	7,14

Increased allocations for the Plan Schemes of Dairy Development and Town Planning mainly account for the increase in the next Budget.

I.B.(14).—This head covers the grants for the running of Community Development Blocks in both intensive and post-intensive phases for a period of 5 years each. During the intensive phase an allotment of Rs. 12 lakhs per block is made of which the Centre's share is Rs. 9·10 lakhs consisting of Rs. 5·10 lakhs as grants and Rs. 4 lakhs as loans. During the post-intensive period an additional allocation of Rs. 1 lakh per block per annum is made of which the Centre's share is Rs. 74 thousand (Rs. 53 thousand grants and Rs. 21 thousand as loans).

The post Budget decision to meet expenditure on Community Development Schemes to the extent of Rs. 41·1 lakhs from the Special Development Fund mainly explains the saving in the Revised. Increased Plan Outlays fixed for the post intensive phase accounts for the rise in the next Budget.

I.B.(15).—The decrease in the Revised is mainly due to the reduced requirements of the Bihar Government for assistance for the Gandak Project.

I.B.(16).—The provision here is in respect of grants for maintenance of Border Roads. Increase in the estimated expenditure on maintenance ex-

plains the increases in the Revised and next Budget.

I.B.(17).—The provision is required for grants to Mysore and West Bengal on account of subsidy in respect of flying training schools run by them.

I.B.(19)(a).—As has already been explained under Revenue Receipts (Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments), following the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1965, a sum of Rs. 16·25 crores, out of the 1 per cent dividend on capital at charge as on 31st March, 1964 made available by Railways would be paid to States as grants in lieu of Tax on Railway Fares. Following the reorganisation of erstwhile Punjab State and transfer of certain areas to the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh from the 1st November, 1966, a portion of the share payable from that date in respect of that State is retained by the Union and this accounts for the slightly smaller provisions in the Revised and the next Budget.

I.B.(19)(b).—Lesser Plan provision for development of border areas explains the fall in next Budget.

I.B.(19)(c).—Lesser Plan provision accounts for the saving in the Revised and in the next Budget.

I.B.(19)(d).—Expenditure on the construction of camps and on feeding, clothing, medical and sanitation etc., of displaced persons is incurred by the State and Union Territory Governments according to the scales laid down by the Department of Rehabilitation and is later reimbursed to them by the Central Government. The increased provision this year is on account of rehabilitation operations in Jammu & Kashmir following the Tashkent Agreement and for reimbursement of expenditure incurred in the relief camps for new migrants from East Pakistan.

The decreased provision next year is in anticipation of acceleration of dispersal of new migrants from camps to rehabilitation sites.

I.B.(19)(f).—Provision has been made for grants which are given to States on a prescribed basis for meeting expenditure on certain specified items of relief undertaken on account of natural calamities like floods, drought, earthquake, etc.

I.B.(19)(g).—As a result of changes in the Company tax structure brought about in 1960-61 and the consequent shrinkage in the divisible pool of income tax, it was decided that the loss in the States' share would be made good by the payment of *ad hoc* grants until the matter was reviewed by the Third Finance Commission. Provision here is for arrears which have become payable to the States as a result of the finalisation, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, of the amounts payable to them as grant-in-aid in lieu of loss of income tax share in respect of 1960-61 and 1961-62.

I.B.(19)(h).—The increase in the Revised is on account of arrears payable to the J & K Government. No provision has been made in the next Budget as the subsidy has been discontinued from the 1st April 1966.

I.B.(19)(i).—Provision made here is for giving grants to States to enable them to set up the requisite administrative organisation in order to enforce control orders relating to foodgrains, gur and khandsari. The financial assistance that is to be given by the Centre would be 25 per cent of the cost of existing staff as on 31st March 1964 and 50 per cent of the cost of additional staff appointed thereafter. The increase in the Revised is due to larger expenditure by the State Governments than anticipated. No provision has been made in the next Budget as the scheme is under review.

I.B.(19)(j).—Provision has been made here for rendering financial assistance to certain State Governments in connection with the relief measures necessitated by the hostilities with Pakistan in 1965.

I.B.(19)(k).—Broad details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
(*i*) Interest subsidy on loans for flood control	3,35	3,50	2,90
(*ii*) Miscellaneous grants to Nagaland . . .	76	76	76
(*iii*) Subsidy to Mysore to cover loss for nonpayment of electricity-tax by Kolar Gold Mines Undertaking . .	8	35	..
(*iv*) Write back of Aid to Kaishmir Payments .	..	..	3,00
(*v*) Other items . .	..		..
TOTAL .	4,19	4,62	6,66

I.B.(19)(k)(iv).—Large amounts were spent by the Central Government on various relief and other developmental schemes in Jammu & Kashmir in 1948-49. The amounts so spent aggregating about Rs. 9·6 crores were treated as special aid and adjusted as loan to the State Government. It has now been decided that in view of the special circumstances in which the expenditure was incurred the recovery of the loan should be waived. Of the total outstanding of Rs. 9·6 crores, a sum of about Rs. 3·3 crores represents expenditure on certain works which have since been taken over by the Central Government. The balance is proposed to be treated as a grant to the State Government. The next Budget includes an initial provision of Rs. 3 crores for this purpose.

I.B.(20).—Grants given to the States mainly for Local Development Works, Industrial Housing, Slum Clearance, National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes, Development Schemes, Grow More Food Schemes, and Roads of Inter-State or of Economic Importance including Border roads are, in the first instance, on account of their magnitude, debited to Capital but are written back to Revenue over a period of 15 years. The provision here represents the annual write back to Revenue, the increase next year being attributable to increase in the payment of such Capital grants.

II. Provision has been made for the payment of grants to Union Territory Governments with Legislature of Rs. 26·46 crores in the current year and Rs. 32·76 crores next year to cover the difference between their receipts and expenditures on non-Plan Revenue account. Provision has also been made for the payment of Rs. 10·86 crores this year and Rs. 14·27 crores next year for Plan schemes.

Miscellaneous adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments.—Provision is made here for payment to State and Union Territory Governments for the administration on behalf of the Central Government of the Petroleum, Explosives and Arms, etc., Acts.

Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.—Provision is made under this head for the payment of the net proceeds of terminal, entertainment and other taxes payable to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and other local bodies. Larger collection of these taxes in Delhi accounts for the increased payments to the local bodies in both the years.

EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS

This Section records expenditure on extraordinary items as distinguished from ordinary items.

Details by heads of account are:

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
Extraordinary charges	27,32	3,60	4,19
Pre-partition payments	12	11	13
Expenditure connected with the National Emergency	9,94	11,43	6,16
TOTAL	37,38	15,14	10,48

Extraordinary Charges.—Provision is made here for the transfer of P.L. 480 Grants to the Special Development Fund and the write-back of the payments under the Indus Waters Treaty, which are initially treated as Capital expenditure and are written back to Revenue over a period of 15 years. In view, however, of the position explained under Item 14 under the Head "Miscellaneous" the grants received under P.L. 480 would no longer be funded. This explains the saving in the estimates.

The write-back of Indus Waters Treaty payments would amount to Rs. 3·31 crores this year and Rs. 4·19 crores next year, the increase next year being due to the write-back in respect of the payment made during the current year.

Expenditure connected with the National Emergency.—This composite head accommodates certain special items of expenditure arising out of the emergency such as, Civil Defence and Mobile Civil Emergency Force. The provision for transfer of the premiums realised under the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance, Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance, War Risks (Marine Hulls) Reinsurance and Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Schemes to the respective Funds is also made under this head. Revised and Budget include Rs. 9:30 crores and Rs. 3·10 crores respectively on account of transfer of premiums realised under these schemes. The Revised includes arrears relating to previous year.

The other expenditure on emergency measures is expected to amount to about Rs. 2·13 crores this year and Rs. 3·06 crores next year as against the original Budget of Rs. 3·44 crores. The saving in the Revised is due to lesser expenditure on purchase of equipment than originally anticipated and also lesser payments to State Governments for want of audited statements of expenditure incurred by them on Civil Defence measures while larger provision for reimbursement to the State Governments accounts for the increase in the next Budget.

DEFENCE SERVICES

Details by major heads are given below. The variations are explained in the Memorandum on Defence Services Estimates:—

(In lakhs of Rupee)

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
Army	5,99,82	6,18,15	6,23,94
Navy	30,05	34,70	38,01
Air Force	1,44,66	1,51,07	1,55,95
Non-effective Charges	23,14	23,37	24,60
TOTAL	7,97,67	8,27,29	8,42,50

SECTION III

CAPITAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

SECTION III—CAPITAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The estimates of Receipts and Disbursements on Capital Account of the Central Government are explained in this Section. Capital disbursement either leads to creation of physical and financial assets or involves reduction in recurring liabilities. Similarly, capital receipt involves either creation of liability or reduction in financial assets. Disbursements on capital account also include items of expenditure like Capital Grants to States and food losses, etc., which are debited in the first instance to capital and are written back to revenue in the subsequent years. Likewise, receipts also include items like the provision for reduction or avoidance of debt which is transferred to capital by debit to the revenue budget.

Mainly, disbursements on capital account include capital schemes undertaken by the Central Government and the loan assistance and capital grants given to State Governments and other parties. Thus the entire Plan activity of a capital nature whether undertaken by the Centre on its own account or by way of assistance through loans and capital grants to States is reflected here. On the side of receipts, these include borrowings abroad, market loans, sale of treasury bills, small savings, annuity deposits, State Provident Funds, investments of PL 480 deposits and various deposits under the Income-tax Act, depreciation and reserve funds of departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs and special *ad hoc* funds created from time to time by Government. It is difficult, in the compass of a brief note, to indicate fully the scope and nature of these various deposits and advances but details of these are given in Statement C of the Annual Financial Statement.

In brief, the capital account shows the capital requirements of Government and how these are financed. Among the principal sources for meeting these requirements first, there is the revenue surplus. Secondly, regular loans are floated in the market. Thirdly, funds accrue to Government through small savings, annuity deposits and State Provident Funds, and through miscellaneous deposits and advances. Lastly, there are external borrowings. To the extent, receipts from these sources fall short of the capital requirements, the deficit is made good by the issue of treasury bills and drawal from cash balance.

The statement on the following pages gives a summary of the capital transactions.

STATEMENT
SUMMARY OF CAPITAL

The Budget for 1966-67 assumed an overall deficit of Rs. 31·75 crores. The deficit during the current year is now estimated at Rs. 350 crores (ignoring Rs. 50 crores of *ad-hoc* treasury bills converted into dated securities). After taking into account the effect of Budget proposals and the receipts and disbursement on capital account it is estimated that there would be an overall surplus to Rs. 71 lakhs next year. The estimated receipts and disbursements on Capital Account by Major Heads of Account have been shown in Statement 'C' of the Annual Financial Statement of the Central Government. The Statement below gives by broad categories a summary of the estimated receipts and disbursements. Annexure XII shows how the estimated expenditure for next year has been distributed over various demands for Grants and Appropriations.

RECEIPTS

	Accounts 1965-66	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
			(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Capital Receipts outside Revenue Account	..	..	..	..
Public Debt raised in India	3,34,10	2,84,40	3,29,59	3,51,70
Public Debt raised outside India (Other than P.L. 480 loans)	4,82,41	4,59,85	6,42,24	8,65,00
P. L. 480 loans and P.L. 480 Deposits invested in special securities				
(*i*) P. L. 480 Loans	80,00	3,25,00	3,50,00	1,50,00
(*ii*) P. L. 480 Deposits	1,33,00	(—)1,19,00	(—)26,74	1,35,00
Floating Debt (Other than Treasury bills) (Net) (mainly securities issued to IMF, IBRD & IDA)	53,57	(—)1,21	3,48,59	2,49
Repayment of loans and Advances :				
(*i*) State and Union Territory Govts.	2,76,25	2,88,00	2,75,00	3,43,00
(*ii*) Other loans and advances	97,24	82,00	1,09,00	87,00
Inter State Settlement (Net)	..	..	..	..
Contingency Fund of India	3,40	..	1,34	52
Unfunded Debt :				
(*i*) Small Saving Schemes (Net)	1,51,35	1,35,00	1,25,10	1,30,10
(*ii*) State Provident Funds (Net).	54,80	57,58	51,20	55,07
(*iii*) Income Tax Annuity Deposits (Net)	37,34	35,01	22,00	22,00
(*iv*) Compulsory Deposits (Net)	(—) 1,61	(—) 1,00	(—) 1,00	(—) 50
(*v*) Other Items (Net)	1,25	1,51	1,24	1,28
Deposits, Advances & Remittances :				
(*i*) Depreciation and Other Reserve Funds (Net)	22,53	28,28	(—) 14,24	27,71
(*ii*) Special Development Fund (Net)	(—)1,81,33	3,49,12	4,32,42	1,75,67
(*iii*) Other Items (Net)	2,44,50	17,64	74,71	(—) 11,98
TOTAL—CAPITAL RECEIPTS	17,88,86	19,42,18	27,20,45	23,34,06
Deduct—Provision for financial Insitution and Contingencies	..	..	..	16,00
Add—Surplus on Revenue Account	3,19,76	3,03,97	1,74,49	3,03,51
Overall deficit	1,22,76	31,75	3,00,00*	..
GRAND TOTAL	22,31,38	22,77,90	31,94,94	26,21,57

*Excludes Rs. 50 crores of *ad hoc* Tresury Bills converted into dated securities.

VII

TRANSACTIONS

DISBURSEMENTS

	Accounts 1965-66	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
		(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Civil :				
Social & Developmental Services :				
Investment in Industrial and Economic Development :				
(i) Govt. companies and Corporations	1,50,39	1,11,67	1,16,29	1,67,03
(ii) Other investments		66,05	65,10	46,15
Other Items	2,17	3,94	2,72	9,09
Multipurpose River Schemes Irrigation & Electricity Schemes	20,63	17,29	18,95	24,81
Public Works (including Roads) & Schemes of Miscellaneous Improvements	74,11	71,24	67,55	62,13
Transport and Communications (Other than Roads)	13,14	13,89	11,65	9,85
Currency and Mint :				
(i) Payments to IMF, IBRD, IDA & Asian Developmnt Bank towards subscription on account of devaluation	..	..	2,06,15	..
(ii) Other Expenditure	80,79	13,08	14,55	19,96
Miscellaneous—				
(i) Purchase and sale of foodgrains	(—)86,73	(—)8,72	1,57,50	1,02,45
(ii) Purchase and sale of Fertilizers	4,44	(—)1,48	67,02	14,94
(iii) Trading losses financed from ordinary Revenues	(—)18,26	(—) 18,45	(—)18,29	(—)23,47
(iv) Other State Trading Schemes	16,37	3,54	4,47	2,86
(v) Transfer of loan assistance to S.D.F.	80,00	3,25,00	3,50,00	1,50,00
(vi) Others	39,64	29,88	45,73	33,74
TOTAL—CIVIL	3,76,69	6,26,93	11,09,39	6,19,27
Defence Capital Outlay	1,22,58	1,20,60	1,14,96	1,20,88
Railway Capital Outlay	2,45,09	1,80,60	1,75,14	1,61,75
Posts & Telegraphs Capital Outlay	31,38	24,25	27,60	31,68
Loans and Advances :				
States and Union Territories :	8,28,92	6,65,93	9,20,87	8,40,02
Other loans and advances :				
(i) Govt. companies & Corporations	3,71,09	2,42,59	3,62,63	2,24,42
(ii) Other parties		1,02,41	1,29,84	1,68,86
TOTAL—LOANS and ADVANCES	12,00,01	10,10,93	14,13,34	12,33,30
Repayment of Debt :				
Debt raised in India	1,73,77	1,94,00	1,86,33	2,58,50
Debt raised outside India	80,52	1,20,59	1,68,15	1,95,44
TOTAL—REPAYMENT OF DEBT	2,54,29	3,14,59	3,54,48	4,53,94
Inter State settlement :	..	..	3	4
Contingency Fund of India	1,34	..	..	..
TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS	22,31,38	22,77,90	31,94,94	26,20,86
Surplus	..	..	..	71
GRAND TOTAL	22,31,38	22,77,90	31,94,94	26,21,57

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Public Debt raised in India.—A credit of Rs. 284·40 crores was assumed in the current Budget on account of market loans to be raised in India (Rs. 280 crores), Gold Bonds (Rs. 4 crores) and Annuity Certificates (Rs. 40 lakhs). On the basis of the loans actually floated during the year and also taking into account the conversion of *ad hoc* treasury bills of the value of Rs. 50 crores into dated securities, the Revised Estimates are placed at Rs. 329·59 crores. The next Budget takes a credit of Rs. 351·70 crores, new loans accounting for Rs. 350 crores. The details are:

Name of the Loan	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(1) 4½% Loan, 1971 (Re-Issue)	1,67,26	..
(2) 5½% Loan, 1991	1,08,03	..
(3) 3¾% Loan, 1974	50,00	..
(4) National Defence Gold Bonds 1980	4,00	1,30
(5) 15-Year Annuity Certificates	30	40
(6) New Loans	..	3,50,00
	3,29,59	3,51,70

In July 1966, two cash-cum-conversion loans were issued, *viz.* a further issue of 4½ per cent Loan 1971, maturing on 1st July, 1971 and a new 25-year 5½ per cent. Loan, 1991, maturing on 18th July, 1991. Subscriptions which were received in the form of cash and of securities of the 3½ per cent Bonds, 1966, 3 per cent Funding Loan 1966-68 and 3 per cent Bhopal Loan 1966-76 amounted to Rs. 275·29 crores of which Rs. 126·74 crores were received in cash and the balance by conversion. In addition *ad hoc* treasury bills of the value of Rs. 50 crores held by the Reserve Bank of India in their Issue Department were converted on the 3rd February, 1967 into a further tranche of 3¾ per cent. Loan 1974.

Subscriptions to the National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, which were on tap from the 27th October, 1965 to 31st May, 1966 were received in the form of gold, gold coins and/or gold ornaments. The tenders are assayed at Government Mints and thereafter Bonds indicating their gold content of ·995 fineness, are issued to the subscribers. These Bonds will be repaid in the form of gold of the same fineness on the 27th October, 1980. The subscriptions aggregated 13,686 kilogrammes approximately. Gold received as subscription is notionally valued at the International Monetary Fund rate prevailing at the time of tender of the subscriptions *viz.* Rs. 53·58 per 10 grammes of ·995 fineness for purposes of adjustment under "Public Debt" by per contra debit to "Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage". Adjustments to the extent of Rs. 2·01 crores were effected in the accounts of the last year to cover Bonds issued upto 31st March, 1966. Adjustments in the current year in respect of Bonds likely to be issued are expected to be of the order of Rs. 4 crores and a credit to that extent was assumed in the current Budget and is repeated in the Revised. The next Budget takes credit of Rs. 1·30 crores to cover residuary adjustments connected with this issue.

15-year Annuity Certificates.—The 15-year Annuity Certificates are available in five denominations, namely, Rs. 1330, Rs. 3325, Rs. 6650 Rs. 13,300 and Rs. 26,600 and secure for the purchaser of these Certificates a monthly payment, free of income-tax, of Rs. 10, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively, the return being 4·25 per cent.

The sales of Annuity Certificates are estimated at Rs. 30 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 40 lakhs in the next year.

Next Budget assumes a credit of Rs. 350 crores from new market loans to be floated in India.

PUBLIC DEBT RAISED OUTSIDE INDIA (OTHER THAN P.L. 480 LOANS)

Credits for the various loans raised from foreign countries and international organisations are accommodated under this head. The current Budget assumed a credit of Rs. 459·85 crores for such loans. The Revised Estimates in this regard are placed at Rs. 642·24 crores while the next Budget takes a credit for Rs. 865·00 crores. The statement below indicates the countries/institutions from which the loans are expected and also the amount of such loans:

Source of loan	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)	
U.S.A. (Other than Exim Bank and PL 480 loans)	2,44,12	1,59,90
Exim Bank	13,05	15,15
U.S.S.R.	27,80	61,43
U.K.	89,37	55,46
Canada	11,52	17,69
West Germany	38,45	17,46
Japan	,20	30,21
Switzerland	90	6,30
Czechoslovakia	9,11	22,75
Yugoslavia	[2,72	[5,42
Poland	4,29	[4,29
Austria	2,97	[2,10
Netherlands	5,95	1,62
Denmark	3,05	1,56
Sweden	[1,57	3,35

Source of Loan	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Italy	..	1,02
I.B.R.D.	8,74	18,63
I.D.A.	1,40,43	1,21,26
New credits	..	3,19,40
TOTAL	6,42,24	8,65,00

The details of the loans are given in Annexure XIV.

P.L. 480 LOANS AND P.L. 480 DEPOSITS INVESTED IN SPECIAL SECURITIES

P. L. 480 Loans.—Against the credit of Rs. 325 crores assumed in the original budget, the Revised is placed at Rs. 350 crores and the next budget at Rs. 150 crores.

P. L. 480 Deposits.—The rupee equivalent of the dollar cost of the surplus agricultural commodities imported under PL 480 of U.S.A. is deposited in the U.S. Government Title Account in India. A major portion of the rupee deposits is subsequently made available to the Government of India as loans or grants for expenditure incurred on mutually agreed development projects and the balance is retained by the U.S. Government, partly for its own use and partly under the Cooley Amendment to PL 480 for giving loans to U.S. firms or their affiliates for investment in India. Prior to 12th May 1960 these reposits were made mainly with the State Bank of India who in turn invested them in Government of India securities and market loans. Since 12th May, 1960, the counterpart funds are deposited directly with the Reserve Bank of India who invest them in special non-negotiable securities of the Government of India. These securities are repayable on demand and carry interest at 1½ per cent. per annum.

The net investments in the special securities till the end of 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 561:48 crores of which Rs. 285 crores represented transfer of money previously deposited with the State Bank of India. The current Budget assumed a net disinvestment of Rs. 119 crores in the special securities. The disinvestments are now placed at Rs. 26·74 crores due mainly to more accretion of PL 480 deposits because of the higher cost of imports consequent on the devaluation of the rupee in June last. For the next year, with PL 480 deposits of Rs. 285 crores and consequent on the provision for lesser PL 480 loans (Rs. 150 crores as against Rs. 350 crores assumed in the Revised), the Budget assumes a net investment of Rs. 135 crores in the special securities.

FLOATING DEBT (OTHER THAN TREASURY BILLS)

This head accommodates the credit taken for the special securities issued in payment of India's subscription to the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and for the contribution towards the share capital of the Asian Development Bank.

India's subscription to the IMF amounted to $ 750 million and that to the IBRD $ 800 million of which $ 80 million only have so far been called up. These subscriptions were payable partly in gold and partly in non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities. Accordingly, securities of the value of Rs. 302·38 crores and Rs. 34·27 crores were issued to the IMF and the IBRD respectively. The membership of the IDA involved a total subscription of Rs. 19·21 crores. These payments were made partly in U.S. dollars and partly in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities.

India's subscription to the share capital of the Asian Development Bank has been fixed at U.S. dollars 93 million, and half of this amount has been called up *i.e.* $ 46·50 million. The amount is to be paid in 5 equal instalments of $ 9·3 million each half of such instalment being payable in foreign exchange or gold and half in local currency *i.e.* in the shape of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities in favour of the Bank.

The current Budget included a provision of Rs. 442·85 lakhs under 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage' for the payment of the first instalment and as half of the instalment is payable in local currency, credit of Rs. 2·22 crores was assumed under Floating Debt to cover non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities to be issued to the Bank.

Consequent on the devaluation of the rupee, the subscriptions to these Organisations made in the form of rupee securities had to be made up at the post devaluation conversion rate. Accordingly the Revised assumes credit for Rs. 207:09 crores representing the value of further securities issued in the current year to IMF (Rs. 173·87 crores), IDA (Rs. 9·94 crores), IBRD (Rs. 19·79 crores) and Asian Development Bank (Rs. 3·49 crores). In addition rupee securities worth Rs. 142·50 crores were issued to the IMF on account of payment in respect of rupee holdings arising out of outstanding drawals (Rs. 130·06 crores) and for service and other charges (Rs. 12·44 crores).

Provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made in current Revised and in the next Budget for encashment of securities issued to the IBRD.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES.

The details are:—

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Repayment by State and Union Territory Govts. .	2,88,00	2,75,00	3,43,00
Repayment by Other Parties .	82,00	1,09,00	87,00

The principal portion of all repayments of loans is taken here, the interest receipts being taken under "XVI—Interest". The current Revised under repayment of loans by State and Union Territory Governments, based on latest estimates, reflects a decrease of Rs. 13 crores as compared with current Budget.

The increase in the next year is due to larger repayment liability in respect of normal loans, special loans, sanctioned in March and June 1966 to certain States to strengthen their financial position, increased short-term advances given to States from the current year for the purchase of fertilisers and more provision for the repayment of ways and means advances.

The repayments by other parties this year are now placed at Rs. 109 crores. The increase is due mainly to more repayments by foreign Governments of technical credits (Rs. 11 crores) because of the increase in the limits of these advances consequent on the devaluation of the rupee in June last; repayment of loans by the Food Corporation (Rs. 10 crores) in advance of the due dates and repayment by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation of a portion of the loan of Rs. 5 crores (Rs. 3·4 crores) sanctioned during the year for which no provision had been made in the original Budget and a supplementary grant was obtained later. The fall in the repayments next year is due to the absence of any advance repayments by the Food Corporation as also of the notional repayments in the current year by Heavy Engineering Corporation (representing transfer of assets to the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation) and DESU (Rs. 3·96 crores—representing conversion of debenture loans into a regular loan repayable in 20 years).

CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA

Article 267(1) of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest by Parliament by Law. The Contingency Fund of India was accordingly set up in 1950 with a corpus of Rs. 15 crores. Advances from the Fund are made by the President, at whose disposal the Fund is placed, for meeting unforeseen expenditure of the Government pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament. The rules of the Fund provide for the recoupment of the advances made, by obtaining necessary Supplementary Grants from Parliament in the immediately following session. During the year 1965-66 after the final batch of Supplementary Demands for that year had been presented, advances amounting to Rs. 134 lakhs were drawn from the Contingency Fund by the various Ministries and Departments. The Revised estimate for the current year and the Budget estimate for the next year assume the receipt of Rs. 134 lakhs and Rs. 52 lakhs respectively representing the recoupment of the outstanding advances.

UNFUNDED DEBT

Small Savings Schemes.—The Budget had assumed a net credit of Rs. 135 crores from various Small Savings Schemes other than Annuity Certificates. The trend of actuals indicates that the net collections this year will be Rs. 125·10 crores. Next Budget assumes a credit for Rs. 130·10 crores. The details are:

	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*i*) Post Office Savings Bank Deposits .	60,00	67,00
(*ii*) Cumulative Time Deposits .	14,00	16,00
(*iii*) National Defence Certificates .	65,00	60,00
(*iv*) National Savings Certificates (First Issue)	18,40	18,80
(*v*) National Savings Certificates (First Issue)—Bank Series . . .	10	20
(*vi*) Defence Deposit Certificates .	8,00	9,00
(*vii*) Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	(—)4,30	(—)5,00
(*viii*) Uncurrent Post Office Savings Certificates	(—)36,10	(—)35,90
TOTAL . .	1,25,10	130,10

Post Office Savings Bank Deposits.—The Post Office Savings Bank Deposits carry interest at 4 per cent. per annum in the case of individual and joint accounts. The interest is free of income tax. The maximum balance in the account of one person is Rs. 25,000 and of two persons jointly Rs. 50,000. No limits are applicable on public accounts on which interest is payable at 3½ per cent. Provident Fund Accounts are however being paid interest at 4% with effect from 1st April, 1966 as for individual accounts.

The current Budget assumed a net credit of Rs. 65 crores under Post Office Savings Bank Deposits. The gross deposits on the trend of actuals are now estimated at Rs. 381 crores and withdrawals at Rs. 321 crores giving a net credit

of Rs. 60 crores including Rs. 24·48 crores for adjustment as interest. Allowing for some improvement next Budget assumes a credit of Rs. 67 crores including Rs. 26·22 crores on account of interest.

Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme.—This Scheme which is operated at all Post Offices doing savings bank work provides for monthly deposits for a period of 5, 10 and 15 years which are repayable at the end of the period with compound interest, the yield on which is free of income-tax. Till 1964-65, the yield on these accounts worked out to about 3·3 per cent. in the case of a 5 year account, 3·8 per cent. in the case of a 10-year account and 4·3 per cent. in the case of a 15-year account per annum. Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts opened on or after 1st April 1965 are allowed maturity bonus on the amounts to which the account holders are normally entitled. This bonus which amounts to Rs. 15 for a 5-year account, Rs. 50 for a 10-year account and Rs. 100 for a 15-year account for every monthly deposit of Rs. 10 raises the yield on a 5-year account to 4·2 per cent. per annum, on a 10-year account to 4·5 per cent. per annum and on a 15-year account to 4·8 per cent. per annum.

The current year's Budget assumed a net credit of Rs. 12 crores under this Scheme. Based on the trend of actuals, the Revised Estimates have been placed at Rs. 14 crores. Next Budget takes a net credit of Rs. 16 crores allowing for improvement consequent on the measures taken to popularise this Scheme.

12-Year National Defence Certificates.—The 12-year National Defence Certificates were placed on sale with effect from 15th November 1962. They earn a tax-free yield of 6·25 per cent simple or 4·75 per cent compound, provided the certificates are held upto the maturity period of 12-years. The certificates can be encashed any time after the initial lock-up period of one year, the yield in such cases increasing with the period for which they are held.

The current year's Budget assumed a net credit of Rs. 73 crores. On the trend of actuals, the gross sales during the year are expected to amount to Rs. 85 crores and the discharges to Rs. 20 crores giving a net credit of Rs. 65 crores. Next Budget assumes a net credit of Rs. 60 crores from the sale of these certificates.

National Savings Certificates (First Issue).—The National Savings Ctrtificates (First Issue) which were placed on sale with effect from 1st June, 1965, are available at all Post Offices doing savings bank work. The limits of holdings in these certificates have been raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000 for individuals and from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 70,000 for two persons jointly. These certificates after maturity of 10 years yield Rs. 180 for every Rs. 100 invested. The accumulated interest will be subject to income-tax as earned income at the average rate applicable to the investor's other taxable income after excluding the interest on these certificates. The yield on these certificates works out to 8 per cent per annum simple or 6·05 per cent per annum compound. The certificates may be encashed at any time after the expiry of two years from the date of issue, the yield in such cases increasing with the period for which the certificates are held. Only individuals can make investment in these certificates.

The current Budget assumed a net credit of Rs. 18 crores from the sale of these certificates. On the basis of the trend of actuals net sales during the year are expected to be Rs. 18·40 crores. Credit in the next year's Budget has been taken at Rs. 18·80 crores.

National Savings Certificates (First Issue).—Bank Series.—These certificates are identical with the National Savings Certificates (First Issue) which are available only at Post Offices. They were placed on sale with effect from 1st March 1966 and are available at all offices of the State Bank of India in India and its subsidiaries

The current budget assumed a credit of Rs. 5 crores. But the sales of these certificates have been rather poor and accordingly the current revised and next budget assume only credits of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs respectively.

Defence Deposit Certificates.—The 10-year Defence Deposit Certificates were placed on sale with effect from 10th November 1962, in replacement of the 10-year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates. The Defence Deposit Certificates entitle the investor to an annual tax-free interest of 4½ per cent provided they are retained upto the maturity period of 10-years. These certificates are issued in multiples of Rs. 50.

The current year's Budget assumed a net credit of Rs. 12 crores. On the basis of the trend of actuals, the Revised Estimates this year are placed at Rs. 8 crores. The Budget next year assumes a credit for Rs. 9 crores

Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates.—These comprise 3½ per cent Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates and 4 per cent Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates, the sales of which was discontinued with effect from the 1st June 1957 and the 10th June 1962 respectively. The repayments of these certificates are estimated at Rs. 4·30 crores this year and Rs. 5 crores next year.

Uncurrent Post Office Savings Certificates.—These comprise the Defence Savings Certificates, the Post Office Cash Certificates, the National Plan Certificates, the National Savings Certificates and the 12 year National Plan Savings Certificates the sales of which were discontinued from October 1943, June 1947, June 1957, June 1957 and November 1962 respectively. The estimates of encashments of these certificates are as follows:—

	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
Defence Savings Certificates . .	—8	—3
Post Office Cash Certificates . .	—2	—2
National Plan Certificates . . .	—4,50	—2,25
National Savings Certificates . .	—16,00	—16,00
12-year National Plan Savings Certificates	—15,50	—17,60
	—36,10	—35,90

STATE PROVIDENT FUNDS

The transactions under this head relate to the State Provident Funds provision being made for the net excess of anticipated credits over debits. The rate of interest allowed on the subscriptions to these funds except in the case of some earlier subscribers who are entitled to the minimum guaranteed rate of 4% is determined every year. Since 1930 and until 1965 the interest rate on provident fund balances used to be determined on the basis of average redemption yield during the immediately preceding five calender years on the Government of India rupee loans with an unexpired maturity of more than five years, rounded to the nearest quarter. Taking into consideration the changes that have taken place since 1930 when the formula was originally adopted it was decided in 1966 that with effect from the financial year 1966-67 the rate of interest should be calculated on the basis of the average redemption yield during the three preceding calender years of all Central Government rupee loans with unexpired term exceeding 7 years rounded to the nearest first decimal. On this basis the rate of interest for 1966-67 was fixed at 4·6%. The rate of interest for the next year has been fixed at 4·8%.

A net credit of Rs. 57·58 crores was assumed under this head in the current Budget. The revised estimates in this regard are placed at Rs. 51·20 crores. The fall in the Revised is due to the transfer of Rs. 5 crores from the Railway Provident Fund to the Railway Pensions Fund. Next year's estimates allow for normal increase. Budget accordingly assumes a net credit of Rs. 55·07 crores under this head.

INCOME-TAX ANNUITY DEPOSITS

The Finance Act, 1964 introduced certain provisions in the Income-tax Act, 1961 requiring assessees who are residents in India (excepting individuals of foreign nationality, registered firms, co-operative societies and companies) and whose income exceeds Rs. 15,000 to make annuity deposits. The normal rates of annuity deposits have been fixed at a rising scale on the step system starting from 5% and reaching 12·5 per cent where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000. The deposits so made are repayable in ten annual equated instalments of principal and interest at the rates to be notified by Government in respect of deposits relating to each year, the first annuity falling due one year after the date on which the deposit was made. The rate of interest for deposits made in 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 was notified at 4·25 per cent. Provision has been made for certain marginal adjustments as specified in the Second Schedule to the Finance Act, 1964

The limit of total income in respect of which there is an exemption from the requirement of making annuity deposits has been increased with effect from the assessment year 1967-68 from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000 in the Finance Act, 1966. However even those in the income range of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000, who desire to make annuity deposits, may do so and obtain the consequent tax relief on the amount so deposited.

The current Budget after taking into account the effect of the changes made in the Finance Act, 1966 assumed a net credit of Rs. 35·01 crores after allowing for payment of Rs. 9·60 crores representing the annuities payable in respect of deposits in 1964-65 and 1965-66. The gross deposits this year are expected to be Rs. 30·40 crores and after allowing for the payment of the annuities amounting to Rs. 8·40 crores net credit has been taken in the current revised of a sum of Rs. 22 crores. The net credit next year has also been placed at the same level, the gross deposits being Rs. 33·60 crores and the annuity payments Rs. 11·60 crores.

COMPULSORY DEPOSITS

The levy of the additional surcharge on the income-tax was discontinued from the assessment year 1964-65 and consequently no credits accrue under this head. The deposits made during 1963-64 are normally repayable only from 1st April, 1969. Premature refunds are however allowed to certain categories of depositors. The transactions under this head, therefore, represent only premature refunds. The current Revised has been placed at the same level as original Budget, namely, Rs. 1 crore. The Budget next year assumes a refund of Rs. 50 lakhs only.

Other items.—This head accommodates the receipts and disbursements on account of special loans, deposits of service funds, postal life insurance and life annuity funds. The original budget had assumed net credit of Rs. 1·51 crores. The net receipts are now placed at Rs. 1·24 crores for the current year and at Rs. 1·28 crores next year.

DEPOSITS, ADVANCES AND REMITTANCES

Depreciation and other Reserve Funds.—This head accommodates the credits into and withdrawals from the Depreciation and Other Reserve funds of the Railways and Posts and Tele-

graphs Department and other *ad hoc* funds. The details are:

(a) Railways

		Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
		(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
Railway Pension Fund :				
	Cr.	1521	2109	1756
	Dr.	361	400	410
Net		1160	1709	1346
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund :				
	Cr.	10433	10428	10987
	Dr.	10000	9543	11000
Net		433	85	(—)13
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund :				
	Cr.	251	223	159
	Dr.	239	1766	205
Net		12	(—)1543	(—)46
Railway Development Fund :				
	Cr.	2357	60	20,96
	Dr.	3240	3050	2241
Net		(—)883	(—)2990	(—)145
GRAND TOTAL		722	(—)1939	1142

The Railway Pension Fund has been constituted to meet the pensionary charges of Railway employees. Suitable amounts are transferred annually to the Fund by debit to "Working Expenses". The pensionary charges are initially met by debit to "Working Expenses" and simultaneously shown as recovered from the Fund.

The Depreciation Reserve Fund provides for replacement and renewal of assets. In view of the steadily increasing cost of replacements and renewals, the contribution to this Fund has also been steadily on the increase. While the contribution to the Fund this year is Rs. 102 crores (Rs. 100 crores from Revenue and Rs. 2 crores from three Production Units) next year's contribution has been assumed at Rs. 107·19 crores of which Rs. 105 crores is from Revenue and Rs. 2·19 crores from Capital. The interest earned on the balance is also credited to the Fund. The outgo from the Fund this year is estimated at Rs. 95·43 crores; the outgo next year being placed at Rs. 110 crores.

The withdrawal this year from the Revenue Reserve Fund is anticipated to be of the order of Rs. 17·66 crores—Rs. 2·39 crores for amortisation of over capitalisation and Rs. 15·27 crores for meeting the revenue deficit. The outgo next year from the Fund is placed at Rs. 2·05 crores, the withdrawal being utilised for amortisation of over capitalisation.

The Railway Development Fund which was set up in 1950 on the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee 1949 is fed out of the Railway surplus by such appropriation as may be fixed by the Railway Board and voted by Parliament. The interest received from the General Revenues on the fund balance which is held in deposit with the Central Government is also credited to the fund. Since no revenue surplus is anticipated this year the appropriation to the Fund in the current Revised has been taken at Rs. 60 lakhs representing the interest on the fund balance. Next budget places the appropriation to the Fund at Rs. 20·96 crores made up of Rs. 1·28 crores from revenue surplus, a loan of Rs. 19·64 crores from General Revenues and interest amounting to Rs. 3·8 lakhs on the fund balance. The items of expenditure charged to the fund are the cost of all works for providing amenities to passengers and other Railway users; cost of labour welfare works and the entire expenditure on unremunerative improvement works costing more than a prescribed limit for each work.

(b) Posts and Telegraphs

		Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
		(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
Telephone Development Fund :				
	Credit	292	293	273
	Debit	125	500	500
Net		167	(—)207	(—)227
P & T Renewals Reserve Fund :				
	Credit	1648	1339	1807
	Debit	285	717	427
Net		1363	622	1380
P & T Development Fund :				
	Credit	182	3	209
	Debit	10	25	25
Net		172	(—)22	184
P & T Revenue Reserve Fund :				
	Credit	233	..	204
	Debit	..	..	..
Net		233	—	204
TOTAL—NET CREDIT		1935	393	1541

Telephone Development Fund.—The Fund is fed by transfer from Revenue, of the advance rentals from intending subscribers who elect to own their telephones, and is utilised for financing capital expenditure on telephones. The amount received from the subscribers is initially credited to Revenue and the corresponding transfer to the Fund is treated as expenditure. The appropriations from the Fund are taken in reduction of the capital expenditure of Posts and Telegraphs. The

receipts to the Fund including interest on the balance is estimated to be Rs. 2·93 crores this year and Rs. 2·73 crores next year as against Rs. 2·92 crores assumed earlier. The withdrawals from the Fund are placed at Rs. 5 crores in each of the two years.

P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund.—The Renewals Reserve Fund is maintained for the purpose of meeting the expenditure on renewals and replacements. The receipts and withdrawals from the Fund are estimated respectively at Rs. 13·39 crores and Rs. 7·17 crores in the current year and Rs. 18·07 crores and Rs. 4·27 crores next year

P. & T. Development Fund and P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund.—The Development Fund and the Revenue Reserve Fund are fed out of the Posts and Telegraphs surplus. As no surplus in the working of the Posts and Telegraphs is anticipated in the current year, no credits except the interest on the balance in the P. & T. Development Fund has been assumed for the current year.

The accretions to the Revenue Reserve Fund and the Development Fund next year are expected to be Rs. 2·04 crores and Rs. 2·09 crores respectively. No withdrawal from the Revenue Reserve Fund is anticipated in the next year. A withdrawal of Rs. 25 lakhs in the current year as well as next year is however anticipated from the P. & T. Development Fund.

Other Reserve Funds.—The current Budget assumed a credit of Rs. 1·70 crores in Miscellaneous Reserve Funds relating to Lighthouses, Overseas Communications Service, Government Presses and Kolar Gold Mines etc. The net accretion to these funds during the current year is now estimated to be Rs. 1·22 crores. A sum of Rs. 88 lakhs has been assumed in the next year as net credit to these funds.

Special Development Fund (Net).—The net accretion to the Special Development Fund is estimated at Rs. 432 crores this year and Rs. 176 crores next year. The increase in the current revised is mainly due to the accretion to the new Fund constituted this year for funding the food and other aid for scarcity relief and rural development (Rs. 85 crores), and partly due to larger drawal of PL. 480 loans (Rs. 25 crores). The decrease next year is mainly due to lesser drawal of PL. 480 loans (Rs. 150 crores against the revised of Rs. 300 crores) and lesser food and other aid (Rs. 50 crores).

Other Items (Net).—The estimates here show the net effect of transactions occurring under Sundry Deposits, Suspense, Remittances etc., heads not dealt with earlier and the credit of Rs. 5 crores each year as usual for transfer from Revenue for reduction or avoidance of debt.

DISBURSEMENTS

As explained in the Notes on expenditure met from revenue the figures of expenditure given here do not agree with those shown in the Demands for Grants which are for amounts excluding recoveries and also where the same major head might appear in more than one Demand. The variations in the figures by broad categories given in the Summary of Capital transactions are explained below:

SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES

The details of the provision included in this section are:—

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
		(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
(*a*) Investment in Industrial and Economic Development :			
(*i*) Govt. Companies and Corporations . .	1,11,67	1,16,29	1,67,03
(*ii*) Other Investments .	66,05	65,10	46,15
(*b*) Other items :			
(*i*) Improvement of Public Health .	9	8	10
(*ii*) Agricultural Improvement and Research . . .	2,61	1,16	6,71
(*iii*) Broadcasting . .	1,24	1,48	2,28
TOTAL . .	1,81,66	1,84,11	2,22,27

Government Companies and Corporations.—A statement showing the investments made by the Government in such companies and Corporations is appended as Annexure XV. The current year's requirement for investment in Government Companies and Corporations expected to go up by Rs. 4·62 crores mainly due to larger investment in Food Corporation of India (Rs. 5·37 crores), Fertiliser Corporation of India (Rs. 6·40 crores), Madras Refineries (Rs. 3·41 crores), Indian Oil Corporation (Rs. 2·73 crores), Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (2·17 crores), National Coal Development Corporation (Rs. 2·01 crores), National Mineral Development Corporation (Rs. 75 lakhs), National Instruments Ltd. and Hindustan Cables (Rs. 50 lakhs each). Increased provision for Indian Oil Corporation of India and provision for Fertilizer Corporation of India has been necessitated because of accelerated tempo of work, additional requirements as a result of devaluation and lesser availability of internal resources. The larger requirement of Madras Refineries is due to raising of the authorised capital of the company consequent on the devaluation. These increases have to some extent been counter-

balanced by lesser requirement of funds by Heavy Engineering Corporation (Rs. 2·28 crores), Cement Corporation (Rs. 2·07 crores), Bokaro Steel (Rs. 9·31 crores), Hindustan Organic Chemicals (Rs. 2 crores), Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Rs. 2·32 crores), Bharat Aluminium (Rs. 87 lakhs) and Rehabilitation Industries Corporation (Rs. 73 lakhs). The estimates proposed also include Rs. 45 lakhs for Modern Bakeries Ltd., original provision for which appears under Major head "109".

The next year's requirements for investment in Government Companies and Corporations have been estimated at Rs. 167·03 crores. The increase of Rs. 50·74 crores as compared with teh revised estimates is mainly on account of larger outlay anticipated on Bokaro Steel Ltd. (Rs. 56·81 crores) based on the schedule of construction programme during 1967-68, Hindustan Steel (Rs. 5 crores), Bharat Aluminium (Rs. 5·30 crores), National Mineral Development Corporation (Rs. 3·35 crores), Agro Industries Corporation (Rs. 4·00 crores), Hindustan Organic Chemicals (Rs. 3 crores), Heavy Engineering Corporation (Rs. 3·20 crores), Food Corporation of India (Rs. 1·63 crores), Cement Corporation (Rs. 2:10 crores). and Pyrites and Chemicals (Rs. 1·45 crores). The next year's estimate includes Rs. 1 crore for Ashoka Hotels, Rs. 3·50 crores for Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Private Ltd. to pay for the value of the assets of the Heavy Plate and Vessels project which has been taken over by it and Rs. 1·01 crores for Machine Tool Corporation which has taken over the Machine Tools project. The above two are new Public Sector undertakings set up in the current year. The estimates also include a sum of Rs. 1·54 crores and Rs. 4·72 crores for two new public sector undertakings one for producing Electronic Instruments and the other for Uranium Mining and Processing under the control of the Atomic Energy Establishment.

These increased requirements have however been off-set to some extent by lesser outlay proposed on Bharat Heavy Electricals (Rs. 11·77 crores), Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (Rs. 18·37 crores), Indian Oil Corporation (Rs. 4·40 crores), Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Rs. 4·92 crores), National Coal Development Corporation (Rs. 3·16 crores), Hindustan Zinc (Rs. 2·33 crores), Madras Refineries (Rs. 2·64 crores), and Mysore Iron and Steel (Rs. 97 lakhs).

Other Investments.—The investments in Departmental Commercial undertakings, bodies other than Government Companies and Corporations, Co-operative Societies, Atomic Energy Development and grants-in-aid to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are included under this head. The details are:

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
		(Rs. in thousands)	
Pathania Tea Estate	..	3	..
Sugar Corporation of Uganda	5,00	..	5,00
C.S.I.R.	5,96,12	5,98,12	..
Indian Schools of Mines	2,00	1,80	5,50
Alkoloid Factory	37,00	15,00	30,00
Capital Contribution to FAO/ IBRD Fisheries Projects	..	..	30,00
Cooperative Societies	9,76	37,20	31.12
Prosthetic Factory	15,00	20	1,00
Heavy Plates & Vessels Project	64,00	..	..
Pumps & Compressors.	50,00	41,00	5.00
Fabrication Shop for the manufacture of fertiliser and chemical equipment	1,00	90	10,00
Machine Tool Plant	1,20,00	31,00	..
Agricultural Tractors and Implements Project	25,00	2,50	30,00
Foundry Forge Project	84,00	25,00	2,13
Electronic Development Project	20,00	..	..
Institute of Small Scale Industries	10,03	6,03	5,03
Salt Works.	..	..	5,00
Blast Furnace Project	50,00	..	..
Bolani Ores	15,15	..	..
Zinc Smelter Project	20,00	13,00	..
Zawar Lead Zinc Project	..	(—)25,50	..
Madras Fertilizer Projects	2,02,00	51,00	3,90,00
Lube India	1,32,00	42,00	2,04,50
Second Shipyard	19,40	12,90	18,00
Training Institute Guide	..	..	10,00
Atomic Energy Development	51,27,45	56,57,73	38,33,00
	66,04,91	65,09,91	46,15,28

The decrease of about Rs. 1 crore in the current revised is mainly due to lesser outlay on Machine Tools Project and Heavy Plates and Vessels project consequent on the transfer of these projects to Machine Tools Corporation and Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Private Ltd. respectively. A saving of Rs. 350 lakhs is anticipated during the current year due to the delay in finalisation of negotiations with foreign collaborators in respect of Foundry Forge Project (Rs. 59 lakhs) and Madras Fertilizer Project (Rs. 1·51 crores), the dropping of the proposal for the Blast Furnace Complex (Rs. 50 lakhs) and lesser call of share capital made by Lube India Ltd. (Rs. 90 lakhs). These savings will be absorbed by the larger requirement of Tarapur and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Rs. 7·4 crores) mainly as a result of devaluation of the Rupee.

The next year's estimate for "Other Investments" has been placed at Rs. 46·15 crores, Rs. 18·95 crores less than the current revised. The decrease is mainly due to the transfer of the provision for grants to CSIR from Capital to Revenue Section with effect from the next year (Rs. 5·98 crores), and reduced outlay proposed on Atomic Energy Development as a result of the expected completion of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station by March, 1968 (Rs. 8·30 crores). This station is expected to go into commercial operation by October, 1968. The decrease is also partly due to recovery of Rs. 10·72 crores from the two new public undertakings one for producing Electronic Instruments and the other for Uranium Mining and Processing in respect of the assets of the Electronic factory, Jadugoda Mines Project, and the Uranium Ore Mill Project transferred respectively to these undertakings. A part of the savings on this acount will however be counter-balanced by the increased requirement of two other Power Stations at Rajasthan and Madras. next years' estimate includes Rs. 30 lakhs towards capital contribution to FAO/IBRD Fisheries projects and Rs. 3·4 crores and Rs. 1·63 crores more for Madras Fertilizer project and Lube India Ltd.

(b) (i) Improvement of Public Health.—The capital expenditure on the water supply and sanitation schemes in Union Territories is recorded under this head.

(ii) Agricultural improvement and Research.—The decrease of Rs. 1·45 crores in the current year's estimates is mainly due to lesser expenditure on development of marine fisheries on account of non-receipt of fishing vessels in the current year as schedule and to the transfer of provision relating to the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme (Rs. 35 lakhs) to the head "124—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading". The increased provision next year is for various fisheries projects, Landing and Berthing facilities at major Ports (Rs. 1·60 crores) and for setting up of new State Farms (Rs. 1·49 crores).

(iii) Broadcasting.—Provision is made under this head for the Capital requirements of the various transmitting stations of the All India Radio, the details of which are given in the Demands for Grants. The excess in the revised is mainly due to the installation of two 100 K.W. M.W. transmitters one each at Calcutta and Jullundur and also due to devaluation of the rupee while further increase in the next year is for taking up large number of projects included in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

This section accommodates expenditure on the Farraka Barrage Project, Central Water and Power Research Station, Centre's share of capital expenditure on the Damodar Valley Corporation etc. The expenditure on Irrigation Schemes undertaken in Delhi and Electricity Schemes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, NEFA, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are also accommodated under this section. The details are:

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
(i) Damodar Valley Corporation . . .	2,48	2,64	89
(ii) Farraka Barrage Project	12,50	14,50	17,94
(iii) Central Water and Power Research Station, etc. .	56	39	67
(iv) Irrigation Schemes in Union Territories .	1,oc	85	1,00
(v) Electricity Schemes .	75	57	4,31
TOTAL .	17,29	18,95	24,81

Item (i) The small increase in the Revised Estimates as also the reduction in Budget Estimates is based on the programme of the D.V.C. in the two years.

Item (ii) The larger provision in the Revised Estimates takes into account the approved programme of work for the completion of 30 Bays on the left Bank, part of 12 Bays and Head Regulator on the Right Bank by June, 1967 and completion of Grude and Afflex. Bundhs simultaneously with the completion of Farraka Barrage. The further increase in the next year is on account of increased tempo of work in connection with the construction of Bays and Coffer Dams and expected payment in respect of compensation for the land acquired and Rehabilitation of persons displaced from the project area.

Item (iii) The saving in the Revised is due to postponement of acquirement of land and construction of building for Power Research Institute and Engineering Museum. The increase in the next Budget is for the construction of building for the Engineering Museum and for the setting up of a new "Load Despatching Institute".

Item (iv) The increase in the Budget Estimates 1967-68 as compared with the Revised estimates is mainly on account of increased expenditure on Flood Control works in Delhi and a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for new irrigation works in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Item (v) The increase in the next year's estimates is due to increased outlay on Badarpur Thermal Power Station the construction works in respect of which are expected to come up in 1967-68.

PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

The details of the provisions under this section are:—

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
(a) National Highways, Border Roads and other Roads	44,35	42,97	33,49
(b) Buildings	10,25	9,17	10,77
(c) Value of buildings transferred to displaced persons	(—)40	(—)28	(—)23
(d) Delhi Capital Outlay	7,18	7,02	8,54
(e) Chandigarh Capital Outlay	—	54	65
(f) Dandakaranya Development Scheme	3,50	3,48	3,50
(g) Other Works	6,36	4,65	5,41
	71,24	67,55	62,13

(a) The construction and development of National Highways all over India is a Central liability by virtue of the National Highways Act, 1956. The current Budget included a provision of Rs. 18·50 crores for construction and development of normal works, emergent works and lateral road works on National Highways. The revised requirement for the current year is now estimated at Rs. 19·60 crores. Next year's provision is Rs. 10·92 crores.

A provision of Rs. 20·17 crores in the Revised and Rs. 20·45 crores in the next budget has been made for construction and development of Border Roads as against the current Budget of Rs. 19·95 crores. A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs in the R.E. and Rs. 90 lakhs in the next budget has also been made for construction of roads in Union Territories without legislature.

(b) The decrease in the Revised is mainly due to reduction in the works programme as a measure of economy. Next budget takes into account the progress of works programme.

(c) The recovery provision here represents the value of buildings transferred to displaced persons by way of compensation.

(d) The expenditure on office and residential buildings in Delhi and on the scheme for "Large Scale Acquisition. Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi" is recorded here. The details are:—

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
Residential and other buildings in Delhi	7,75	6,43	7,74
Large scale Acquisition and Development of Land	5,75	6,62	5,75
Housing Schemes	1,19	1,14	1,00
Recovery on account of sale proceeds, etc.	(—)7,51	(—)7,17	(—)5,95
	7,18	7,02	8,54

The reduction of works expenditure in Delhi as a measure of economy accounts for the decrease in the revised. The lesser recovery anticipated accounts for the net increase in the next budget.

(e) The provision here represents the Capital expenditure to be incurred in Chandigarh which has become a Union Territory without Legislature in terms of Section 4 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 with effect from 1st November, 1966.

(f) This head accommodates the expenditure on the development of Dandakaranya on the borders of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan as well as for the welfare of the local population particularly tribals. The provision proposed is based on the programme of work in these areas in the two years.

(g) The details of the provision proposed are:

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
(i) Free Trade Zone at Kandla	58	30	7
(ii) Construction of Food storage godowns, Modern Storage Project, Modern Rice Mills	1,77	1,85	1,05
(iii) Rehabilitation Reclamation Scheme	2,27	1,65	1,32
(iv) Special Areas Development Programme	1,65	50	70
(v) Others	14	35	2,27
	6,35	4,65	5,41

(i) The Free Trade Zone at Kandla envisages assistance to industries set up within the Zone to reduce the cost of production so as to enable the

finished products from the Zone to compete in the international market and thereby promote the foreign trade of the country. The provisions proposed are in keeping with the needs of the Scheme.

(ii) The provisions proposed here are for construction of Food Storage Godowns, the Modern Rice Mills Project under which 7 modern mills have been set up in the different States. The decrease in estimates for the next year is due to transfer of some work to the Food Corporation of India.

(iii) The Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation was formed from 1st March, 1964, to pool the tractor units for deployment in the reclamation work in various areas in Dandakaranya. The reduction in the next year's estimate is due to less expenditure on machinery, tools and plant.

(iv) The Special Areas Development Programme envisages an integrated resource development of such of the Special areas as are indicated by the Prime Minister from time to time. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands were indicated by the Prime Minister as eminently suitable for integrated resource development particularly for the purpose of resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan. Development of Chanda area in Maharashtra and Phulbani area in Orissa was also to be taken up. The delay in taking up the special areas in Chanda and Phulbani and slow progress of schemes in Andaman and Nicobar islands account for the shortfall in the revised. The next budget provides for accelerated tempo of development work.

(v) The estimates proposed include Rs. 6 lakhs in the Revised and Rs. 17 lakhs in the budget for tourist Schemes which include development of tourist facilities at Delhi, Goa, Govind Sagar, development of Gulmarg as Winter sports Centre, floodlighting of monuments etc., Rs. 29 lakhs in the Revised and Rs. 32 lakhs in the next budget for construction and acquisition of buildings for Border Security force and Rs. 178 lakhs in the next budget for construction of township at Trombay etc. for Atomic Energy Department.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)

This section accommodates expenditure on capital outlay on the following:—

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
(i) Ports	6,75	5,77	2,92
(ii) Lighthouses & Lightships	..	..	..
(iii) Aviation	5,03	4,67	4,98
(iv) Overseas Communication Service	91	46	1,17
(v) Shipping Tankers	1,20	75	78
	13,89	11,65	9,85

(i) The expenditure on the construction of major and minor ports which are administered directly by the Government of India is provided under this head. The provision proposed is for capital expenditure on Mangalore Port in Mysore, Tuticorin Port in Madras, Pradadeep Port in Orissa and the riverine Port at Jogegopa in Assam. The details are:—

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
Mangalore Port	1,58	1,05	13
Tuticorin Port	1,69	1,69	25
Pradeep Port	2,55	2,55	1,70
Jogigopa Port	50	20	25
	6,32	5,49	2,33

The estimates proposed under this head includes also Rs. 8 lakhs in the Revised and Rs. 35 lakhs in the next budget for development of minor ports and Rs. 20 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 24 lakhs next year for construction of Jetties in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(ii) Capital expenditure on Lighthouses and Lightships is provided in the Capital section and met to the extent of the balances available from the General Reserve Fund to which are transferred the surpluses over the current expenditure connected therewith. The gross capital expenditure on Lighthouses and Lightships is estimated to be Rs. 41·57 lakhs in the Revised and Rs. 57·38 lakhs in the next year as against Rs. 43·95 lakhs in the current budget. As the entire amount is expected to be met from the General Reserve Fund the estimates have been shown as Nil under this head.

(iii) This head accommodates the expenditure on the construction and improvement of facilities at the international and other airports in the country. Non-completion of work as per schedule due to delay in the completion of formalities accounts for the drop in the Revised.

(iv) The decrease in the estimates for the current year is due to slow progress in the execu-

tion of Satellite Project and postponement of deliveries of certain equipments. The increase in the next year is due to larger provision for Satellite project and staff quarters scheme. The estimates proposed include a sum of Rs. 19 lakhs in the Revised and Rs. 25 lakhs in the next budget for India's contribution to Global Communications Satellite System, as against the current Budget of Rs. 22 lakhs for this purpose.

(v) Lesser expenditure on the construction of Dredger-cum-Survey launch pool for minor ports in India accounts for the drop in the Revised and next Budget.

CURRENCY AND MINT

The details of the provision included under this section are:—

	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Revised Estimate, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68
		(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
(a) Purchase of Metal	91.70	157.02	649.92
(b) Purchase of Gold	600.00	645.67	388.45
(c) Security Paper Mill	178.35	198.43	206.77
(d) Currency Note Press	10.32	9.30	15.42
(e) Subscription to I.M.F.	..	17387.35	..
(f) Subscription to I.D.A.	..	994.34	..
(g) Subscription to I.B.R.D.	..	1979.52	..
(h) Subscription to Asian Development Bank	442.85	697.50	697.50
(i) Payment to RBI against Hyderabad Currency Note liability taken over	(—)60.00	(—)60.00	(—)60.00
(j) Mints	28.39	20.63	42.63
(k) Kolar Gold Mines	16.74	39.71	55.55
	1308.35	22069.47	1996.24

(a) The expenditure on the purchase of metal for coinage and the metal value of uncurrent coins destroyed are accounted for under this head, the value of the metal actually used for coinage being taken as recovery. The details of the estimates adopted are as follows:

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
		(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
Purchase of Metal for Coinage	377.00	429.55	932.52
Metal Value of coins destroyed	35.00	22.80	22.80
Less—Metal actually used for coinage and sale proceeds of Metal	(—)320.30	—295.33	(—)305.40
	91.70	157.02	649.92

More purchase of coinage metals and payment of previous year's bills account for the increase in the revised. The excess in the next year's estimate is due to higher cost of coinage metals on account of devaluation and the proposed minting of one rupee coins in replacement of one rupee notes.

(b) The value of gold extracted from the Kolar Mines as well as the value of Gold contributed to the Gold Bonds and the National Defence Fund at the International Monetary Fund rate are accounted for under this head. The details are:

	Budget 1966–67	Revised 1966–67	Budget 1967–68
		(In Lakhs of Rupees.)	
Kolar Gold	199.55	244.95	245.95
Contribution to N.D.F	..	..	12.05
Gold Bonds	400.00	400.00	130.00
Confiscated Gold	·45	·72	·45
	600.00	645.07	388.45

The credit for Gold produced from the Kolar Gold Mines the payment for which is provided under this head is taken to the revenue head "XLVI A—Kolar Gold Mines". The increase in the revised and next budget is mainly due to devaluation of the rupee with effect from 6th June, 1966 and consequent rise in I.M.F. value of gold from Rs. 53·58 to Rs. 84·40 per 10 grammes of ·995 fineness.

Provision has also been included in the current revised and next budget for adjustments in respect of Gold Bonds to be issued against subscriptions to the National Defence Gold Bonds. Corresponding credits appear under "Public Debt".

(c) The increase in the expenditure on the Security Paper Mill project in the revised and next budget is due to devaluation and to cover the know-how fees and service charges of the technical collaborators.

(d) The larger provision under this head in the next budget is for additional plant and machinery for the Currency Note Press.

(e) (f) and (g) The provision made under these heads is for payment of additional subscriptions to the International Development Association, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as a result of the devaluation of the Rupee with effect from the 6th June, 1966. According to the Articles of Agreement of these Institutions, whenever the par value of the currency of a member country is reduced that country is required to pay an amount equal to the reduction in the gold value of the holdings of its currency held by these Institutions. India

being one of the members has thus to pay additional subscription to these Institutions to maintain the gold value of its currency holdings with them at the pre-devaluation level as detailed below:

	India's conrribution as a Member	Share payable in gold or freely convertible currency	In Rupee securities or in Rupees	Actual payment made in rupees and rupee securities	Addl. amount now payable in rupee securities
	(in million $)	(in million $)	(in million $)	(In crores of Rs.)	
I.D.A.	40.35	4.035	36.315	17.29	9.94
M.F.	750.00	115.00	635.00	302.38	173.87
I.B.R.D.	800.00*	8.00	72.00	34.27	19.79

*represents capital stock as signed to India.

(h) Under the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, India's subscription to the Bank's share capital has been fixed as $ 93 million, one half being payable as subscription for paid in shares and the other half being callable by the Bank whenever necessary. The paid in shares are payable in five equal annual instalments of $ 9·3 million half in gold or convertible currency and half in non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities. The current budget included a provision of Rs. 442·85 lakhs for subscription to Asian Development Bank on the basis of the pre-devaluation conversion rate of Rs. 4·76 to a dollar. At the post-devaluation rate, the amount payable by India works out to Rs. 697·50 lakhs.

(i) The expenditure of Rs. 8·96 crores involved in the replacement of O.S. Currency of the former Hyderabad State was initially debited to the capital head "Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage". The amount is to be written back to revenue in 15 annual instalments commencing from 1959-60. The recovery shown under this head represents the annual write-back.

(j) The increase in the next budget is due to procurement of machinery for Alipore Mint for its smooth working and due to import of machines and transformers required for electric sub-station for Hyderabad Mint.

(k) The Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking was taken over from the Government of Mysore with effect from 1st December 1962 and is being run as a departmental commercial concern since then. No provision was included in the Current Budget for the plan schemes relating to exploratory development programme of the undertaking as they were then at a formative stage. The Revised estimates provide for implementing the developmental schemes of the undertaking aimed at searching for new sources of ore, maintaining output at or above the present level and increasing efficiency with a view to reducing the operational costs. The next budget provides for accelarated tempo of the developmental scheme.

MISCELLANEOUS

The following provisions have been included under this section :

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*i*) Capital outlay on Schemes of Govt. Trading	(—)2511.28	21070.35	96,78.05
(*ii*) Capital outlay on Security Printing Press	5.93	13.71	22.99
(*iii*) Capital outlay on on Forests	1.42	1.42	22.70
(*iv*) Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	170.33	237.30	266.64
(*v*) Capital value of Sterling Pensions	(—)614.22	(—)384.89	(—)388·73
(*vi*) Capial outlay on Grants for Development	3374.72	4389.58	3091.94
(*vii*) Capital outlay on Payment of Compensation and Rehabilitation Grants to displaced persons	(—)447·60	(—)661·70	(—)559.17
(*viii*) Transfer of loan assistance to S.D.F.	32500.05	35000.05	15000.05
(*ix*) Payments under Indus Waters Treaty	497.40	977.40	890.14
	32976.75	6,06,43·22	2,80,24.61

(i) Schemes of Government Trading.—This head accommodates the receipts and payments in connection with the various Schemes of Government Trading. The major schemes together with the transactions thereunder, are indicated below:

Schemes	Budget 1966-67		Revised 1966-67		Budget 1967-68	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
	(In lakhs of Rupees)					
Purchase of Foodgrains	482,28	509,45	642,96	503,75	492,25	413,27
Purchase of fertilizers	95,00	96,48	192,00	124,98	219,94	205,00
Delhi Milk Supply Scheme	7,54	8,12	7,64	7,19	8,34	8,17
Medical Stores, Depots and Factories	7,14	7,16	6,92	6,64	7,55	7,27

	Budget 1966-67		Revised 1966-67		Budget 1967-68	
Procurement of Foodstuffs and other essential commodities for Tribal areas.	175	175	200	220	200	210
Purchase and sale of cotton	..	..	200	200	..	..
Purchase and distribution of imported seeds	..	..	202	202	..	..
Bulk purchase of contraceptives for family planning	..	..	..	..	260	260
Food stuffs for inmates of Central Relief Camps	40	38	28	27	26	25

Purchase of Foodgrains.—The details of the transactions under this scheme are as below:—

	Budget Estimates 1966-67	Revised Estimates 1966-67	Budget Estimate 1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Purchase—			
Payments in India	379,93	463,80	389,49
Payments abroad	66,35	177,16	102,66
Advances to States for internal procurement	36,00	2,00	10
	482,28	642,96	492,25
Less—			
Repayments of Advances by States	(—) 3600	(—) 2,00	(—) 10
Sale proceeds of foodgrains	(—) 455,00	(—) 483,46	(—) 389,70
Trading losses financed from Ordinary Revenues	(—) 18,45	(—) 18,29	(—) 23,47
	(—) 27,17	139,21	78,98

The cost of purchase of foodgrains this year is estimated to be Rs. 194·68 crores more than at the budget stage due partly to devaluation which led to an increase in the rupee equivalent of the imported foodgrains by 57·5% and partly to the general rise in the prices of foodgrains abroad. The saving under advances to State Governments is due to the procurement having been entrusted to Food Corporation of India. The decrease in the next year's estimate is due to provision having been made for lesser imports than this year.

As a result of the devaluation of the Rupee from 6th June, 1966, the cost of the imported foodgrains and sea freight went up by about 57·5% resulting in the economic cost of these grains going up. Though initially the entire loss on this account was borne by Government, later the issue prices were reviewed with a view to bringing down the wide difference between the prices of imported and indigenous foodgrains and reducing the extent of subsidy and enhanced with effect from various dates in the last quarter of 1966. The difference between the economic cost for the various kinds of foodgrains and the present issue prices which represent the subsidy are estimated at Rs. 12 per quintal in the case of wheat, Rs. 18 per quintal in the case of milo (sorgum) and Rs. 30 on an average per quintal in the case of rice. On this basis the subsidy is estimated at Rs. 130 crores this year and at Rs. 118 crores next year.

Purchase of Fertilizers.—As against the existing provision of Rs. 95 crores in the current year's budget for the purchase of fertilizers, the revised requirements for the current and the next year are placed at Rs. 192 crores and Rs. 220 crores respectively, the increase being due to larger imports and the increase in the cost of imports as a result of devaluation of the Rupee. The recovery from the sale proceeds of the fertilizers is estimated at Rs. 125 crores this year and Rs. 205 crores in the next budget as against Rs. 96 crores assumed in the current budget after taking into account 60 day's credit allowed to States for making payment.

Delhi Milk Supply Scheme.—The trading operations and the stock in trade of the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme are provided under this head.

The increase in the gross expenditure as well as in the recoveries in the next year is due to the handling of larger quantity of Milk and Milk products, purchase of machinery for chilling centres, balance Stations, increase in D.A. to staff etc. The increase in the revised and a part of the increase in the next budget are due to transfer of provision relating to the Scheme from the major head "95" to this head to reflect the results of the trading operations in one place.

Medical Stores, Depots and Factories.—The increase in the current year and next year under gross expenditure as well as recoveries as compared to the original provision are mainly due to

more purchases to meet the increasing needs arising as a result of the expansion of health activities in the States.

Procurement of foodstuffs and other essential Commodities.—Provision is made here for the gross expenditure and also recoveries on account of foodstuffs and other essential commodities purchased and sold to meet the demands of Government servants and the public NEFA.

Scheme for purchase and sale of cotton.—The Scheme envisages purchasing/requisitioning and sale of cotton with a view to stimulating marketing channels and ensuring to the growers prices at the appropriate ceiling rates and the mills adequate supply of cotton at the ceiling rates. The purchase and sale operations are to be conducted in such a way that there is no loss to the Government.

Scheme for purchase and distribution of imported seeds.—The scheme is for importing high yielding varieties of wheat seeds from Mexico and groundnut seeds from Tanzania which have been tested under "High yielding varieties programme" and proved to be popular, for increasing food production in the country. The entire cost of imported seeds, which have been distributed to the States, will be recovered from them.

Other Schemes.—Provision of Rs. 2·60 crores has been made in the next year for bulk purchase of contraceptives and equipment (imported and indegeneous) for intensification of family planning programme with a recovery of the corresponding amount.

Provision has also been made for the scheme for procurement of foodstuffs for inmates of Central Relief Camp. The scheme contemplates the procurement of foodstuffs and essential commodities from the stocks available with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for supply to the migrants from East Pakistan in the Central Relief Camp through fair price shops.

(ii) The provision represents the capital expenditure on the India Security Press. The increase in the next Budget is for procurement of more machinery to meet the increasing demand placed on the Press and also to replace some old and worn out machinery.

(iii) The increase in the next budget is due to the provision having been made for purchase of land for Forest Research Institute.

(iv) The expenditure on the payment of commuted value of pensions is initially debited to capital and written back to Revenue by a system of equated payment of principal and interest spread over 15-years. The gross payments this year and next year are estimated to be Rs. 3.23 crores and Rs. 3·59 crores respectively against the existing provision of Rs. 2·56 crores. The increase is mainly on account of larger anticipated payment of commuted value of pensions to the Defence Services personnel. The recoveries on account of the equated annual instalments transferred to Revenue and from the State Governments have been placed at Rs. 86·17 lakhs and Rs. 92·84 lakhs for the current year and next year as against Rs. 85·93 lakhs assumed earlier.

(v) Sterling Pensions.—The expenditure involved in the purchase of Sterling annuities by the Government of India from the Government of U.K. under the Sterling Balances Agreement, 1948, to meet the sterling pensions payment was debited to the Capital head "Capital outlay on Sterling Pensions". From 1st April, 1955 the liability for the payment of sterling pensions which were in issue in areas other than India, Pakistan, Aden and Burma, was transferred to the Government of United Kingdom, by payment of the capitalised value thereof. The U.K. Government were to refund the outstanding balance of the sterling annuities purchased after adjusting the capitalised value of the pensions transferred, in ten equal annual instalments commencing from the 1st April 1955. The repayments of the instalments made by the U.K. Government were adjusted as recoveries under this head. The outstanding balance repayable by the Government of U.K. was finally determined at £39·93 million (Rs. 53·24 crores). The recoveries from the Government of U.K. on this account ceased with the payment of the final instalment of the outstanding balance in 1964-65.

The balance under the Capital head representing the payment made on account of the estimated capital value of the pensions transferred to U.K. Government has to be written back to revenue in annual equated instalments of principal and interest over a period of 30 years after recovering the share due from the Government of Burma, State Governments, Commercial Departments and Defence Services. The estimated recoveries assumed are detailed below:

	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Revised Estimate, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1966-67
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Share recoverable from the State Govt.	(—)65·27	(—)65·27	(—)65·92
Share debitable to Defence Services	(—)253·39	(—)253·39	(—)255·92
Share recoverable from P&T	(—)5·19	(—)5·19	(—)5·24
Share recoverable from Railways	(—)4·31	(—)4·31	(—)4·35
Amount met from Revenue (Civil)	(—)56·73	(—)56·73	(—)57·30
Amount recoverable from the Govt. of Burma	(—)229·33	..	..
	(—)614·22	(—)384·89	(—)388·73

No credit for the amount recoverable from the Government of Burma of their share of the sterling pensions transferred to the Government of U.K. has been assumed either in the Revised or in the next budget in the absence of any indication as to when the payment is likely to be made by that Government.

(vi) *Capital outlay on Grants to States for Development.*—This head accommodates the expenditure on grants to States, Union Territories with Legislature, Local bodies and employers for schemes of development which in view of their magnitude are capitalised in the first instance and are written back to Revenue over a period of 15-years. The details are:—

	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Revised Estimate, 1966-67	Budget Estimate 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
Local Development Works	300.00	300.00	331.00
Projects for Utilisation of Manpower	410.00	396.50	316.12
Intensive Development of rural industries	130.00	87.20	80.00
Industrial Housing and Slum Clearance Schemes	484.78	451.33	517.44
National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme	290.00	327.00	340.00
Roads of inter-state and economic importance including Border Roads and Strategic Roads	3808.30	4847.31	3945.19
TOTAL	5423.08	6409.34	5529.75
Less—Amount Written back to revenue	—2048.36	—2019.76	—2437.81
NET	3374.72	4389.58	3091·94

The increase under this head in the Revised is due to larger grants to States for roads of inter-state economic importance (Rs. 7 crores) and border and strategic roads (Rs. 3·39 crores) and the drop in the next year is due to less grants to States for these schemes.

The details of the amount written back to Revenue are as follows:—

	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Revised Estimate, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
Local Development Works	(—)332·14	(—)332·13	(—)352·13
Projects for Utilisation of Manpower	(—)52·49	(—)61·50	(—)87·93
Pipe Water Supply Scheme	(—)24·53	(—)24·53	(—)24·53
Projects for intensive development of rural industries	(—)21·78	(—)15·82	(—)21·63
Industrial Housing and Slum Clearance etc.	(—)286·08	(—)277·26	(—)309·59
Grants under Gadgil Committee's Award	(—)26·67	(—)26·67	(—)26·67
Grants for construction of capital in Chandigar	(—)7·00	..	-
Grants to former States, of PEPSU etc.	(—)37·50	(—)37·50	(—)37·50
National Water Supply programme etc.	(—)110·00	(—)110·02	(—)120·35
Grants for Roads of inter-State and Economic importance including Border Roads	(—)715·17	(—)699·33	(—)1022·48
Development Grants	—435·00	—435·00	—435·00
TOTAL	—2048·36	—2019·76	—2437·81

The large increase in the recoveries next year is due partly to the increase in the amount written back to revenue on account of Grants for Roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance and Border Roads following the larger outlay on capital grants for these schemes.

(vii) *Payment of Compensation and Rehabilitation Grants to Displaced Persons.*—This head records the payment of compensation to displaced persons under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, and payments to migrants from the Pakistan-held areas of Jammu and Kashmir. The sale proceeds of evacuee property transferred from Revenue are credited to this head and the net capital expenditure is written back to Revenue over a period of 15 years.

The current Budget provided for an expenditure of Rs. 1 crore for payment to displaced persons from Pakistan of which Rs. 40 lakhs represented transfer of Government property, Rs. 40 lakhs as adjustment of loans and Rs. 20 lakhs as compensation. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs was also made for payments to migrants from Pakistan-held areas of Jammu and Kashmir. The revised requirements for payment to displaced persons from Pakistan are placed at Rs. 1·15 crores. The payments to migrants from Pakistan held areas of Jammu and Kashmir are now expected to amount to only Rs. 45 lakhs.

The next Budget provides for a gross expenditure of Rs. 60 lakhs for payment of compensation to displaced persons from West Pakistan, Rs. 22·5 lakhs representing the value of Government property transferred, Rs. 27·5 lakhs representing adjustment on account of loans and the balance of Rs. 10 lakhs representing cash payments. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has also been made next year for payments to migrants from Pakistan-held areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

The gross expenditure under this head will be met to the extent of Rs. 3·33 crores this year and Rs. 2·30 crores next year from the sale proceeds of evacuee property transferred from Revenue, provision for which has been made in the Revenue Section under the Demand "Expenditure on Displaced Persons". The write back to Revenue

of the net capital expenditure will be Rs. 4·44 crores this year and Rs. 4·29 crores next year. With these adjustments, there would be under this head a net credit of Rs. 6·62 crores this year and Rs. 5·59 crores next year as against Rs. 4·48 crores assumed in the Budget.

(viii) *Transfer of Loan assistance to S.D.F.*—This head accommodates the transactions relating to the assistance received from the U.S.A. under the Development Assistance Programmes and Public Law 480. The value of the agricultural commodities received under the Development Assistance Programme and the P.L. 480 is debited to the head "Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading" to which the sale proceeds are also credited. The payments to the U.S. Government are made in rupees, the bulk of which is to be received back for utilisation on approved projects credit for such receipts being taken under Revenue or "Public Debt" depending on whether they are grants or loans. For other commodities received under the Development Assistance Programmes no payment is made but the amount is treated as lent to the Government of India and directly adjusted as such under "Public Debt". In both cases an amount equivalent to the loan or the grant, as the case may be, is transferred to the Special Development Fund by debit to "Transfer of Development Assistance from the Government of U.S.A." for loans and the corresponding expenditure head for grants. The expenditure on agreed projects is thereupon met by transfer from the Special Development Fund.

The current Budget included a provision of Rs. 325 crores for transfer of loan assistance to the Special Development Fund on account of PL. 480 loans. The revised is estimated at Rs. 350 crores. Next year's Budget includes a provision of Rs. 150 crores representing the loan assistance to be received under PL 480.

(ix) *Payments under Indus Waters Treaty*—Payments made to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for credit to the Indus Basin Development Fund, established and administered by the Bank in terms of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, to meet the cost of replacement works to be constructed in Pakistan, are debited to this head. The contribution payable by India under the Treaty amounts to £ 62,060,000 payable in ten equal annual instalments on the 1st November, of each year, the first of which was paid in 1960-61. Similar amounts were paid in November 1961, in each of the years from 1961 to 1965

A provision of Rs. 8·29 crores was made in the current budget for payment of sixth instalment due on 1st November, 1966. The annual instalments have, however, gone up by 57·5 per cent on account of devaluation of Rupee with effect from 6th June 1966. These payments are initially debited to the Capital Section of the accounts and are written back to Revenue in 15 equal annual instalments. The receipts, if any, from the International Bank arising under the Treaty would be taken in reduction of the capital expenditure.

Defence Capital Outlay.—The details appear in the Defence Budget. Budget this year provided for a gross expenditure of Rs. 124·10 crores and recoveries of capital account of Rs. 350 lakhs. The gross expenditure is now estimated at Rs. 118·25 crores in the Revised and at Rs. 127·13 crores in the next Budget, the recoveries on capital account being Rs. 3·29 crores this year and Rs. 6·25 crores next year.

Railways.—Details appear in the Railway Budget.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The details are:

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
		(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
Postal	103·11	127·00	144·98
Telegraphs	423·08	206·32	390·19
Radios	32·04	30·11	30·67
Telephones	2001·77	2864·57	3127·16
Stores and Manufacture (Suspense—Net)	..	57·00	..
Deduct—Amount met from Telephone Development Fund	—125·00	—500·00	—500·00
Deduct—Amount met from P & T Development Fund	—10·00	—25·00	—25·00
TOTAL	2425·00	2760·00	3168·00

Repayment of Debt.—The details are as follows:—

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
		(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
3½% Bonds, 1966	8200	8263	..
3% Funding Loan, 1966-68	10600	9900	..
3% Bhopal Loan, 1966-76	120	117	..
5-Year Interest free Prize Bonds, 1965	200	100	300
5-Year Premium Prize Bonds, 1963	..	..	
3½% National Plan Bonds, 1967	..	..	19300
3¾% National Plan Bonds, 1967	..	..	5600
4% Hyderabad State Development Loan, 1967	..	..	200
Annuity Certificates	40	40	50
Expired Loans	240	213	400
	19400	18633	25850

(b) Debt raised outside India:

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
(a) Loans from U.S.A. :			
(i) Development Assistance Loans	40	70	73
(ii) A. I. D. Loans	12,07	17,40	19,09
(iii) P. L. 480 Loans	58	76	1,30
(iv) Asian Economic Development Fund Loan	38	49	75
(v) American Wheat Loan.	..	..	2,22
(b) U.S. Export Import Bank Loans :			
(i) First Loan	7,14	11,25	11,25
(ii) Second Loan	2,38	3,75	3,75
(iii) Third Loan	99	1,28	1,56
(iv) Fourth Loan	..	..	1,56
Credits for Diesel Locomotive Works	75	97	1,72
Loans to Air India International :			
(i) First Loan	33	82	..
(ii) Second Loan	65	83	1,02
(c) Loans from U.S.S.R. :			
(i) Bhilai Loans	5,40	17,00	8,41
(ii) First Credit for Third Plan	4,24	4,05	16,88
(iii) Second Credit for Third Plan	84	5	2,85
(iv) Industrial Enterprises	2,41	2,37	6,06
(v) Barauni Credit	90	1,42	1,56
(vi) Drugs Project Credit	1,36	1,36	2,14
(vii) Bokaro Credit	..	..	1,13
(d) U.K. Credits :			
(i) Durgapur Credit	5,00	7,87	7,88
(ii) Second ECGD Credit	4,22	6,65	6,65
(iii) U.K.—India (Oil Pipeline) Credit	1,34	2,10	..
(iv) U.K.—India (General) Credit, 1959	2,81	3,62	4,42
(v) First U.K.—India (General) Credit 1960	1,48	1,90	2,32
(vi) Second U.K.—India (General) Credit, 1960	22	35	70
(vii) First U.K.—India (General) Credit, 1961	67	86	1,05

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
(e) Loans from Canada :			
(i) Wheat Loans	2,07	..	..
(ii) Diesel Locos for Railways	27	42	43
(iii) Indaluco Expansion	7	9	10
(f) Loans from Federal Republic of Germany :			
(i) DM 168 M. Credit	333	525	525
(ii) First DM 125.1 M. Credit, 1960	100	157	158
(iii) Second DM 125.1 M. Credit, 1960	149	235	235
(iv) DM 230 M. Credit, 1961	113	178	171
(v) DM 100 M. Credit, 1961	137	207	86
(vi) DM 85 M. Credit, 1962	238	355	150
(vii) DM 61.4 M. Credit, 1963	..	..	128
(viii) DM 90 M. Credit, 1965	67	105	105
(ix) DM 93.6 M. Credit, 1965	70	110	110
(g) Loans from Japan :			
(i) First Yen Credit	320	268	451
(ii) Second Yen Credit	226	359	718
(h) Loans from Yugoslavia	60	70	175
(i) Loans from Austria	33	52	66
(j) Loans from Kuwait Govt.	321	506	506
(k) Loans from Bahrain	314	344	82
(l) Loans from Denmark	10	13	16
(m) Loans from New Zealand	7	11	11
(n) Loans from Poland	111	79	203
(o) Loans from Switzerland	8	12	40
(p) Loans from Czechoslovakia	..	66	177
(q) I.B.R.D. Loans :			
(i) Railway Project Loan II	362	569	596
(ii) Railway Project Loan III	186	293	310
(iii) Railway Project Loan IV	103	162	172
(iv) Railway Project Loan V	138	218	230
(v) Railway Project Loan VI	93	147	156

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
(vi) D. V. C. Loan I	58	75	96
(vii) D. V. C. Loan II	22	35	36
(viii) D. V. C. Loan III	49	77	81
(ix) Koyna Project Loan I	27	35	45
(x) Coal Industry	99	128	165
(xi) Miscellaneous	2408	2588	2784
TOTAL	12059	16815	19544

The increase of Rs. 47·56 crores in the Revised is mainly due to the increased liability towards repayment of these loans consequent on devaluation of the rupee in June, 1966.

LOANS AND ADVANCES

Broad details of the provisions for 'Loans and Advances' are indicated below:

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
(i) State Governments	659,42	916,15	827,51
(ii) Union Territory Governments	16,39	16,56	23,33
(iii) Govt. Companies, Corporations and major Financial Institutions :			
(a) Govt. Companies and Corporations	178,95	284,60	170.57
(b) Major Finanial Institutions	63,64	78,03	53,85
(iv) Others	102,84	130,14	169,55
	10,21,24	14,25,48	12,44,81

(i) State Governments.—Loans are advanced to State Governments as Central assistance for meeting the expenditure on Plan schemes, natural calamities, etc. and for tiding over ways and means difficulties. The procedure for the release of Central assistance towards Plan Schemes, both loans and grants, was liberalised this year and assistance was released in 11 equal monthly instalments (each instalment being 1/12th of the Budget provision) commencing from 1st April, 1966. These advance payments are debited to this head but are written back before the close of the year to the relevant heads on the issue of final sanctions.

Details, by broad categories, of loans and advances to State Governments for which provision has been made are given below:—

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
I. Agricultural Programmes :			
(i) Agricultural Production	330	330	354
(ii) Short-term loans	6000	6000	10500
(iii) Minor Irrigation Schemes	7350	8350	7875
(iv) Soil Conservation	1490	1490	1596
(v) Soil Conservation in water sheds of River Valley Projects	86	90	78
(vi) Foret Schemes	230	230	246
(vi) Animal Husbandry	350	350	375
(viii) Dairying and Milk Supply	250	250	268
(ix) Fisheries Schemes	90	90	86
(x) Other items	148	96	397
	16324	17276	21775
II. Community Development and Cooperaion :			
(i) Community Development and National Extension Service	1177	1079	1079
(ii) Purchase of Debentures of Central Land Mortgage Banks	..	865	1500
(iii) Cooperative Farming and Cooperative Development Schemes	103	86	185
(iv) Works Schemes for Utilisaion of Rural Manpower	409	378	316
	1689	2408	3080
III. Consumer Cooperatives	..	503	378
IV. Industry :			
(i) Development of Handloom Industries	186	100	100
(ii) Development of Coir Industry	10	9	10
(iii) Rubber Plantation	70	62	52
(iv) Silk Industry	25	23	25
(v) Installation of Powerlooms	35	2	23

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
(*vi*) Handicrafts	20	16	17
(*vii*) Industrial Estates	250	250	250
(*viii*) Small Scale Industries	275	275	275
(*ix*) Industrial Cooperatives	35	35	40
(*x*) Extension Schemes of Hutti Gold Mines	17	..	..
(*xi*) Tenu Ghat Project	300	..	..
(*xii*) Rural Industries	186	125	120
(*xiii*) Others	..	..	30
	1409	897	942
V. Irrigation and Power :			
(*i*) Miscellaneous Irrigation Purposes	5277	8010	7327
(*ii*) Flood Control	872	1010	900
(*iii*) Rural Electrification	4000	5700	6000
(*iv*) Anti-Sea Erosion Measures	75	75	100
(*v*) Payment of interest charges on loans granted for Nagarjunsagar and Beas Projects	..	803	..
	10224	15598	14327
VI. Transport and Communication :			
(*i*) Minor Port Development Schemes	151	82	82
(*ii*) Inland Water Transport Schemes	31	26	31
(*iii*) Construction and Development of Coal Roads	20	..	..
(*iv*) Sailing Vessels Industry	5	2	5
	207	110	118
VII. Miscellaneous Development Purposes :			
(*i*) Nagaland for Development Schemes	195	195	300
(*ii*) Development Schemes in Border Areas	157	155	74
(*iii*) Others	15068	26012	16409
	15420	26362	16783

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
VIII. Education :			
(*i*) Loan Scholarships Schemes	411	401	563
(*ii*) Construction of Students' Hostels of Engineering, Technical and Affiliated Colleges	65	64	84
	476	465	647
IX. Medical and Public Health :			
(*i*) Water Supply and Drainage Schemes	1950	1750	1800
(*ii*) Jharia Water Board	7	3	5
	1957	1753	1805
X. Housing :			
(*i*) Industrial Housing Schemes	175	165	234
(*ii*) Village Housing Schemes	39	39	66
(*iii*) Low Income Group Housing Schemes	257	255	320
(*iv*) Slum Clearance	178	178	170
(*v*) Police Housing	300	300	300
(*vi*) Others	108	24	103
	1057	961	11,93
XI. Relief, Rehabilitation and Resettlement :			
(*i*) Rehabilitation of Gold smiths	200	200	45
(*ii*) Rahabiliaion of Displaced persons from Pakistan	451	392	441
(*iii*) Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma	141	110	118
(*iv*) Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Ceylon	45		40
(*v*) Rehabilitation of persons uprooted on account of conflict with Pakistan in 1965	119	454	86
(*vi*) Rehabilitation of families of displaced perons from East Pakistan	30	14	18
(*vii*) Others	82	8	13
	1068	1178	861

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
XII. Welfare of Backward Classes	35	33	20
XIII. Sharing of Small Savings	9500	8500	9500
XIV. Natural Calamities	1800	5800	3500
XV. Miscellaneous Social Services	12	79	9
XVI. Other Miscellaneous Loans :			
(*i*) *Ad hoc* Loans	..	5300	..
(*ii*) Adoption of Metric System of Weights and Mesures	13	13	13
(*iii*) Others	251	4	..
	264	5317	13
XVII. Ways and Means Advances	4500	4375	7800
TOTAL	65942	91615	82751
Deduct—Amount met from :			
(*i*) Special Developmnt Fund	—982	—1182	—1077
(*ii*) Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund	—6	—3	—5
	—988	—1185	—1082
Net	64954	90430	81669

The increase in Revised is mainly due to the provision of further assistance, in the form of loans for Miscellaneous Development Purposes, amounting to Rs. 109·42 crores, for utilisation on additional programmes approved in the course of the year, for meeting the increased cost of imports for Plan projects consequent on the devaluation of the rupee and for the payment of arrears of assistance relating to earlier years. In view of the severe drought conditions prevalent in certain States, additional assistance to the extent of Rs. 40 crores became necessary towards the expenditure incurred by State Governments on relief measures, Rs. 17 crores for extension of rural electrification schemes for increasing agricultural production and Rs. 10 crores for minor irrigation programmes. *Ad hoc* loan assistance aggregating Rs. 53 crores was provided to certain State Governments in June 1966 to enable them to clear their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank. These loans will be recovered within the Fourth Plan period commencing from 1967-68. Additional provision to the extent of Rs. 35·36 crores has become necessary to meet the expenditure on the acceleration of the work on the Nagarjunasagar Project and to provide the full requirements of funds for the Chambal, Beas and Gandak Projects, as also for meeting interest charges on loans advanced to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for financing the Nagarjunasagar Project and to the Govt of Rajasthan for financing the Beas Project. A provision of Rs. 8·65 crores has been made to enable State Governments to subscribe to the debentures of Land Mortgage Banks and Rs. 5·03 crores to enable them to launch an accelerated programme of setting up consumer cooperative stores. These increases are partly off set by lesser provision for loans to States on the basis of Small Savings collections (Rs. 10 crores) and savings under a few other items.

The next Budget is less by Rs. 88·64 crores (gross) compared with the Revised due to lesser assistance for Miscellaneous Development Purposes (Rs. 96 crores), natural calamities (Rs. 23 crores), absence of any provision for *ad hoc* loans (Rs. 53 crores), and for meeting interest charges on loans granted for river valley projects (Rs. 8·03 crores) as also lesser provision for Miscellaneous Irrigation purposes (Rs. 6·83 crores) counter-balanced by increased provision for short-term loans for agricultural production (Rs. 45 crores), loans out of Small Savings collections (Rs. 10 crores), Ways and Means advances (Rs. 34·25 crores).

(ii) Union Territory Governments:—Union Territory Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu do not have power to borrow except from the Central Government and they have accordingly to be provided loan assistance by the Government of India for meeting their capital expenditure as also for advancing loans to third parties. The current Revised and the next Budget in this regard are placed at Rs. 16·56 crores and Rs. 23·33 crores against the original Budget of Rs. 16·39 crores. The details are:—

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
For financing capital expenditure	1557	1585	2241
For financing specific schemes	82	71	92
	1639	1656	2333

The next Budget includes provision for financing capital expenditure on Agricultural Programmes (Rs. 85 lakhs), Industries (Rs. 56 lakhs), Irrigation and Power (Rs. 334 lakhs), Transport and Communication (Rs. 653 lakhs), Housing Schemes (Rs. 298 lakhs), Miscellaneous Social Services (Rs. 109 lakhs), Other miscellaneous loans (Rs. 706 lakhs) and for financing other specific schemes (Rs. 92 lakhs).

(iii) Loans to Government Companies and Corporations and Major Financial Institutions:—Details of the provisions included in the Budget for grant of loans and advances to Government Companies and Corporations, and major Financial Institutions are given in Annexure XV.

(a) Government Companies and Corporations:—The loans and advances to be made during the current year to Government Companies and Corporations are now estimated at Rs. 284·60 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 178·95 crores. The increase in the Revised is due to a variety of reasons *e.g.* short-fall in internal resources, more working capital requirements, increased cost of imports consequent on the devaluation of the rupee and increased tempo of work on some projects and is mainly accounted for by the requirements of Hindustan Steel Limited (Rs. 45·78 crores), Heavy Engineering Corporation (Rs. 10·32 crores), Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (Rs. 11·85 crores), National Coal Development Corporation (Rs. 9·49 crores), Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (Rs. 8·90 crores), Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (Rs. 5·28 crores), Fertiliser Corporation of India (Rs. 5 crores), Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (Rs. 3·50 crores) and provision for loans to Singareni Collieries Company Limited (Rs. 2·69 crores), Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (Rs. 2·50 crores), State Trading Corporation (Rs. 2·00 crores) partly counter-balanced by lesser requirements of Food Corporation (Rs. 13 crores).

Next year's requirements for the grant of loans to Government Companies and Corporations are placed at Rs. 170·57 crores. The fall of Rs. 114·03 crores over the current Revised is mainly due to lesser provision for Hindustan Steel Limited (Rs. 52·78 crores), Heavy Engineering Corporation (Rs. 7·24 crores), Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (Rs. 5·55 crores) Hindustan Zinc Limited (Rs. 3·72 crores), National Coal Development Corporation (Rs. 6·99 crores), Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (Rs. 17·55 crores), Fertiliser Corporation of India (Rs. 5·40 crores), Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (Rs. 3·90 crores), Heavy Electricals (Rs. 4·04 crores), Indian Oil Corporation (Rs. 6·38 crores) Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Rs. 2·29 crores) and absence of provision for Singareni Collieries (Rs. 2·69 crores), Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (Rs. 2·5 crores), State Trading Corporation (Rs. 2 crores), Cochin Refineries (Rs. 4·20 crores) partly counter-balanced by a provision of Rs. 7·36 crores to be advanced by the Department of Atomic Energy to Indian Rare Earths Limited (Rs. 40 lakhs) and to two new compnies to be floated *viz*, Uranium Mine Processing Company (Rs. 5·76 crores) and Electronic Instruments Company (Rs. 1·20 crores) as also increased provision for National Mineral Development Corporation (Rs. 1·82 crores) and Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs. 5·05 crores).

(b) Major Financial Institutions.—Loans and advances to be sanctioned to major Financial Institutions during the current year and the next year are estimated at Rs. 78·03 crores and Rs. 53·85 crores against the current Budget of Rs. 63·64 crores. The increase in the Revised is mainly due to provision for loans to Industrial Finance Corporation (Rs. 17·50 crores) and increased provision for National Cooperative Development Corporation (Rs. 1·38 crores) partly counter-balanced by lesser requirements of Industrial Development Bank of India (Rs. 4·50 crores).

Next year's Budget of Rs. 53·85 crores includes provision for loans to the Industrial Development Bank of India (Rs. 25 crores), Industrial Finance Corporation (Rs. 5 crores), National Cooperative Development Corporation (Rs. 5·25 crores), Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Rs. 10 crores), Shipping Development Fund Committee (Rs. 7·79 crores), National Industrial Development Corporation (Rs. 71 lakhs) and Film Finance Corporation (Rs. 10 lakhs).

(iv) Others:—Against the provision of Rs. 102·84 crores included in the original Budget for loans to Foreign Governments, Port Trusts, Municipalities and other parties and to Government Servants for the purchase of conveyance etc., the requirements for the current year are now placed at Rs. 130·14 crores and for the next year at Rs. 169·55 crores. The details are:—

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
Advances to Foreign Governments.			
(*a*) Technical Advances	2600	4610	4500
(*b*) Other Loans :			
Government of Indonesia	..	200	700
Government of Sudan	200	..	..
Government of Ghana	50	..	..
Government of Ceylon	300	220	250
Government of Tanzania	100	10	100
Government of Nepal	95	25	50
Railway Development Fund	..	..	1965
Regimental & Other Loans	1399	1703	3009
Port Trusts	490	550	1026
Delhi Municipal Corporation	1257	1941	1456
Khadi & Village Industries Commission	868	1018	791
Coal Board for Central Ropeway	250	340	270
Rajasthan Canal Authority	550	..	..
Construction of Students' Hostels	154	213	314
Housing Schemes	101	100	139
Rivers Steam Navigation Company Ltd.	100	220	1
Cultivators	12	25	35

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
		(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
Coffee Board	34	26	73
Coir Board	..	3	3
Cardamom Board	..	..	1
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	10	10	..
Dock Labour Board	18	9	13
Hotel and Tourist Taxi Development	14	5	15
Rehabilitation Schemes	32	27	32
Displaced goldsmiths	5	5	3
Industrial units for shifting of factories	30	30	30
Consumer Cooperatives and other Cooperative Societies	52	36	62
India United Mills	13	63	..
Indian Cotton Mills Federation	..	500	..
M.N. Dastur & Company	..	10	..
Oil India Ltd.	43	62	38
Voluntary Organisations	15	5	5
Other Parties	691	105	1130
Government Servants	721	884	843
	10284	13014	16955

The provision for advances to foreign Governments has gone up as the credit limits allowed to the USSR, certain East European countries and the United Arab Republic in pursuance of the trade agreements executed with them had to be enhanced consequent on the devaluation of the rupee from the 6th June, 1966. These agreements provide for the transactions between India and these countries in non-convertible Indian rupees through accounts maintained by each country with the Reserve Bank of India. The credits are in the nature of short-term advances which are repaid as soon as rupee balances are built up in the accounts by payments for the imports from these countries. The Revised requirements in this regard are placed at Rs. 46·10 crores, against Rs. 26 crores provided in the current Budget. A sum of Rs. 2 crores is required for providing credit facilities to the Government of Indonesia. Under a credit agreement signed in September, 1966, the Government of India have agreed to allow a line of credit to the Government of Indonesia for an amount of Rs. ·10 crores for import of certain goods from India. These loans are repayable with interest at 5½% in half yearly instalments of Rs. 1 crore commencing from June, 1971. The Governments of Sudan and Ghana are unlikely to draw any loan in the current or next year.

The loans to the Delhi Municipal Corporation include provision for covering the requirements of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (Rs. 12·54 crores against the current Budget of Rs. 7 crores), Delhi Transport Undertaking (Rs. 2·80 crores against the current Budget of Rs. 1 crore) and Water Supply and Disposal Committee (Rs. 2·94 crores against the current Budget of Rs. 3·30 crores).

The Revised also includes Rs. 5 crores for loans to Indian Cotton Mills Federation. The provision of Rs. 5·50 crores made in the Budget for Rajasthan Canal Authority will not be required as that Authority has not been set up.

The next Budget shows an increase of Rs. 39·41 crores over the current Revised mainly because of provision of Rs. 19·65 crores for loan to the Railway Development Fund. The provision for advances to foreign Governments next year goes up by Rs. 5·35 crores mainly because a sum of Rs. 7 crores has been provided for loan to the Govt. of Indonesia. The loan requirements for Defence Undertakings (Regimental loans) have also gone up by about Rs. 13 crores. These increases are partly counter-balanced by lesser provision for loans to Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rs. 4·85 crores), Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Rs. 2·27 crores) and absence of provision for loans to Indian Cotton Mills Federation (Rs. 5 crores).

The gross requirements of loans and advances to Government Companies and Corporations, major financial institutions and other bodies are placed at Rs. 492·77 crores during the current year and Rs. 393·97 crores during the next year against the provision of Rs. 345·43 crores included in the Budget.

These loans will be partly met out of the Coal Mines, Mica Mines and Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Funds as indicated below:

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
		(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund	—35	—26	—66
Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	—8	—1	—1
Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	..	—2	—2
	—43	—29	—69

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The outstanding Public debt of the Government of India is expected to amount to Rs. 10841·05 crores at the end of the current year and Rs. 11726·31 crores at the end of 1967-68 comprising of:—

	As on 31st March, 1967	As on 31st March, 1968
	(In Crores of Rupees)	
Debt raised in India	6217.50	6313.19
Debt raised outside India	4623.55*	5443.12
	10841.05	11756.31

Debt raised in India comprises the 'Permanent Debt' and the 'Floating Debt'. While 'Permanent Debt' covers loans raised in the open market, including Prize Bonds and 15-year Annuity Certificates, "Floating Debt" represents borrowings of a temporary nature and includes *ad hoc* treasury bills issued to the Reserve Bank of India, State Governments, State Bank of India and other parties; other treasury bills issued to the public and non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities issued to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund and International Development Association and Asian Development Bank. An analysis of the public debt, outstanding at the beginning of the four Five Year Plans and estimated to be oustanding at the close of the current year and next year is given in Statement VIII. The amounts outstanding exhibit the liability of the Government as represented by the face value of the outstanding debt.

In addition, the Government are liable to repay the outstandings against the various Small Savings Schemes, namely, the Post Office Savings Bank deposits, the Cumulative Time Deposits, the Post Office Cash, National Savings, National Plan, National Plan Savings, National Defence, Treasury Savings Deposit, Income-tax Annuity Deposit and Defence Deposit Certificates, provident funds, investment of P.L. 480 deposits, deposits under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme and Annuity Deposit Scheme, the depreciation and other reserve funds of departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs; and certain other deposits like deposits of Income-tax, Super-tax, etc. deposits of Local Funds and civil deposits. Together with the public debt, the total liability of the Government of India will stand as follows:—

	As at the end of					
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	(In Crores of Rupees)					
Public Debt	2054·33	2443·35	4738·96	8009·27	10841.05	11756.31
Small Savings Schemes	336·87	574·81	969·99	1538·21	1663.31	1793.41
Provident Funds	95·05	165·57	289·14	527·02	578.22	633 29
P.L. 480 Deposits	..	..	240·41	561·48	534.74	669 74
Deposits under Compulsory Deposit Schemes	..	..	..	30·12	29.12	28.62
Income-tax Annuity Certificates	..	..	..	77·61	99.61	121.61
Reserve Funds and Deposits	363·05	309·93	283·92	560·05	582.62	612 88
Other Items	16·10	17·41	21·82	25·36	26.60	27.87
TOTAL—LIABILITIES	2865·40	3511·07	6544·24	11329·12	14355.27	15643.73
Less—Estimated amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300.00	—300.00
Net	2565·40	3211·07	6244·24	11029·12	14055.27	15343·73

Details of the liabilities are shown in Statement IX.

This outstanding liability may be analysed with reference to the purpose on which the money raised by Government has been utilised. An analysis is given below:—

	As at the end of					
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	(In Crores of Rupees)					
Capital Outlay on Departmental Undertakings	894·73	1064·30	1682·63	3029·98	3293.66	3538.48
Investment in :						
(*i*) Government Companies and Corporations	9·43	69·81	591·83	1340·70	1459.15	1626·52
(*ii*) Financial Institutions	250·05	250·14	357·95	424·23	634.82	642·00
(*iii*) Other Companies and Corporations	0·25	0·80	9·97	32·89	33.34	35·44
Other Capital Outlay including Defence Services, Public Works, State Trading Schemes, etc.	333·55	481·16	947·83	1756.86	2105.21	2524·32
Loans to State and Union Territory Governments, Foreign Governments and others Parties	220.68	942.89	2534.48	5379·57	6408.91	7212.21
TOTAL	1708·69	2809·10	6124·69	11964·23	14025.09	15578·97

*The outstanding foreign loans (other than P.L. 480 loans) as on 31-3-67 have been worked out after writing up the balances as on 6-6-1966 by 57.5% consequent on the change in the par value of the rupee.

The details are shown in Statement X.

At the end of 1966-67 the total of the liabilities is expected to exceed the total of the Capital outlay and Loans and Advances by the Central Government by Rs. 30·18 crores. This is due to the writing up of the foreign debt consequent on the devaluation of the Rupee while the assets created out of those foreign loans have not been revalued. At the end of 1967-68 the assets are expected to exceed the liabilities by Rs. 235·24 crores.

STATEMENT VIII

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(In Crores of Rupees)
A.—Debt raised in India						
(a) Permanent Debt—						
(i) Current Loans (details in Appendix A)	1438·46	1508·63	2555·72	3417·28	3552.58	3649·48
(ii) Prize Bonds,	..	..	15·63	11·35	10·35	7·35
(iii) 15-Year Annuity Certificates.	..	0·96	3·45	3·78	3·68	3·58
(iv) Loans in course of repayment	6·49	12·22	22·73	33·72	42.78	42·18
TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	1444·95	1521·81	2597·53	3466·13	3609·39	3702·59
(b) Floating Debt—						
(i) Treasury Bills	358·02	595·25	1106·29	1611.82	1918.82	1918.82
(ii) Special Floating Loans	212·60	212·60	274·18	340.70	689 29	691.78
(iii) Treasury Deposit Receipts and other floating loans	6·73	·06	..			
TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT	577·35	807·91	1380·47	1952.52	2608.11	2610.60
TOTAL—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA	2022·30	2329·72	3978·00	5418.65	6217.50	6313.19
B—Debt raised outside India						
(i) Defence Certificates	..	..	..	·09	·14**	·14
(ii) England—*						
India Stocks, Rly. Debentures and Rly. Annuities	12·37	2·61	0·12	·04	·06	·06
U.K. Govt. loans	..	..	106·52	263·41	481·72	513·17
Lazard Bros. & Co. Ltd.	..	..	15·33	..	..	..
(iii) U.S.A.—						
Loans from U.S.A.	..	91·72	210·84	749·55	1415·98	1553·09
U.S. Export-Import Bank	..	..	25·41	101·30	153·24	147·53
P.L. 480	..	..	77·88	528·36	877·60	1026·30
(iv) U.S.S.R.	..	..	57·48	243·47	364·90	367·76
(v) Canada	..	..	14·07	17·95	38·12	53·49
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany	..	..	103·19	206·25	345·61	346·32
(vii) Japan	..	..	9·93	62·29	122·09	140·44
(viii) Switzerland	..	..	..	5·70	21·45	27·35
(ix) Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	9·96	24·65	45·63
(x) Yugoslavia	..	..	..	7·92	12·99	15·74
(xi) Poland	..	..	..	4·49	10·65	12·91
(xii) Austria	..	..	..	2·98	7·29	8·73
(xiii) Netherlands	..	..	..	7·56	18·20	19·82
(xiv) Denmark	..	..	..	·50	3·76	5·16
(xv) Northern Rhodesia	..	..	..	·53	·41	..
(xvi) New Zealand	..	..	..	·27	·31	·20
(xvii) Sweden	..	..	..	..	1·57	4·92
(xviii) Kuwait	..	..	..	19·28	25·31	20·25
(xix) Italy	..	..	..	..	..	1·02
(xx) Bahrain	..	..	..	7·86	7·43	6·60
(xxi) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	19·66	19·30	140·19	179·77	274·02	273·78
(xxii) International Development Association	..	..	..	171·09	416·05	537·31
(xxiii) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	315·40
TOTAL B—DEBT RAISED OUTSIDE INDIA	32·03	113·63	760·96	2590·62	4623·55	5443.12
TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT*	2054·33	2443·35	4738·96	8009.27	10841.05	11756.31

*Excludes a sum of Rs. 20·62 crores (£ 15,466,928) representing unexpired liability for British Government 5% War Loan 1929—47, the liability for which remains suspended.

**The outstanding foreign loans (other than P.L. 480 loans) have been worked out after writing up the balances as on 6-6-1966 by 57·5% consequent on the change in the par value of the rupee,

STATEMENT IX

LIABILITIES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(In Crores of Rupees)
I.—**Public Debt (as in Statement VIII)** .	2054·33	2443·35	4738·96	8009·27	10841.05	11756·3
I.—**Small Savings Schemes*—**						
(*a*) Post Office Savings Bank Deposits .	188·46	293·62	431·05	644.75	704·75	771·75
(*b*) Post Office Certificates . . .	142·28	239·36	459·43	732.50	779·80	822·70
(*c*) Cumulative Time Deposits . . .	..	..	2·64	36.67	50·67	66·67
(*d*) Treasury Savings Deposit and Defence Deposit Certificates .	5·47	41·40	76·75	124.29	127·99	131·99
(*e*) Other Small Savings Certificates .	0·66	0·43	0·12	..	·10	·30
TOTAL II—SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES * .	336·87	574·81	969·99	1538.21	1663·31	1793·41
II.—Other Unfunded Debt—						
(*a*) Provident Funds . . .	95·05	165·57	289·14	527.02	578·22	633·29
(*b*) P. L. 480 Deposits.	..	..	240·41	561.48	534·74	669·74
(*c*) Deposits under Compulsory Deposits Scheme	..	..	..	30.12	29·12	28·62
(*d*) Income-tax Annuity Deposits . .	..	..	..	77.61	99·61	121·61
(*e*) Other Items	16·10	17·41	21·82	25.36	26·60	27·87
TOTAL III—OTHER UNFUNDED DEBT . .	111·15	182·98	551·37	1221.59	1268·29	1481·1
V.—Reserve Funds and Deposits—						
(*a*) *Bearing Interest—*						
(*i*) Reserve Funds	165·26	174·38	116·01	249.64	235·08	262·59
(*ii*) Other Deposit Accounts . .	95·59	14·58	26·18	25.39	5·72	3·16
(*b*) *Not bearing interest—*						
(*i*) Deposits of Local Funds . .	1·67	2·17	3·42	·79	·76	·75
(*ii*) Civil Deposits	34·13	56·35	57·09	112.99	152·71	150·48
(*iii*) Other Deposits	34·98	43·17	81·09	80.46	88·61	95·29
(*iv*) Emergency Risks (Goods & Factories,) Insurance Funds	..	..	..	42.90	49·04	48·06
(*v*) Other Insurance Fund	..	..	..	.72	1·48	1·88
(*vi*) Other Accounts . . .	31·42	19·28	0·13	47.16	49·22	50·67
TOTAL IV—RESERVE FUNDS AND DEPOSITS .	363·05	309·93	283·92	560.05	582·62	612·88
TOTAL —LIABILITIES .	2865·40	3511·07	6544·24	11329·12	14355.27	15643·73
Amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt (approx.) .	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300.00	—300·00	—300·00
Net—Liabilities of the Central Government	2,565·40	3211·07	6244·24	11029.12	14055·27	15343.73
Excess of Capital Outlay and Loans over Liabilities	..	..	..	935.11	..	235.24
	2565·40	3211·07	6244·24	11964.23	14055.27	15578.97

*Other than 15-year Annuity Certificates, included in Statement VII.

STATEMENT X

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(In Crores of Rupees)	
A.—CAPITAL OUTLAY—						
I.—Outlay on Departmental Undertakings—						
Railways	817·93	959·87	1512·57	2672·02	2847·15	3008·90
Posts and Telegraphs	49·98	89·26	139·99	264·98	292·58	324·26
Overseas Communications Service	0·77	1·35	2·40	3·88	4·34	5·51
Mints	1·95	3·09	4·13	4·44	4·65	5·08
Road and Water Transport Schemes	0·03	0·08	1·23	·59	·59	·59
Electricity Schemes	0·02	0·43	2·88	1·05	1·62	5·93
Irrigation	0·71	1·19	1·37	3·24	4·09	5·09
Security Printing Press	0·50	0·73	0·81	1·43	1·57	1·80
Atomic Energy Development	..	0·56	15·34	68·55	125·13	163·46
Undertakings of Industrial and Economic Development	22·84	7·74	1·91	5·38	7·12	12·49
Kolar Gold Mines	..	..	..	4·42	4·82	5·37
TOTAL I—OUTLAY ON DEPARTMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS	894·73	1064·30	1682·63	3029·98	3293·66	3538·48
II—Investments in Autonomous Corporations — Companies, etc.—						
(a) Government Companies and Corporations—						
Damodar Valley Corporation	4·86	22·66	36·67	57·51	60·15	61·04
Air Cprporations	..	12·24	35·40	48·76	48·76	48·76
Shipping Corporation	1·96	4·55	20·68	23·45	23·45	23·45
Heavy Electricals (I)	..	..	22·91	50·00	50·00	50·00
Hindustan Steel	..	0·04	300·00	528·00	528·00	533·00
Bokaro Steel	..	..	..	19·80	37·99	112·99
Oil and Natural Gas Commission	..	..	17·10	106·12	112·50	113·96
Hindustan Antibiotics	..	1·14	2·18	2·06	2·06	2·06
Indian Telephone Industries	0·60	2·99	3·59	3·59	3·59	3·99
Hindustan Machine Tools	..	2·80	5·10	10·79	11·29	11·29
Heavy Engineering Corporation	..	..	6·65	88·95	85·75	85·75
National Coal Development Corporation	..	..	26·98	61·06	75·07	85·92
Neyveli Lignite Corporation	..	..	48·29	79·42	79·42	79·42
Hindustan Shipyard	..	3·15	4·70	5·97	6·24	6·99
Indian Oil Corporation	..	..	6·90	65·29	69·69	69·69
National Instruments Ltd.				1·37	1·97	2·24
Hindustan Salt Company	..	..	..	1·79	1·79	1·79
Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	..	..	..	·94	·94	·94
Cochin Refineries Ltd.	..	..	..	3·67	3·70	3·70
Pyrites and Chemicals Development Company	..	..	..	1·15	2·55	5·40
Instrumentation Ltd.	..	..	..	2·58	3·28	3·83
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	.	2·21	3·21	7·21
National Newsprint Paper Mills Ltd.	..	..	..	2·50	2·50	2·50
Mogul Lines Ltd.	..	..	..	2·95	2·95	2·95
Indian Rare Earths Ltd.				1·00	1·00	1·00
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	..	..	..	2·20	2·27	2·62
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	..	..	..	3·50	3·50	3·50
Hindustan Teleprinters	..	..	..	·82	·82	1·00
National Buildings Construction Corporation	..	..	..	1·35	1·35	1·35
Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company	..	.	..	4·70	4·70	5·35
Cement Corporation	..	..	..	·47	1·90	5·43
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	..	..	..	46·61	61·69	65·00
Madras Refineries	..	..	..	·35	6·26	9·53
Central Warehousing Corporation	..	..	..	1·00	1·39	1·79
Fertilizer Corporation of India	..	17·04	39·64	51·50	57·90	64·60
Ashoka Hotel	..	0·26	1·34	1·34	1·34	2·34
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	..	..	..	21·50	21·50	21·50
Food Corporation of India	..	..	..	9·00	14·37	21·37
Hindustan Cables	..	1·06	1·06	1·79	2·79	4·22
Maharashtra Fisheries Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	·40
Machine Tool Corporation of India Ltd.	..	..	..	..	·05	1·11
Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels	..	..	..	..	·24	3·98
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	..	..	..	..	·50	1·35
National Small Industries Corporation	..	..	..	·50	·50	·50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Singareni Collieries	..	..	1·20	2·24	2·24	2.24
National Mineral Development Corporation	..	..	1·68	10·47	16·22	25.32
National Projects Construction Corporation	..	..	..	1·00	1·00	1.00
State Trading Corporation	..	..	2·00	2·00	2·00	2.00
Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation	..	..	..	2·00	3·00	3.00
National Seeds Corporation	..	..	..	·16	·50	1.00
State Agro-industries Corporation	..	..	..	·25	1·25	6.25
Central Fisheries Corporation	..	..	..	·15	·31	.31
Hindustan Latex Ltd.	..	..	..	..	·15	.50
Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	..	..	..	1·12	19·74	19.99
Tungabhadra Steel Ltd.	..	..	..	..	·51	.51
Triveni Structurals Ltd.	..	..	..	·05	·84	1.04
Mysore Iron and Steel	..	..	..	..	1·97	2.97
Bharat Aluminium Ltd.	..	..	..	·09	·79	6.79
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	..	..	..	1·38	4·66	5.61
Central Road Transport Corporation	..	..	..	·25	29	.29
Other Government Companies and Corporations	2·01	1·88	7·76	1·98	2·76	10.89
TOTAL (A)—GOVERNMENT COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS	9·43	69·81	591·83	1340·70	1459·15	1626.52
(b) *Financial Institutions*—						
Reserve Bank of India	11·12	11·12	11·12	5·93	5·93	5·93
International Monetary Fund	201·00	201·00	296·28	353·18	527·05	527·05
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	36·93	36·93	36·93	36·93	56·73	56·73
International Development Association	..	..	4·42	19·22	29·16	29·16
Life Insurance Corporation	..	..	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00
Industrial Finance Corporation	1·00	1·00	1·00	..	..	..
Asian Development Bank	..	..	..	..	6·98	13·96
International Finance Corporation	..	..	2·11	2·11	2·11	2·11
Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation	..	..	0·50	·50	·50	·50
Film Finance Corporation	..	..	0·20	·50	·50	·50
Other Institutions	..	0·09	0·39	·86	·86	1·06
TOTAL (B)—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	250·05	250·14	357·95	424·23	634·82	642·00
(c) *Other Companies, Corporations, etc.*—						
Bolani Ores Ltd.	..	..	0·35	·51	·51	·51
Oil India Ltd.	..	..	8·00	26·50	26·50	26·50
Sindhu Resettlement Corporation	0·25	·25	·50	·50	·50	·50
Machinery Manufacturing Corporation	..	·25	·25	·28	·31	·31
Sikkim Mining Corporation	..	..	·07	·25	·25	·25
Indian Explosives Ltd.	..	·10	·60	·60	·60	·60
Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	..	..	..	·37	·37	·37
British India Corporation	..	..	..	1·06	1·06	1·06
Lube-India Ltd.	..	..	..	..	·42	2·47
Other Companies	..	·20	·20	2·82	2·82	2·86
TOTAL (C)—OTHER COMPANIES ETC.	·25	·80	9·97	32·89	33·34	35·44
TOTAL II—INVESTMENTS IN AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS, COMPANIES, ETC.	259·73	320·75	959·75	1797.82	2127.31	2303.96
III.—Other Capital Outlay—						
Defence Services	260·93	314·43	454·34	874·13	989·09	1109·97
Agricultural Improvement	0·47	1·22	18·05	31·64	32·80	39·51
Broadcasting	1·12	3·31	7·20	13·55	15·03	17·31
Public Works (including Roads)	21·02	83·19	180·37	424·96	476·82	520·85
Delhi Capital Outlay	25·13	35·79	62·40	106·95	113·97	122·51
Dandakaranya Development	..	..	7·25	26·90	30·38	33·88
Currency and Coinage	·22	·25	9·09	35·19	44·69	56·69
Aviation	6·89	14·04	28·65	45·15	49·82	54·80
Government Trading Schemes—						
(i) Purchase of Foodgrains	—3·98	18·63	137·21	89·73	232·65	314·37
(ii) Other Schemes	11·29	—13·11	—15·12	19·54	48·24	63·30
Ports	4·78	14·07	24·89	43·01	48·78	51·70
Miscellaneous Schemes of Industrial and Economic Developmentent	2·69	5·14	20·63	39·19	45·58	45·95
Other Items	2·99	4·20	12·95	46·00	67·36	93·48
TOTAL III—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY	333·55	481·16	947·83	1756·86	2195·21	24·32
TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY	1488·01	1866·21	3590·21	6584·66	7616·18	836·76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(In Crores of Rupees)
B.—Loans advanced by the Central Government—						
State Governments	195·58	819·39	1909·63	3970·57	4600·42	5075·27
Union Territory Governments	..	13·36*	..	40·61	56·62	78·79
Foreign Governments, etc.	0·01	·11	29·17	27·65	41·32	54·81
Government Servants	·51	4·15	5·32	11·63	14·45	16·46
Other Parties	24·58	105·88	590·36	1329·11	1696·10	1986·88
TOTAL B—LOANS ADVANCED	220·68	942·89	2534·48	5379·57	6408·91	7212·21
TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	1708·69	2809·10	6124·69	11964·23	14025·09	15578·97
Excess of Liabilities over Capital Outlay and Loans advanced	856·71	401·97	119·55	..	30.18	..
	2565·40	3211·07	6244·24	11964.23	14055.27	15578.97

Erstwhile Part "C" States.

APPENDIX A

[Ref. Statement VIII, Item A (*a*) (*i*)]

DETAILS OF CURRENT RUPEE LOANS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Name of loan	Earliest date of maturity	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						(In Crores of Rupees)	
3% Loan, 1951—54	15-9-51	86·73	..	..	..	..	..
3% Loan, 1953—55	15-7-53	114·60	..	..	..	..	..
2-1/4% Loan, 1954	15-11-54	35·06	..	..	..	..	..
2-1/2% Loan, 1954—59	15-12-54	12·87	..	..	..	..	..
4-1/2% Loan, 1955—60	15-9-55	9·06	..	..	..	..	..
2-1/2% Loan, 1955	1-10-55	60·45	..	..	..	..	..
3% Victory Loan, 1957	1-9-57	114·07	114·07	..	..	..	..
2-1/2% Bhopal Loan, 1957	1-11-57	..	0·26	..	..	..	..
4-1/2% Loan, 1958—68	1-6-58	5·85	5·85	..	..	..	..
3% Loan, 1958	16-8-58	..	50·36	..	..	..	..
3% Second Victory Loan, 1959—61	15-8-59	113·66	113·66	..	..	..	..
2-3/4% Loan, 1960	15-7-60	45·63	45·63	..	..	..	..
4% Loan, 1960—70	15-9-60	63·30	63·30	..	..	..	..
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1961	1-6-61	..	75·29	75.29	..	..	..
2-1/2% Loan, 1961	1-8-61	57·01	57·01	57·01	..	..	..
3-1/4% Bonds, 1962	16-7-62	..	..	107·27	..	..	..
2-3/4% Loan, 1962	15-9-62	75·87	75·87	75·87	..	..	..
3-1/2% Bonds, 1963	12-5-63	..	..	58·06	..	..	..
3% Loan, 1963—65	1-6-63	116·17	116·17	116·17	..	..	..
3-1/2% National Plan Loan, 1964	19-4-64	..	158·13	158·13	..	..	..
3% Loan, 1964	15-6-64	30·33	30·33	30·33	..	..	..
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1965	1-7-65	..	103·68	153·68	..	..	..
3-1/2% Bonds, 1966	18-7-66	..	..	82·65	82·65	..	..
3% Funding Loan, 1966—68	1-10-66	110·12	110·12	110·12	110·12	..	..
3% Bhopal Loan, 1966—76	13-11-66	..	1·22	1·22	1·22	..	..
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1967	16-7-67	..	..	103·82	197·41	197·41	..
3-3/4 % National Plan Bonds, 1967	1-8-67	..	..	56·99	56·99	56·99	..
3-3/4 % National Plan Bonds, 1968	12-5-68	..	..	64·34	156·64	156·64	156·64
3-1/2 % Loan, 1968	26-8-68	..	..	70·00	70·00	70·00	70·00
4½ % National Defence Loan, 1968	27-10-68	..	..	..	10·43	10·43	10·43
4% Loan, 1969	8-5-69	..	..	..	202·57	202·57	202·57
3-1/2% Bonds, 1969	1-7-69	..	..	147·91	190·86	190·86	190·86
4% Loan, 1970	15-4-70	..	..	..	178·15	178·15	178·15
3% First Development Loan, 1970—75	15-10-70	115·06	115·06	115·06	115·05	115·05	115·05
4½% Loan, 1971	1-7-71	..	..	..	164·83	332·09	332·09
4½% National Defence Loan, 1972	27-10-72	..	..	..	28·22	28·22	28·22
4% Loan, 1972	1-8-72	..	..	49·17	154·71	154·71	154·71
4-1/4% National Defence Bonds, 1972	10-11-72	..	..	..	17·16	17·16	17·16
4% Loan, 1973	12-5-73	..	..	349·51	394·52	394·52	394·52
4-1/4% Loan, 1973	22-7-73	..	..	..	158·41	158·41	158·41
3-3/4% Loan, 1974	16-7-74	..	..	86·64	86·64	136·64	136·64
2-3/4% Loan, 1976	16-9-76	14·77	14·77	14·77	14·78	14·78	14·78
6-1/2% Gold Bonds, 1977	12-11-77	..	..	..	8·62	8·62	8·62
4% Loan, 1979	1-7-79	..	..	81·06	81·06	81·06	81·06
4% Loan, 1980	18-7-80	..	..	98·05	98·05	98·05	98·05
7% Gold Bonds, 1980	2-3-80	..	..	..	3·25	3·25	3·25
National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980	27-10-80	..	..	..	2·01	6·01	7·31
4% Loan, 1981	24-7-81	..	..	..	65·97	65·97	65·97
4-1/2% Loan, 1985	12-7-85	..	..	..	114·03	114·03	114·93
4-1/2% Loan, 1986	8-5-86	..	..	..	103·09	103·09	103·09
4-3/4% Loan, 1989	15-4-89	..	..	..	140·27	140·27	140·27
5½% Loan, 1990	1-7-90	..	..	..	136·16	136·16	136·16
5½% Loan, 1991	18-7-91	..	..	..	..	108·03	108·03
*3 % Loan, 1896-97	At the option of Govt. on 3 months* notice.	8·93	8·93	8·93	8·93	8·93	8·93
*3% Conversion Loan, 1946	Do. on or after 16-9-86	248·92	248·92	248·92	248·91	248·91	248·91
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1963	15-10-63	..	..	·35	—	—	..

*Non-Terminable Loans.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						(In Crores of Rupees)	
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1967 .	1-9-67	..	..	2·13	2·13	2·13	2·13
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1968 .	3-9-68	..	..	2·18	2·18	2·18	2·18
3% Hyderabad Loan, 1951—61 .	1-8-51	..	..	6·59	..	..	..
2-3/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1974 . .	1-5-74	..	..	4·40	4·40	4·40	4·40
2-3/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1975 . .	1-1-75	..	..	6·86	6·86	6·86	6·86
2-1/2% Hyderabad Loan, 1953—63 .	16-10-53	..	..	5·38	..	..	..
1-1/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1964 . .	30-10-64	..	..	3·86	..	..	..
New Loans to be floated . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	350·00
TOTAL—CURRENT LOANS . . .		1438·46	1508·63	2555·72	3417·28	3552·58	3649·48

ANNEXURES

ANNEX

DISTRIBUTION OF REVE

Year	Tax Revenue				Contribution from Railways and P & T	Currency and Mint (Receipts less Expenditure)	Interest Receipts	Extraordinary Receipts
	Gross Tax Revenue	Less—Cost of Collection	Less—States' share and transfer to C.R.F.	Net Tax Revenue retained				
1956-57	5,73,13	14,45	83,38	4,75,30	12,19	19,44	71,00	1,08
1957-58	6,95,77	16,55	1,24,21	5,55,01	10,00	26,04	86,85	2
1958-59	7,15,12	19,44	1,65,36	5,30,32	12,68	23,43	99,80	2
1959-60	8,12,28	20,83	1,73,45	6,18,00	10,76	43,00	1,13,68	22
1960-61	9,08,92	22,43	1,82,88	7,03,61	5,23	47,95	1,31,20	3,72
1961-62	10,53,75	21,16	1,82,38	8,50,21	21,43	42,75	1,43,81	13,96
1962-63	12,85,04	23,46	2,28,16	10,33,42	21,14	32,21	1,53,23	73,91
1963-64	16,33,84	23,93	2,63,60	13,46,31	26,04	40,68	2,43,54	94,58
1964-65	18,20,69	26,30	2,61,99	15,32,40	24,69	39,00	2,57,28	1,23,02
1965-66	20,60,67	30,07	2,79,65	17,50,95	27,05	46,48	3,07,67	86,67
1966-67 (Budget)	22,96,04	30,84	3,64,27	19,00,93	36,78	47,12	3,60,62	30,66
1966-67 (Revised)	23,01,16	32,41	3,76,05	18,92,70	33,84	45,24	3,71,73	8,53
1967-68 (Budget)	25,38,95	34,53	3,91,75	21,12,67	35,04	56,57	4,09,00	9,48

URE I

NUE AND EXPENDITURE

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Other Revenue	Total net Revenue	Interest on debt	Reduction or avoidance of debt	Extra-ordinary items	Defence Expenditure	Other Expenditure	Net Capital Outlay of Commercial Department met from Revenue	Total Expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (—)
35,10	6,14,11	99,41	5,00	10,40	1,92,15	2,17,75	..	5,24,7	(+)89,40
61,45	7,39,37	1,17,75	5,00	11,51	2,56,72	3,06,34	..	6,97,3	(+)42,05
79,57	7,45,82	1,35,12	5,00	14,06	2,50,93	3,45,96	..	7,51,0	(—)5,25
82,24	8,67,90	1,70,07	5,00	20,74	2,30,86	3,98,68	..	8,25,3	(+)42,55
85,40	9,77,11	1,88,48	5,00	27,43	2,47,55	4,57,30	..	9,25,86	(+)51,25
78,66	11,50,82	2,09,44	5,00	13,79	2,89,54	5,08,20	..	10,25,97	(+)1,24,85
96,88	14,10,79	2,40,43	5,00	64,31	4,25,30	5,62,35	..	12,97,39	(+)1,13,40
74,27	18,25,42	2,73,35	5,00	82,44	7,04,15	5,72,92	..	16,37,86	(+)1,87,56
80,23	20,56,62	3,11,41	5,00	1,27,27	6,92,85	6,46,19	..	17,82,72	(+)2,73,90
74,72	22,93,54	3,65,62	5,00	81,29	7,62,18	7,59,69	..	19,73,78	(+) 3,19,76
70,36	24,46,47	4,09,83	5,00	37,38	7,97,67	8,92,62	..	21,42,50	(+)3,03,97
75,36	24,27,40	4,57,81	5,00	15,14	8,27,29	9,47,67	..	22,52,91	(+)1,74,49
75,76	26,98,52	5,04,97	5,00	10,48	8,42,50	10,32,06	..	23,95,01	(+)3,03,51

ANNEXURE II

ANALYSIS OF TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE

Year	Net Revenue from										Transfers to Central Road Fund	States' share of Taxes and Duties					Total Revenue retained by Union Govt.
	Customs	Union Excise Duties	Taxes on Income and Corporation Tax	Estate Duty	Taxes on Wealth	Expenditure Tax	Taxes on Railway Passenger fares	Gift Tax	Other Tax Revenue	Total		Union Excise Duties including Addl. Excise Duties	Income Tax	Estate Duty	Taxe on Railway Passenger Fares	Total	
1956-57 .	1,70,42	1,85,33	1,98,66	2,11	..	..	..	..	2,16	5,58,68	4,00	18,22	58,75	2,34	..	79,38	4,75,30
1957-58 .	1,76,92	2,68,01	2,15,19	2,30	7,04	..	3,68	..	6,08	6,79,22	3,75	40,22	73,43	2,40	4,41	1,20,46	5,55,01
1958-59 .	1,34,86	3,07,30	2,21,32	2,70	9,66	64	12,18	98	6,04	6,95,68	3,30	72,99	75,80	2,38	10,89	1,62,06	5,30,32
1959-60 .	1,52,54	3,54,47	2,50,08	2,91	12,11	79	12,72	80	5,03	7,91,45	3,60	74,70	79,32	2,76	13,07	1,69,85	6,18,00
1960-61 .	1,66,42	4,09,43	2,72,17	3,09	8,15	91	15,78	89	9,65	8,86,49	4,10	75,10	6,98	2,91	13,79	1,78,78	7,03,61
1961-62 .	2,08,68	4,81,86	3,15,80	4,21	8,26	84	..	1,01	11,93	10,32,59	4,00	80,65	93,85	3,88	..	1,78,38	8,50,21
1962-63 .	2,41,77	5,90,51	4,00,88	3,93	9,54	20	..	97	13,78	12,61,58	4,10	1,24,91	95,27	3,88	..	2,24,06	10,33,42
1963-64 .	3,30,61	7,20,63	5,26,16	4,67	10,20	12	..	1,12	16,40	16,09,91	4,10	1,35,99	1,19,29	4,22	..	2,59,50	13,46,31
1964-65 .	3,92,88	7,91,74	5,72,46	5,42	10,50	44	..	2,22	18,73	17,94,39	4,10	1,27,34	1,23,77	6,78	..	2,57,89	15,32,40
1965-66 .	5,33,92	8,86,99	5,67,02	6,66	12,05	42	..	2,27	21,27	20,30,60	3,60	1,45,92	1,23,34	6,79	..	2,76,05	17,50,95
1966-67 (Budget) .	5,54,70	10,09,18	6,55,81	7,95	13,58	13	..	1,20	22,65	22,65,20	3,50	2,22,52	1,30,45	7,80	..	3,60,77	19,00,93
1966-67 (Revised) .	5,90,37	10,18,49	6,15,25	6,60	15,78	11	..	1,79	24,33	22,68,75	3,50	2,30,91	1,37,10	4,54	..	3,72,55	18,92,70
1967-68 (Budget) .	6,34,17	11,93,17	6,29,59	7,10	12,05	9	..	1,45	26,80	25,04,42	3,50	2,49,73	1,31,58	6,94	..	3,88,25	21,12,67

ANNEXURE III

GROSS TAX REVENUE COLLECTED AND COST OF COLLECTION

Year	Customs		Union Excise Duties		Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax		Estate Duty		Taxes on Wealth		Expenditure Tax		Taxes on Railway Passenger Fares		Gift Tax		Other Tax Revenue		Total Tax Revenue		Net Tax Revenue
	Gross collections	Cost of collections	Gross collections	Cost of collections	Gross collections	Cost of collections	Gross collections	Cost of collections	Gross collections	Cost of collection	Gross collections	Cost of collections	Gross collections	Cost of collections	Gross collections	Cost of collections	Gross collections	Cost of collections	Gross collections	Cost of collections	Net Tax Revenue
1956-57	1,73,23	2,81	1,90,43	5,[illegible]	,02,92	4,26	2,11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,44	2,28	5,73,13	14,45	5,58,68
1957-58	1,79,99	3,07	2,73,62	5,61	2,19,84	4,65	2,30	..	7,04	..	..	..	3,68	..	..	..	9,30	3,22	6,95,77	16,55	6,79,22
1958-59	1,38,29	3,43	3,12,94	5,64	2,26,34	5,02	2,70	..	9,66	..	64	..	12,24	6	98	..	11,33	5,29	7,15,12	19,44	6,95,68
1959-60	1,56,11	3,57	3,60,65	6,18	2,55,41	5,33	2,91	..	12,11	..	79	..	12,81	9	80	..	10,69	5,66	8,12,28	20,83	7,91,45
1960-61	1,70,03	3,61	4,16,35	6,92	2,78,04	5,87	3,09	..	8,15	..	91	..	15,89	11	89	..	15,57	5,92	9,08,92	22,43	8,86,49
1961-62	2,12,25	3,57	4,89,31	7,45	3,21,85	6,05	4,21	..	8,26	..	84	..	..	..	101	..	16,02	4,09	10,53,75	21,16	10,32,59
1962-63	2,45,96	4,19	5,98,83	8,32	4,07,46	6,58	3,94	1	9,54	..	20	..	..	..	97	..	18,14	4,36	12,85,04	23,46	12,61,58
1963-64	3,34,75	4,14	7,29,58	8,95	5,33,19	7,03	4,67	@	10,20	@	12	@	..	..	1,12	@	20,21	3,81	16,33,84	23,93	16,09,91
1964-65	3,97,50	4,62	8,01,51	9,77	5,80,60	8,14	5,43	1	10,50	..	44	@	..	..	2,22	..	22,49	3,76	18,20,69	26,30	17,94,39
1965-66	5,38,97	5,05	8,97,92	10,93	5,76,64	9,62	6,66	@	12,05		42	@	..	..	2,27	@	25,74	4,47	20,60,67	30,07	20,30,60
1966-67 (Budget)	5,60,20	5,50	10,20,36	11,18	6,64,97	9,16	8,10	15	14,00	42	15	2	..	..	1,29	9	26,97	4,32	22,96,04	30,84	22,65,20
1966-67 Revised)	5,96,00	5,63	10,30,21	11,72	6,25,00	9,75	6,75	15	12,25	44	11	..	..	..	1,85	6	28,99	4,66	23,01,16	32,41	22,68,75
1967-68 (Budget)	6,40,13	5,96	12,05,48	12,31	6,40,00	10,41	7,25	15	12,50	45	9	..	..	..	1,50	5	32,00	5,20	25,38,95	34,53	25,04,42

@Separate actuals not available. Included under 'cost of collection of Income tax and Corporation tax.'

ANNEXURE IV

ANALYSIS OF INTEREST PAYMENTS INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

Year	Interest on Ordinary Debt					Interest on Unfunded Debt					Interest on Reserve Funds, etc.	Interest on oher s obl tgation	Grand Total
	Debt raised in India				Debt raised outside India	Post Office Certificates	Post Office Savings Bank	State Provident Funds	Other items	Total Unfunded Debt			
	Permanent Debt	Floating Debt	Other items	Total Debt raised in India									
1956-57 . . .	47,40	16,46	1,40	65,26	3,31	8,63	5,65	6,43	4,03	24,74	4,37	1,73	99,41
1957-58 . . .	52,23	25,60	1,93	79,76	3,42	9,35	7,33	6,73	4,76	28,17	5,40	1,00	1,17,75
1958-59 . . .	60,98	29,57	2,2 0	92,75	6,31	9,41	8,02	7,75	4,94	30,12	4,73	1,21	1,35,12
1959-60 . . .	74,98	33,05	2,85	1,10,88	18,42	11,95	8,42	8,72	5,49	34,58	4,77	1,42	1,70,07
1960-61 . . .	84,76	31,18	2,82	1,18,76	23,87	14,66	8,95	9,68	6,86	40,15	4,03	1 67	1,88,48
1961-62 . . .	89,48	27,73	2,74	1,19,95	33,75	16,60	9,02	11,14	12,68	49,44	4,82	1,48	2,09,44
1962-63 . . .	94,80	29,21	3,36	1,27,37	47,00	19,32	9,44	14,43	14,78	57,97	6,47	1,62	2,40,43
1963-64 . . .	1,04 90	31,86	3,15	1,39,91	57,07	21,71	16,61	14,84	14,69	67 85	6,44	2,08	2,73,35
1964-65 . . .	1,15 64	39,73	3,02	1.58,39	69,63	25,26	14,24	17,18	16,46	73,14	8,18	2,07	3,11,41
1965-66 . . .	1,26,21	53,88	3,06	1,83,15	79,30	29,45	21,45	20,18	20,60	91,68	9,18	231	36,562
1966-67 (Budget) .	1,39,88	56,00	2,76	1,98,64	94,40	34,23	24,37	22,43	22,64	1,03,67	11,06	2,06	4,09,83
1966-67 (Revised) .	1,37,43	67,14	6,05	2,10,62	1,25,87	34,76	24,20	24,21	26,10	1,09,27	9,66	2,39	4,57,81
1967-68 (Budget) .	1,48,53	76,00	2,82	2,27,35	1,42,68	40,73	26,20	28,50	27,37	1,22,80	10,06	2,08	5,04,97

ANNEXURE V

ANALYSIS OF "OTHER EXPENDITURE" INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

Year	Administrative Services	Social and Developmental Services	Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	Public Works	Transport and Communications	Miscellaneous							Contributions and Miscellaneous Aujustments (excluding States' share of Excise Duties)		Grand Total
						Famine Relief	Pensions and other Retirement benefits	Stationery and Printing	Opium	Forest	Miscellaneous	Total	Grants-in-aid to States	Other Miscellaeous Adjustments	
1956-57 .	38,06	79,10	56	10,02	5,44	7	8,97	1,27	1,52	2,14	42,34	56,31	28,21	5	2,17,75
1957-58 .	42,00	1,20,95	39	13,13	5,70	2	9,24	2,98	1,98	3,02	61,03	78,27	45,85	5	3,06,34
1958-59 .	48,10	1,39,71	64	12,57	6,45	4	9,52	3,54	2,72	3,37	73,05	92,24	46,16	9	3,45,96
1959-60 .	52,04	1,61,96	81	11,27	12,71	4	9,97	3,18	3,30	4,05	90,41	1,10,95	48,78	16	3,98,68
1960-61 .	58,66	1,85,20	1,11	16,36	7,13	9	10,04	3,47	4,40	4,56	1,17,82	1,40,38	48,36	20	4,57,40
1961-62 .	59,17	1,49,89	1,10	15,26	6,04	6	10,24	3,73	3,74	3,86	57,10	78,73	1,94,99	3,02	5,08,20
1962-63 .	75,18	1,59,20	1,36	14,40	9,31	2	10,63	3,94	4,37	4,18	81,31	1,04,45	1,95,03	3,42	5,62,35
1963-64 .	77,51	1,45,99	1,05	13,00	9,17	9	10,30	4,77	3,47	2,96	71,21	92,81	2,29,97	3,42	5,72,92
1964-65 .	81,87	1,67,56	1,12	16,79	10,66	37	10,42	4,55	3,23	2,85	73,87	95,29	2,68,68	4 22	6 46 19
1965-66 .	95,40	1,79,72	1,28	12,64	11,07	..	10,65	4 03	3,18	3,24	1,02,65	1,23,57	3,24,07	4 76	7,59,69
1966-67 (Budget) .	1,10,08	1,95,57	2,03	20,33	10,94	1	10,84	3,84	2,22	3,80	1,31,64	1,52,35	3,96,30	5 02	8,92,62
1966-67 (Revised) .	1,22,90	1,95,92	2,33	24,89	12,92	2	11,19	3,62	2,34	3,39	1,62,46	1,83,02	4,02,19	6 10	9,47,67
1967-68 (Budget) .	1,23,77	2,40,02	3,16	22,29	14,12	1	11,22	5,61	2,64	3,59	1,44,11	1,67,18	4,52,75	6 17	10,32,06

ANNEXURE VI

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON "ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES" INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE V

Year	Parliament	General Administration	Audit	Administration of Justice	Jails	Police	External Affairs	*Supplies and Disposals	*Miscellaneous Departments	Tribal Areas	Total
1956-57	3,22	10,84	5,99	26	8	6,58	6,91	..	..	4,18	38,06
1957-58	2,84	11,90	6,47	39	13	7,81	7,00	..	..	5,46	42,00
1958-59	3,00	13,21	7,05	42	14	7,23	7,44	..	..	9,61	48,10
1959-60	2,18	13,57	7,51	45	16	8,61	8,91	..	..	10,65	52,04
1960-61	2,23	14,38	8,30	52	22	11,74	9,77	..	..	11,50	58,66
1961-62	..	19,22	8,51	54	22	18,76	11,92	..	..	..	59,17
1962-63	3,06	19,15	9,09	64	24	23,44	12,88	3,15	3,53	..	75,18
1963-64	2,32	19,24	9,59	52	16	25,07	13,73	3,31	3,57	..	77,51
1964-65	2,52	20,56	10,93	53	14	25,27	14,68	3,53	3,71	..	81,87
1965-66	2,79	23,88	12,66	56	15	31,83	15,48	3,74	4,31	..	95,40
1966-67 (Budget)	5,34	24,14	13,76	58	13	43,77	14,03	3,63	4,70	..	1,10,08
1966-67 (Revised)	5,14	26,89	14,51	65	14	48,21	18,02	4,26	5,08	..	1,22,90
1967-68 (Budget)	4,25	29,05	15,87	66	13	51,49	12,45	4,47	5,40	..	1,23,77

*Actuals in respect of earlier years appear under the Head "Industries" in Annexure VII.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON "SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES" INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE V

Year	Scientific Deptts.	Education	Medical	Public Health	Agriculture	Rural Development	Animal Husbandry	Co-operation	Industries	Broadcasting	Community Development National† Extension Services etc.	Labour and Employment *	Miscellaneous and Developmental Organisations	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue	Capital Outlay on Broadcasting met from Revenue	Total
1956-57 . . .	11,33	19,44	2,87	3,65	7,46	48	93	74	19,84	3,18	..	..	9,18	..	..	79,10
1957-58 . . .	13,23	20,98	4,52	8,69	10,61	72	95	..	45,85	3,45	..	..	10,96	..	..	1,20,95
1958-59 . . .	16,44	27,89	5,64	7,77	12,37	88	1,15	1,86	48,09	3,91	..	..	13,71	..	..	1,39,71
1959-60 . . .	19,72	36,69	6,68	8,06	13,85	86	2,13	2,53	51,84	4,20	..	..	15,40	..	..	1,61,96
1960-61 . . .	21,36	43,82	8,57	5,11	13,60	84	2,44	3,27	61,96	4,32	..	..	19,89	2	..	1,85,20
1961-62 . . .	23,00	26,01	6,10	3,81	7,57	1	1,06	2,26	48,72	4,39	2,00	4,80	20,15	1	..	1,40,89
1962-63 . . .	27,14	28,24	6,76	3,57	8,08	1	1,17	3,32	56,44	5,27	2,11	5,32	11,75	2	..	1,59,20
1963-64 . . .	32,27	30,48	7,45	3,93	8,03	2	1,02	3,64	33,94	5,11	1,02	7,06	12,01	1	..	1,45,99
1964-65 . . .	33,77	41,76	8,04	4,28	9,75	..	1,18	4,46	37,42	5,68	79	6,45	13,96	1	..	1,67,56
1965-66 . . .	37,84	49,40	9,83	5,28	8,47	1	1,24	4,61	32,85	6,66	81	7,85	14,86	1	..	1,79,7
1966-67 (Budget)	43,28	52,54	10,27	7,25	14,72	..	1,99	2,75	30,06	6,22	82	8,78	16,85	2	2	1,95,57
1966-67 (Revised) .	43,34	53,91	10,80	7,18	15,03	..	1,23	2,30	28,16	7,26	78	8,91	16,99	1	2	1,95,92
1967-68 (Budget) .	56,34	63,05	13,02	8,72	27,22	1	1,88	5,13	28,22	7,39	47	10,25	8,29	2	1	2,40,02

NOTE :—From 1961-62 all the grants to States for the Social and Developmental services are being booked under the Head 'Grants-in-aid to States' as shown in Annexure V—Details of Grants-in-aid are given in Section II—Expenditure Estimates.

*Till 1960-61 expenditure relating to "Labour and Employment "was recorded under Major Head "Miscellaneous Departments" and "Miscellaneous".

†Till 1960-61 expenditure under this Head was included in Section "Extraordinary Items" and appears in Annexure I.

ANNEXURE VIII

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON "MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES ETC. AND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)" INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE V.

Year	Multipurpose River Schemes etc.				Transport and Communications (Other than Roads)						
	Multi-purpose River Schemes	Irrigation Navigation etc.	Electricity Schemes	Total	Ports and Pilotage	Mercantile Marine	Lighthouse and Lightships	Aviation	Road and water Transport	Overseas Communications Services	Total
1956-57	51	4	1	56	80	..	45	2,79	31	1,09	5,44
1957-58	24	11	4	39	79	..	17	2,89	65	1,20	5,70
1958-59	50	10	4	64	20	56	57	3,15	77	1,20	6,45
1959-60	63	12	6	81	46	64	63	9,03	68	1,27	12,71
1960-61	87	13	11	1,11	38	67	76	3,25	82	1,25	7,13
1961-62	69	13	28	1,10	58	79	91	3,76	..	..	6,04
1962-63	53	12	71	1,36	57	82	1,00	3,95	1,58	1,39	9,31
1963-64	77	6	77	1,05	56	95	1,14	4,50	66	1,36	9,17
1964-65	95	5	12	1,12	55	1,17	1,07	6,12	23	1,52	10,66
1965-66	1,07	10	11	1,28	74	1,50	1,44	5,29	29	1,81	11,07
1966-67 (Budget)	1,21	17	65	2,03	36	1,60	1,35	5,22	26	2,15	10,94
1966-67 (Revised)	1,28	58	47	2,33	65	1,45	1,30	7,03	33	2,16	12,92
1967-68 (Budget)	1,44	44	1,28	3,16	1,30	1,82	1,34	6,88	45	2,33	14,12

ANNEXURE IX

Statement showing resources transferred from Centre to States

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Serial No.	Purpose.	1st Five Year Plan	2nd Five Year Plan			3rd Five Year Plan			4th Five Year Plan	
		Actuals	Actuals	Actuals, 1961-62	Actuals, 1962-63	Actuals, 1963-64	Actuals, 1964-65	Actuals, 1965-66	Actuals, 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	PART I.—*Taxes and Duties.*									
	Share of Divisible Taxes and Duties :									
1.	Income tax	2,78,24	3,74,67	93,85	95,27	1,19,29	1,23,77	1,23,34	1,37,10	1,31,58
2.	Union Excise Duties :									
	(*i*) Basic Duties	64,06	1,52,96	41,10	79,02	92,38	86,20	1,00,17	1,84,40	2,11,09
	(*ii*) Additional Duties	..	1,28,27	39,55	45,89	43,61	41,14	45,75	46,51	38,64
3.	Taxes on Railway Passenger Fares	..	42,56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Estate Duty	2,44	12,67	3,88	3,88	4,22	6,78	6,79	4,54	6,94
	TOTAL—PART I	3,44,74	7,11,13	1,78,38	2,24,06	2,59,50	2,57,89	2,76,05	3,72,55	3,88,25
	PART II—*Grants met from Revenue.*									
	A.—Statutory Grants.									
1.	Grants under Article 273 of the Constitution	14,45	12,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Grants under Substantive provision of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	27,03	1,52,99	39,50	61,43	61,75	65,29	63,75	1,40,61	1,40,61
3.	Grants under Provisos to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	13,45	33,89	3,91	6,74	6,76	10,48	10,95	11,80	8,20
4.	Grants under Article 278 of the Constitution	49,47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Grants under Section 74 of the S.R. Act	..	7,06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B.—Other Grants.									
1.	Police :									
	Payments for Police Force	..	2,12	3,94	3,35	4,36	10,90	17,41	7,60	4,05
2.	Miscellaneous Departments :									
	Small Savings Scheme	..	25	8	22	10	14	17	15	15
3.	Scientific Departments :									
	(*a*) Scientific and Technical Education	2,12	7,19	3,10	3,01	3,06	3,84	5,27	5,03	4,80
	(*b*) Reorganisation and Development of Museums	..	24	2	9	8	2	..	2	2
	(*c*) Other Grants	..	..	10	12	12	11	21	20	20
	(*d*) Scheme for Vigyan Mandirs	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	1
4.	Education :									
	(a) Centrally Aided Schemes			14,08	16,29	19,48	26,10	30,91	13,33	13,90
	(*b*) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	13,27	57,46	58	53	1,18	7,63	6,08	3,91	2,89
	(*c*) Other Schemes			10,66	4,97	4,53	4,85	6,02	5,01	7,50
	(*d*) Paper for test books received from Australia	..	..	..	..	78	27	1,45	..	..
	(*e*) Other grants	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..
5.	Medical :									
	(*a*) Medical Education	..	8,55	1,32	1,60	3,35	2,60	6,31	1,96	2,16
	(*b*) Schemes for Control of Diseases	1	2,02	15	50	67	1,02	..	..	..
	(*c*) Other Grants	..	71	20	17	17	1,88	2,31	20	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Public Health :									
	(a) Educational and Training Schemes	..	50	47	38	27	22	1,11	12	10
	(b) Schemes for Control of Diseases	..	4,20	6,67	6,70	7,62	7,20	7,18	5,87	6,27
	(c) Primary Health Units and Family Planning	15	6,74	3,66	4,03	2,21	4,36	9,68	14,10	28,9
	(d) Malaria Eradication and other Grants including Material and Equipment	6,80	29,04	6,88	5,48	2,64	2,55	2,55	2,62	1,2
7.	Agriculture :									
	(a) Agricultural Production and Research	15,57	30,24	8,97	8,59	14,48	19,32	16,08	25,74	37,72
	(b) Fisheries			54	49	29	55	53	72	3,30
	(c) Subsidy in lieu of concession in the rate of interest on loans	..	..	..	..	8	1	61	..	..
	(d) Minor Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,81	4,50	6,70
	(e) Special Development Programme (Crash Programme)	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	.
	(f) Incentive to State Government for Higher Procurement of food grains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00
8.	Rural Development	..	2,02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Animal Husbandry	12	4,67	1,32	1,52	1,92	2,76	3,81	3,61	4,93
10.	Co-operation	..	..	57	75	91	72	92	1,59	4,79
11.	Industries and Supplies :									
	(a) Development of Handloom	1,60	7,85	3,23	3,48	1,47	1,89	1,82	2,15	2,16
	(b) Development of Handicrafts	16	1,39	20	30	19	23	27	23	25
	(c) Development of Sericulture and Silk	..	55	16	50	16	22	27	45	60
	(d) Development of Small Scale Industries	..	7,46	3,09	4,39	2,23	2,84	1,82	1,85	1,50
	(e) Development of Coir Industry	..	35	9	13	5	3	..	..	..
	(f) Other Grants	..	11	16	20	15	23	40	43	64
12.	Broadcasting :									
	(a) Community Listening	3	80	5	8	9	21	28	30	30
	(b) Press Information Bureau	.	..	2	2	2	3	..	1	..
13.	Labour and Employment :									
	(a) Training of Craftsmen	..	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Training of Displaced persons	..	10,22	24	4	22	..	..	.	..
	(c) Other Grants	..	..	3,78	5,14	6,28	7,91	11,71	10,29	9,04
	(d) Improvement of Labour Statistics									
	Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations :									
	(a) National Sample Survey	..	..	13	15	18	24	18	19	10
	(b) Dairy Development	..	2,66	88	36	1,09	1,77	1,99	2,30	3,18
	(c) Improvement of Statistics	..	1,46	4	7	8	11	11	10	10
	(d) Development of Tourists Centre	..	52	22	7	4	15	20	18	30
	(e) National Building Organisation	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7
	Study of impact on Plan programme	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	3	1
	(g) Other Grants	..		33	9	9	23	..	1	2
	(h) States Evaluation Organisations in Fourth Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5
15.	Community Development, National Extension Service and Local Development Works:									
	(a) Community Development Projects	9,80	49,48	17,63	24,95	20,95	23,59	25,25	17,79	17,82
	(b) National Extension Service	5,09	16,09	1,89	6	7	2	..	..	..
	(c) Training Schemes and Other Grants	..	3	36	34	45	36	60	81	1,32
16.	Public Works :									
	Maintenance of Border Roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1,60	2,09
17.	Aviation	..	..	.	..	1	2	2	3	3
18.	Forest :									
	(a) Forest and soil conservation schemes	50	5,65	42	1,01	1,57	2,12	2,87	3,69	5,17
	(b) Other Grants	..	..	1,95	1,30	1,85	2,46	81	90	1,11
	(c) Soil Conservation	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,61	4,27	5,75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Miscellaneous Grants :									
	(a) Introduction of Metric System.	..	67	36	56	24	19	30	13	10
	(b) Subsidy for the acquisition of Gold from Kolar and Hutti Mines	..	7,52	3,16	2,58	14	..	..	..	..
	(c) Treasury Work and separation of Audit from Accounts	..	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Assistance for Natural Calamities	17,41	16,98	7,15	1,87	2,49	34	15	12,00	12,00
	(e) Grants in lieu of loss in Income-tax share consequent upon changes in Company Taxation	..	26,35	20,23	1,49	..	..	..	..	11,31
	(f) Grants in lieu of Tax on Railway Fares	..	..	12,50	12,50	12,50	12,50	12,50	16,20	16,16
	(g) Subsidy in lieu of interest	..	..	1,11	1,25	3,47	2,29	3,06	3,51	2,90
	(h) Welfare of Backward Classes	8,75	19,41	3,73	5,52	5,87	7,05	9,31	6,60	4,03
	(i) Development of Border Areas	..	60	1,66	1,93	3,11	3,67	4,10	3,64	1,63
	(j) Relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons	36,22	48,61	3,03	2,33	1,59	5,79	7,15	10,41	6,15
	(k) Rural Housing Cells	..	3	4	4	3	4		4	5
	(l) Assistance for raising emoluments of low paid employees	..	53,45	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
	(m) Fundamental and Basic Research	..	..	15	10	10	17	18	13	13
	(n) Grants to meet Revenue Deficit of former Part C States	19,79	4,37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(o) Economic Rehabilitation of Tribal Areas in Assam	..	1,02	..	..	41	35	24	..	..
	(p) Town Planning including preparation of Master Plan	..	..	..	28	21	39	56	75	1,00
	(q) Setting up of Pilot Project of Urban Community Development Scheme in various States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
	(r) Compensation to State Governments on the acquisition of the Bank of Saurashtra and the Bank of Patiala	..	..	1,34		..		..		..
	(s) Other Grants	6,42	11,22	40	8	47	1,98	1,51	1,11	76
	(t) Contribution for Election expenses	..	..	2,47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(u) Contribution or Connemara Library	..	..		..	..	..		1	2
	(v) Flood Protection Schemes	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1
	(w) Relief to displased goldsmiths and their families	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	28	26
	(x) Contribution for expenditure on Central Library Bombay	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	(y) Subsidy to meet the cost of ferry crafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
	(z) Allowances to persons distinguished in letters, art, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
	(aa) Enforcement of licensing Control on Trade and other Control measures in respect of food grains	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	1,50	..
	(bb) Railway Safety Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,87
	(cc) Grants to State Governments for Nashabandi Lok Karya Kheshtra	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	1	1
	(dd) Relief and other measures necessitated by hostilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	2,21	1,08
	(ff) Payment to Bihar Government as additional assistance on the portion of Gandak Project in Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	28	1,00
	(gg) 'Write back of 'Aid to Kashmir' payments	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	3,00
	(hh) Development of I.W.T. in Buckingham Canal	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2
	(ii) Assistance for transport and handling charges of rice and wheat in J. & K.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,72	1,14	..
	(jj) Subsidy for Construction of godowns for storage of food grains	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..
	TOTAL—PART II.—GRANTS MET FROM REVENUE	2,48,01	6,67,93	1,99,02	2,00,41	2,05,39	2,52,77	2,93,86	3,56,38	3,97,86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	PART III.—*Grants from Central Road Fund*									
	Grants from Central Road Fund	15,93	18,96	1,75	2,82	3,48	3,79	56	5,67	3,42
	PART IV.—*Grants met from Capital*									
1	Local Development Works	12,66	18,76	4,11	4,34	6,98	8,99	10,78	7,58	7,27
	Housing Schemes :									
2	Slum clearance, industrial housing and other housing schemes	4,65	12,46	3,18	3,49	2,93	4,40	4,83	4,06	4,79
3	Rural Housing Cells set up for implementation of Village Housing Project Scheme	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Grant to composite Punjab Government for construction of Capital at Chandigarh	..	1,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transport Schemes:									
5	State Roads of Economic or Inter-State Importance	3,93	16,81	3,48	4,05	3,76	5,16	21,15	18,16	10,95
6	Construction of Border Roads	..	4	4,50	5,91	7,87	8,27	13,98	24,37	22,93
	Other Grants :									
7	National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme	2,52	7,83	60	1,17	85	1,93	2,51	3,27	3,40
8	Grants under the Gadgil Committee's award	..	1,72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL—PART IV—GRANTS MET FROM CAPITAL	23,76	59,06	15,87	18,96	22,39	28,75	53,25	57,44	49,34
	PART V.—*Loans*									
1	Irrigation and Multipurpose River Schemes	2,52,48	3,09,58	70,57	77,33	71,60	88,87	52,12	88,12	73,27
2	Miscellaneous Development Purposes	1,71,36	2,59,28	1,15,34	1,75,02	1,83,99	2,58,65	2,32,22	2,63,62	1,67,83
	Agricultural Production, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Forest and Soil Conservation Schemes, etc.	1,09,96	1,73,22	49,22	71,44	70,28	90,75	87,64	1,72,76	2,17,75
4	Rehabilitation Purposes	47,96	29,08	3,11	3,53	1,47	2,20	4,14	9,78	7,17
5	Industrial Housing and Other Housing Schemes	19,94	57,65	10,72	10,81	6,21	9,17	7,46	9,61	11,93
6	Land Acquisition Schemes	..	..	3,21	3	..	..	..	..	..
7	Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Schemes	13,83	47,47	16,26	16,11	12,60	16,20	15,95	10,79	10,79
8	Cooperative Farming and other Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,51	16,84
9	Consumer Cooperatives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,03	3,78
10	Natural Calamities	2,10	12,91	7,24	7,71	7,31	2,50	7,01	58,00	35,00
11	Permanent Improvement in scarcity affected areas	27,14	12,33	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Development of Handloom, Small Scale Industries and conversion of Handlooms into Powerlooms	..	39,21	7,77	11,46	8,53	9,48	8,15	7,72	7,92
13	Flood Control Schemes		48,29	2,70	3,65	3,64	11,32	12,73	10,11	9,00
14	Water Supply & Drainage Schemes	1,53,76	17,85	1,34	2,74	4,80	10,51	7,22	17,50	18,00
15	Sharing of Small Savings		2,29,89	61,45	46,96	70,49	88,58	84,16	85,00	95,00
16	Rehabilitation of goldsmiths	..	..	..	..	..	3,60	2,61	2,00	1,45
17	Rural Electrification	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,31	57,00	60,00
18	Other Purposes	..	1,74,08	1,03,39	96,76	1,83,03	88,29	2,76,68	1,09,60	91,78
	TOTAL—PART V—LOANS	7,98,53	14,10,84	4,52,32	5,23,55	6,23,95	6,80,12	8,21,40	9,16,15	8,27,51
	GRAND TOTAL	14,30,97	28,67,92	8,47,44	9,69,80	11,14,71	12,23,32	14,45,12	17,08,19	16,66,38

The actuals shown for the year 1965-66 are provisional.

ANNEXURE X

STATE PLANS—CENTRAL ASSISTANCE, 1967-68

This Annexure gives the details of the Central Assistance for the State Plans for the year 1967-68 under different Heads of Development. The total assistance provided in the Central Budget for the State Plans for the year 1967-68 is Rs. 590 crores including Rs. 6 crores for Nagaland.

The assistance shown at Item VIII "Loans for Miscellaneous Development Purposes" is utilised mainly for Power, Irrigation, Transport and Industries programmes in the State Plans.

(In crores of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Central Assistance		
		Loan	Grant	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	I. Agricultural Programmes—			
	Agricultural Production	3·54	27·12	30·66
	Minor Irrigation	78·75	6·07	84·82
	Soil Conservation	15·96	5·75	21·71
	Animal Husbandry	3·75	4·33	8·08
	Dairying and Milk Supply	2·68	3·10	5·78
	Forests	2·46	0·81	3·27
	Fisheries	0·86	0·82	1·68
	TOTAL—AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES	108·00	48·00	1,56.00
	II. Community Development and Cooperation—			
	Cooperation	4·81	1·97	6.78(a)
	Community Development and Panchayati Raj	10·79	17·86	28·65
	TOTAL—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION	15·60	19·83	35·43
	III. Irrigation and Power—			
	Irrigation	73·27	..	73·27
	Flood Control	10·00	..	10·00
	Power	60·00(b)	..	60·00
	TOTAL—IRRIGATION & POWER	143·27	..	143·27
	IV. Industry—			
	Village and Small Industries	7·40	4·95	12 35
	TOTAL—INDUSTRY	7·40	4·95	12·35
	V. Transport and Communications	..	..	.
	VI. Social Services—			
	Education	..	15·50	15·50
	Health, Family Planning and Water Supply	18·00	17·99	35·99
	Housing	6·30	3·14	9·44
	Welfare of Backward classes	.	6·93	6·93
	Social Welfare	..	0·20	0·20
	TOTAL—SOCIAL SERVICES	24·30	43·76	68·06
	VII. Other Programmes—			
	Statistics	..	0·10	0·10
	Border Area Development	0·74	1·00	1·74
	Others	3·00	5·96	8·96(c)
	TOTAL—OTHER PROGRAMMES	3·74	7·06	10.80
	VIII. Loans for Miscellaneous Development Purposes	164·09	..	164.09
	GRAND TOTAL	466·40	1,23.60	590.00

(a) Of this, loan of Rs. 4·55 crores and grant of Rs. 1·47 crores will be disbursed through the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

(b) For Rural Electrification.

(c) Of this, loan of Rs. 3 crores and grants also of Rs. 3 crores are for Nagaland.

ANNEXURE XI

Statement showing Grants-in-aid to Organisations other than the State and Union Territory Governments

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

No.	Party receiving assistance	Broad purpose of assistance	Whether Plan or Non-Plan	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		MINISTRY OF COMMERCE				
1	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade .	Running expenditure . . .	Non-Plan .	12·50	10·00	10·00
2	Indian Jute Mills Association . .	Proportionate expenditure on approved schemes of market research, production, development and promotion of Jute Trade abroad.	Non-Plan .	21·84	6·50	20·50
3	Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.	Running expenditure on promotion, organisation and participation in Industrial and Trade fairs, etc.	Non-Plan	20·00	10·00	18·00
4	All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd.	Reimbursement of rebate on retail sale of handloom cloth.	Non-Plan	6·75	6·86	8·75
5	Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation.	Running expenditure on promotion, organisation, publicity and market surveys.	Non-Plan	15·00	17·75	12·00
6	Central Coir Board . . .	For promotion of Coir Industry .	Non-Plan .	6·31	4·41	4·22
7	Central Silk Board . . .	For development and promotion of Silk Industry.	Non-Plan .	7·82	7·61	8·13
			Plan .	13·77	14·73	17·08
8	Punjab Export Corporation . . .	For market survey, commodity studies, exhibitions etc. for handicrafts.	Non-Plan .	5·00	2·00	1·50
9	Federation of Indian Export Organisations	To co-ordinate export promotion efforts, etc.	Non-Plan .	5·00	2·00	2·00
10	Export Inspection Council . .	For market research . . .	Non-Plan .	7·13	7·10	7·18
11	Export Promotion Councils and other organi sations	To promote, support, maintain and increase the export by market studies and surveys, etc. for Cashewnuts, Engineering goods, Silk, Rayons and Chemicals.	Non-Plan	60·00	67·00	70·00
12	Khadi and Village Industries Commission.	To enable the commission to carry out the following programmes :—				
		1. Traditional Khadi and Ambar Charkha.	Plan . .	884·50	825·00	825·00
		2. Village Industries . . .	Plan . .	250·00	200·00	200·00
		3. Subsidy in lieu of concession in interest on loans.	Plan . .	300·00	300.00	300·00
			TOTAL .	1515·62	1480·96	1504·36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
13	Special Services Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation	Annual contribution to the Fund. The Fund is intended for the welfare of serving personnel of Armed Forces and ex-servicemen and also for the re-settlement of the latter.	Non-Plan	100·00	95·48	100·00
14	Cantonment Boards	Such Cantonment Boards as are unable to maintain suitable standard of municipal administration with the income derived from local taxation.	Non-Plan	63·00	71·00	94·00
15	Other Organisations	Grants to Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, United Services Institution, Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi and Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis.	Non-Plan	17·64	11·99	37·60
			TOTAL	180·64	178·47	231·60
		MINISTRY OF EDUCATION				
16	University Grants Commission	(i) Establishment charges, block grants and maintenance grants to four Central Universities.	Non-Plan	425.98	491.00	735·00
		(ii) Development grants for Universities.	Plan	1105.00	1130·00	1100·00
		(iii) Development grant for Institute of Russian Studies	Plan	10·00	8·00	13·75
		(iv) Institutions deemed to be Universities and Delhi Colleges.	Non-Plan	75·00	89·00	16·00
17	Jawahar Lal Nehru University and University in N.E.F.A.	Establishment and building grant	Plan	100·00	80. 0	107·50
18	Jammu and Kashmir University	Special development grant	Plan	15·00	5.00	15·00
19	Jamia Millia Islamia	(i) Maintenance grant	Non-Plan	12·00	12.00	12·50
		(ii) Development Grant for Science	Plan	..	..	5·00
20	Tibetan School Society	Educational facilities to Tibetan Refugee children.	Non-Plan	43.00	43.00	50·00
21	Indian Institutes of Technology	For staff, equipment and buildings	Non-Plan Plan	363·27 527·91	353·99 528·19	353·99 643·09
22	School of Planning and Architecture	Maintenance grant	Non-Plan Plan	9·00 8·00	10·96 3·57	10·96 3·25
23	Indian Institutes of Management at Calcutta and Ahmedabad	Development grants	Plan Non-Plan	16.25 25·25	17.43 21·99	19·33 21·99
24	National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi	Do.	Plan	10·00	6.00	27·25
25	National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay	Do.	Plan	12·75	9.80	9.92
26	Sangeet Natak Akadami	Do.	Non-Plan Plan	10·00 0·75	10.00 0·75	15.57 5·08
27	Sahitya Akadami	Do.	Non-Plan Plan	5·00 1·20	5.00 1.20	6.50 1·20
28	Lalit Kala Akadami	Do.	Non-Plan	5.10	4.48	10.50
29	Indian Council for Cultural Relations	Do.	Non-Plan	10.00	11.00	11·00
30	Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore	Grants-in-aid	Non-Plan	..	..	102·00
31	Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla	Establishment grant	Non-Plan Plan	.. 22.50	.. 12.50	6·00 9·00
32	National College of Physical Education	Maintenance grant	Non-Plan Plan	7·10 6.00	6·43 5·60	6·64 5·27
33	National Sports Federation	Do.	Plan	8·00	11·00	10·00
34	National Institute of Sports, Patiala	Do.	Non-Plan Plan	15.00 11.70	14.55 ..	14.60 10.00
	Shashtri Indo-Canadian Institute	Grant-in-aid	Non-Plan	..	..	6·00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	Delhi Public Library	Maintenance grant	Non-Plan	5.00	5.17	5·22
			Plan	6·00	6·00	8·39
37	National Council of Educational Research and Training	Do.	Non-Plan	138.60	135.60	150·49
			Plan	159.65	156.65	225·00
38	Regional Engineering Colleges (15)	Establishment grants	Plan	300·00	300·00	358·00
39	Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, Calcutta	For maintenance and development of research activities	Non-Plan	..	14·06	14·89
			Plan	15·20	3·00	5·00
40	National Book Trust	Maintenance grants	Non-Plan	5·00	5·00	5·00
41	Kendriya Hindi Shiksha Mandal, Agra.	Training of Hindi Teachers	Plan	2·04	2·04	2·30
			Plan	6·50	6·46	6·20
42	Central Schools Society	Grants-in-aid	Non-Plan	181·00	168·22	223·68
43	Central Institute of English, Hyderabad.	Grants-in-aid	Plan	2·14	3·06	4·56
			Non-Plan	2·90	2·90	3·10
44	National Research Development Corporation.	Additional Capital Share	Plan	6·00	3·00	5·00
45	Bose Institute, Calcutta	Grant for Scientific research	Non-Plan	..	10·08	10·44
			Plan	14·08	4·00	4·00
46	Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow	Do.	Non-Plan	..	5·40	5·75
			Plan	6·47	0.85	1.35
47	School of Paper Technology, Saharan-Pur	Grants-in-aid	Plan	..	..	11·08
48	Indian Institute of Technology	Cost of material and incidental charges	Non-Plan	71.00	65·00	50·00
49	Indian School of Mines	Do.	Plan	2·00	1·80	5·80
50	Bal Bhavan and National Children's Museum, New Delhi.	To provide opportunities to children for education through recreational and physical activities and to promote social and cultural contacts amongst children of all classes and communities.	Non-Plan	4·45	6·03	6·50
51	Kashi Vidya Peeth, Varanashi	Grants-in-aid	Plan	5·33	5·33	5·33
52	National Institute of Sciences of India, New Delhi.	Running expenditure	Non-Plan	..	5·10	5·85
			Plan	6·77	1·65	2·00
53	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Running expenditure of the Council	Non-Plan	1578·12	1001.23	1037·52
			Plan	596·12	70·44	786·24
54	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad	Maintenance grant	Non-Plan	6.42	6.42	6·88
			Plan	7.78	7.78	6·66
55	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Maintenance grant	Non-Plan	5·00	5.18	5.55
			Plan	2.50	2·42	2·71
56	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.	Maintenance of Museum and Library	Plan	6·00	7·15	13·75
57	Indian Council of Cultural Relations and Cultural Orgns.	Grants-in-aid	Non-Plan	21·11	26·38	48·20
58	UNESCO	For various activities of UNESCO	Non-Plan	29·50	43·86	43·86
59	Technical, Educational and Other Institutions		Non-Plan	48·74	91·83	157·19
			Plan	225·44	226·29	382·39
			TOTAL	6327·62	5298·32	979·77
		MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS				
60	Gadar Memorial Committee	Construction of Gadar Memorial	Non-Plan	..	..	6·22
61	National and International Institutions (5)	To selected institutions engaged in promoting international welfare.	Non-Plan	0.60	1.23	0·98
		TOTAL		0·60	1·23	7·20
		MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
62	Indian Institute of Public Administration.	Maintenance grant	Non-Plan	8.00	9.30	8·30
63	Indian Investment Centre	To meet the working expenses of the Centre	Plan	18.70	25.00	25·36
64	Savings Mobilisation Board	For undertaking publicity for small savings schemes and Unit Trust of India.	Non-Plan	65.00	44.00	50·00
65	Other Organisations (52)		Non-Plan	4.94	7.83	11·03
			TOTAL	96.64	86.13	94·69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PLANNING COMMISSION				
66	Bharat Sevak Samaj . . .	For meeting the expenditure in connection with Lok Karya Kshetras.	Plan .	14.50	12·66	13·5
67	Central Research and Training Institute of Public Co-operation .	For undertaking research and training progrmmes for promoting Public Co-operation	Plan .	4.00	4.00	7·00
68	Other Organisations . . .	For undertaking schemes of public Co-operation	Plan .	0·76	1·60	1·36
			TOTAL	19.26	18.26	21·86
		MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION				
69	Subsidy to manufacturers of Fertilisers	New Scheme introduced as a result of devaluation of rupee w.e.f. 6-6-66	Non-Plan .	..	400 00	350·00
70	Farm Management Centres . .	For Conducting Studies into Farm Management.	Plan .	3 55	3 41	6·88
71	Central Council of Gosamvardhan .	For furtherance of the objects of the council.	Non Plan .	4·00	9.00	7.00
			Plan .	5.90	0.90	1.45
72	Indian Council of Agricultural Research.	For various research schemes .	Non Plan .	35.00	317.99	353·83
			Plan .	311.60	241.98	1156·60
73	Damodar Valley Corporation . .	For conservation schemes . .	Plan .	30.00	40 00	37 00
74	Agro. Economic Research Centres (9)	For research on agro-economic problems	Non-Plan	12.45	11.88	13·20
			Plan .	..	..	2·20
75	Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi.	Guaranteed dividend to shareholders of the Corporation.	Plan .	24.28	26.14	28·51
76	Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition (4)	To meet 50% of the recurring expenditure of the Institutes.	Plan .	26.50	26.50	26·50
77	Food Craft Centres .	For construction of building, purchase of equiqment, furniture, etc.	Plan .	15.00	15.00	10.00
78	National Institute of Community Development	Running expenses . .	Plan .	8.90	7.63	6.57
79	National Co-operative Development Corporation.	For various schemes of the Corporation.	Plan .	215.50	164.28	441·7
80	Committee for Co-operative Training	For co-operative training schemes	Plan .	33.00	34.00	40·95
81	Other Organisations . .	For promotion of Agricultural research and training.	Non-Plan .	28.35	17.84	15·15
			Plan .	17.39	27.06	12·78
			TOTAL .	771.42	1343.61	2510·40
		MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING				
82	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	For meeting the expenses of the institute	Non-Plan .	109.00	114.00	140·00
			Plan .	72.00	61.00	67·00
83	All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore.	Maintenance grant . .	Non-Plan .	7.84	7.29	7·96
			Plan .	2.00	0.50	3·00
84	Indian Council of Medical Research	For research in ambulatory and domiciliary treatment of psychiatric conditions in India (Urban area).	Plan	100.00	99.00	125·00
85	Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput.	Maintenance Grant . . .	Non-Plan .	10.31	10.00	10·82
			Plan .	3.80	1.00	3·00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
86	Tuberculosis Association of India	Maintenance grant for T.B. Institute, Mehrauli, Delhi.	Plan	5·00	5·00	5·00
87	Pasteur Institute, Coonoor	For production of Polio vaccine	Non-Plan	5·50	4·50	5·50
88	Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research, Jamnagar.	For research and training	Non-Plan	7·95	7·95	7·95
89	Delhi University—Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi.	For research in chest diseases.	Non-Plan Plan	10.00 0·07	10.00 0.06	10·75 0.06
90	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi.	Maintenance grant	Non-Plan	57.00	57.00	62·00
	Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi.	Do.	Non-Plan	12.00	12.00	14·50
92	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	For execution of anti-flood works as recommended by the Reddy Committee.	Plan	12.00	10.00	7·00
93	Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta.	For Cancer Research	Non-Plan Plan	5.50 2.00	5.50 4.00	5·00 5·00
94	National Institute of Health Administration and Education	Maintenance grant	Plan	10·00	10·00	12·50
95	Medical Council of India	Maintenance Grant	Non-Plan	3·50	3·50	6·27
96	All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Bangalore.	Do.	Plan	..	4·00	10·00
97	Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.	For meeting expenses of the Institute	Plan	..	10·00	85·00
98	Other Medical and Health Organisations (681).	Health purposes and Family Planning Schemes	Non-Plan Plan	28.74 249·75	29·06 10·87	34·88 377·13
			TOTAL	713.96	776·23	1005·32
		MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS				
99	Institute of Applied Manpower Research.	To conduct research on problems of manpower planning.	Non-Plan	5·93	4·49	7·85
100	Delhi Municipal Corporation	(*i*) Transferred Institutions/Services	Non-Plan	96·78	96.78	96.78
		(*ii*) Expansion of Delhi Fire Service	Non-Plan	8·00	8·00	8.00
		(*iii*) Educational purposes	Non-Plan	182.75	181·13	181·25
		(*iv*) Spill over of third Plan schemes and new Fourth Five Year Plan Schemes	Plan	150·00	135·00	200·00
101	New Delhi Municipal Committee	(*i*) Educational Schemes	Non-Plan Plan	12·38 0·86	14·85 ..	15·00 ..
		(*ii*) For widening of roads	Plan	25·00	15.00	15·00
102	Indian Statistical Institute	For developmental activities of the Institute	Non-Plan Plan	150·00 67·00	149·71 64·25	155·35 25·50
103	Other Organisations		Non-Plan Plan	176·17 16·84	204·39 40·23	235·79 32·79
			TOTAL	891·71	913·83	973·31
		MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS				
104	Indian Standards Institute	To secure the financial position and to ensure ordered advance of the Institute.	Plan	40.00	40.00	48·80
105	National Productivity Council	To cover the deficit in its expenses on internal programmes connected with productivity movement in India.	Plan	25·00	25·00	25·00
106	National Small Industries Corporation	To meet the actual expenditure on promotional activities.	Plan	59.20	59·41	52·06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
107	National Design Institute, Ahmedabad	To augment the resources of the Institute.	Plan	8.00	8.00	12.00
108	Small Industries Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad.	To meet the recurring expenditure of the Institute	Plan	6.00	6.11	6.20
109	Central Machine Tools Institute, Bangalore.	For meeting the capital and running cost of the Institute.	Plan	18.25	18.25	14.93
110	Other Organisations		Plan	6.70	7.20	8.82
			TOTAL	163.15	163.97	167.81
		MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
111	Children's Film Society, Bombay	To promote the production of films for children.	Non-Plan Plan	.. ..	.. 4.50	0.09 5.50
112	Bharat Sevak Samaj and other organisations.	For Plan publicity, improving standard of Newspapers etc.	Non-Plan	2.07	1.82	3.06
113	Indian Institute of Mass Communication	To impart training to officials of Central and State Governments	Plan	4.95	4.52	4.95
114	Other Organisations		Plan	..	0.14	0.22
			TOTAL	7.02	11.98	13.78
		MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER				
115	State Electricity Boards and other institutions	To promote research work on problems relating to irrigation, flood control and Power Projects.	Plan	13.62	13.12	13.22
116	Other Organisations	Maintenance grant to Central Board of Irrigation and Power, etc.	Non-Plan	0.85	0.56	0.46
			TOTAL	14.47	13.68	13.68
		MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION				
117	Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur.	To implement Workers' Education Scheme.	Plan Non-Plan	10.00 48.03	7.00 43.54	10.00 48.03
118	National Council for safety in Mines	To propagate and educate safety in mining operations	Non-Plan	6.68	6.00	6.68
119	Raniganj Water Supply Scheme	Water Supply in coal fields	Non-Plan	..	–	..
120	Ramgarh Water Supply Scheme	Do	Non-Plan	..	..	1.75
121	Bokaro Water Supply Scheme	Do	Non-Plan	7.86	8.00	1.00
122	Various institutions connected with displaced persons.		Non-Plan Plan	0.79 5.50	.. ..	..
123	Other Organisations		Non-Plan Plan	40.56 4.04	27.92 3.04	34.62 3.48
			TOTAL	123.46	97.41	122.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		MINISTRY OF LAW				
124	Indian Law Institute, Delhi	To enable the institute to carry on its activities.	Non-Plan	5.00	4.25	4·25
		MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS				
125	Certain Industrial consumers *e.g.*, Cement factories, Electricity Undertakings, Chemicals etc.	Subsidy on coal moved by rail-cum-sea route.	Non-Plan	134.00	59.00	72·00
126	Secretary General XXII International Geological Survey	To meet the expenses of the XXII Session	Plan	5.00	1.00	5·00
127	Other Organisations		Plan	..	0·71	2·00
			TOTAL	139·00	60·71	79·00
		MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING				
128	Hindustan Shipyard Limited	To meet difference between the cost of construction and the sale price of ships.	Plan	170·00	70·00	100·0
129	Shipping Development Fund	Administrative expenses and the difference between the borrowing and lending rate.	Plan	67·84	58·09	71 00
130	Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ltd.	Subsidy for operating the Konkan Service.	Non-Plan	8·25	..	8.75
131	Indian Shipping Companies		Plan	3·30	3·30	8·12
132	Ganga-Brahmputra Water Transport Board.	(*i*) For administrative expenditure	Non-Plan	4·00	4·00	
		(*ii*) For purchase of equipment for snag clearance on the rivers Brahamputra and Ganges.	Plan	2·35	2·35	..
		(*iii*) For development of new river port at Pandu.	Plan	7·65	3·57	7·65
133	Rivers Steam Navigation Company Ltd., Calcutta.	For carrying out conservancy work in Assam, Cachar, Sunderban areas and Nonkhowa areas.	Plan	6·00	5·00	5.00
	Do	To enable the Company to make payment of Provident Fund dues of Employees and other retrenchment Compensations	Non-Plan	..	128·00	49·00
133-A	Other Organisations		Non-Plan	0.23	0·24	0·24
				269·62	374·55	249·76
		MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION				
134	Indian Airlines Corporation	To enable the Corporation to operate uneconomic routes in the interest of Tourist promotion, regional requirements, and purchase of aircraft (manufactured in India), etc.	Non-Plan	65·00	65·00	125·00
135	Flying and Gliding Clubs	Promotion of amature flying and Gliding activities.	Non Plan	34·50	31·26	31·92
136	Other organisations		Non-Plan	3·27	0·22	0·24
			TOTAL	102·77	96·48	157·16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY				
137	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi.	For construction works . . .	Plan .	5·82	5·66	15·00
138	Municipal Bodies in Union Territories	For slum clearance . . .	Plan .	48·00	42·00	34·50
139	Other Organisations (2) . . .	Contribution in accordance with Rajghat Smadhi Act and for construction of Indian Museum, Calcutta.	Non-Plan .	4·18	2·06	1·80
			Plan .	5·50	1·80	4·44
			TOTAL .	63·50	51·52	55·74
		DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
140	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.	(i) Fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics.	Non-Plan	141·64	132·20	150·68
			Plan .	2·00	1·75	5·60
		(ii) Setting up of Radio Telescope Station.	Plan .	21·75	18·41	20·60
		(iii) Building grant . . .	Non-Plan .	17·44	17·31	9·35
			Plan .	20·00	..	11·55
141	Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta.	Research in Nuclear Physics and Building Grant . .	Non-Plan	31·81	33·21	35·21
			Plan .	3·19	4.00	7·00
142	Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.	(i) Research in the fields of Cosmic Rays, atmospheric physics and interplanatory space.	Non-Plan .	14·71	16·23	17·37
			Plan .	7·61	9·89	10·78
		(ii) Buliding Grant	Plan	2·68	..	8·00
143	Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay .	Research in the fields of treatment of cancer and other diseases with the help of radioactive isotopes and radioactive substances.	Non-Plan .	32·36	28·73	33·05
			Plan .	5·80	2·19	12·08
144	Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.	Cancer research Building Grant .	Non-Plan .	16·05	15·29	16·97
			Plan .	2·25	1·46	3·93
145	Other Organisations . . .		Non-Plan .	12·15	11·10	12·50
			Plan	..	..	2·00
			TOTAL .	331·44	291·77	356·74
		DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE				
146	Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.	(i) For administrative expenditure of the Board.	Non-Plan .	18·00	22·50	23·25
		(ii) For giving grants to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of women, children and handicapped persons.	Plan .	175·00	155·00	165·00
147	Indian Council for Child Welfare	For running Bal Savika Training Centres in States and Union Territories.	Plan .	7·00	6·79	6·79
148	United Nations Children's International Emergency Fund Office, New Delhi.	Administrative cost of the local office.	Non-Plan	12·00	12·00	12·00
149	Other Organisations . (34) .		Plan .	45·30	33·59	34·50
			TOTAL .	257·30	229.88	241·54

ANNEXURE XII

Statement showing the distribution by Demands for Grants of the expenditure shown by heads of account in the Budget of Central Government of 1967-68

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of Expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Expenditure met from Revenue—				
Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues—				
1 Customs	18. Customs	5,96,25	—22	5,96,03
2 Union Excise Duties	19. Union Excise Duties	14,86,03	—2,55,35	12,30,68
3 Corporation Tax	20. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	1,01,50	..	1,01,50
4 Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	20. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	9,39,67	..	9,39,67
5 Estate Duty	20. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	15,49	..	15,49
6 Taxes on Wealth	20. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	45,36	..	45,36
7 Expenditure Tax	20. Taxes on Income, etc.	33	..	33
8 Gift Tax	20. Taxes on Income, etc.	4,54		4,54
9 Land Revenue	49. Delhi	7,25	..	7,25
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,45	..	2,45
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	1,32	..	1,32
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	87	..	87
	TOTAL.—LAND REVENUE	11,89	..	11,89
10 State Excise Duties	49. Delhi.	2,64	..	2,64
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	1,48	..	1,48
	TOTAL—STATE EXCISE DUTIES	4,12	..	4,12
11 Taxes on Vehicles	49. Delhi	7,34	..	7,34
	50. Chandigarh	7	..	7
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	3		3
	TOTAL—TAXES ON VEHICLES	7,44	..	7,44
12 Sales Tax	49. Delhi	32,90	..	32,90
13 Other Taxes and Duties	49. Delhi	35,86	..	35,86
	50. Chandigarh	88	..	88
	TOTAL—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES	36,74	..	36,74
14 Stamps	21. Stamps	4,27,58	—4,18	4,23,40
	49. Delhi	1,85	..	1,85
	50. Chandigarh	15	..	15
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2		2
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	1	..	1
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	..	1
	TOTAL—STAMPS	4,29,62	—4,18	4,25,44
15 Registration Fees	49. Delhi.	1,19	..	1,19
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	7	..	7
	TOTAL—REGISTRATION FEES	1,26	..	1,26
	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUE	37,13,14	—2,59,75	34,53,39
Debt Services—				
16 Interest on Debt and other obligations.	*Interest on Debt and other obligations.*	5,05,01,75	—4,59	5,04,97,16
17 Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	Do.	5,00,00	..	5,00,00

ANNEXURE XI

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Amount: Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in Budget	Amount: Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Administrative Services—				
18 Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures	72. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law	2,11,98	..	2,11,98
	100. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	6,00	..	6,00
	107. Lok Sabha	1,50,06	..	1,50,06
	108. Rajya Sabha	56,83	—3	56,80
	TOTAL—PARLIAMENT, ETC.	4,24,87	—3	4,24,84
19 General Administration	1. Ministry of Commerce	44,15	..	44,15
	4. Ministry of Defence	81,21		81,21
	9. Ministry of Education	94,14	..	94,14
	15. External Affairs	3,77,09	—1,30	3,75,79
	17. Ministry of Finance	2,67,45	—13	2,67,32
	32. Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	1,48,93	—8	1,48,85
	38. Ministry of Health and Family Planning	34,41	..	34,41
	41. Ministry of Home Affairs.	6,22,80	—45	6,22,35
	42. Cabinet.	59,55	..	59,55
	49. Delhi	1,05,25	..	1,05,25
	50. Chandigarh	8,23	..	8,23
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15,39	..	15,39
	52. Tribal Areas	1,71,44	—3,00	1,68,44
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	2,55		2,55
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	7,31	..	7,31
	55. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	1,45	..	1,45
	56. Department of Industrial Development	49,37	—	49,37
	60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	18,22	—	18,22
	63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	32,82	—31	32,51
	66. Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	78,80	..	78,80
	71. Ministry of Law	62,34	—80	61,54
	73. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	26,15	..	26,15
	75. Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	40,38		40,38
	78. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	16,92	—3,25	13,67
	82. Ministry of Transport and Shipping	1,27,52	—6,70	1,20,82
	87. Department of Works and Housing	24,10	..	24,10
	91. Department of Atomic Energy	26,69	..	26,69
	93. Department of Communications	12,50		12,50
	98. Department of Company Affairs	24,22	..	24,22
	101. Department of Social Welfare	15,78	..	15,78
	103. Department of Supply	72,79	..	72,79
	106. Planning Commission	1,36,06	..	1,36,06
	109. Secretariat of the Vice-President	2,62		2,62
	Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	32,37		32,37
	Union Public Service Commission	79,85	..	79,85
	TOTAL—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	29,20,85	—16,02	29,04,83

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
20 Audit	22. Audit	20,76,95	—4,89,65	15,87,30
21 Administration of Justice				
	43. Administration of Justice	28,36	—6	28,30
	49. Delhi	34,57	..	34,57
	50. Chandigarh	26,24	—23,89	2,35
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64	..	64
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	48		48
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2		2
	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	90,31	—23,95	66,36
22 Jails	49. Delhi.	12,89	—80	12,09
	50. Chandigarh	29		29
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,01		1,01
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	10		10
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy, etc.	1	..	1
	TOTAL—JAILS	14,30	—80	13,50
23 Police	44. Police	37,45,41	—72,94	36,72,47
	49. Delhi	3,95,15	..	3,95,15
	50. Chandigarh	49,08	..	49,08
	51. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	53,59	..	53,59
	52. Tribal Areas	10,97,61	—1,24,41	9,73,20
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	2,69	..	2,69
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy, etc.	2,38		2,38
	TOTAL—POLICE	53,45,91	—1,97,35	51,48,56
24 External Affairs	15. External Affairs	12,81,80	—36,90	12,44,90
25 Supplies and Disposals	104. Supplies and Disposals.	4,15,46	—73	4,14,73
	105. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply	31,83	..	31,83
	TOTAL—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS	4,47,29	—73	4,46,56
26 Miscellaneous Deptts	2. Foreign Trade	1,02,00	..	1,02,00
	3. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce.	24,07	..	24,07
	14. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education	18,07	..	18,07
	28. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance.	1,21,27	..	1,21,27
	37. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	11,06	—21	10,85
	49. Delhi.	53,50	..	53,50
	50. Chandigarh	94	..	94
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,29	..	1,29
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	45	..	45
	55. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	7,53	—1,44	6,09
	59. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development	45,76	..	45,76
	62. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1,11,79	—1,10	1,10,69
	70. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	32	—28	
	99. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs	45,24	..	45,24
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS	5,43,29	—3,03	5,40,26
	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1,31,45,57	—7,68,46	1,23,77,11

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net — expenditure shown in the Budget
Socialnd Developmental Services				
27 Scientific Departments	11. Archaeology	1,18,70	..	1,18,70
	12. Survey of India	5,04,30	—80,72	4,23,58
	13. Grants to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	17,73,77	—2,84	17,70,93
	14. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education	2,14,45	..	2,14,45
	37. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	10,17	..	10,17
	49. Delhi	25	..	25
	50. Chandigarh	90	..	90
	67. Chief Inspector of Mines	48,35	..	48,35
	76. Geological Survey	10,22,76	—10,35	10,12,41
	77. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of the Steel, Mines and Metals	2,86,87	..	2,86,87
	79. Meteorology	3,35,00	—16,34	3,18,66
	92. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy	14,28,85	..	14,28,85
	TOTAL—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS	57,44,37	—1,10,25	56,34,12
28 Education	10. Education	53,11,73	—3,78,59	49,33,14
	49. Delhi	10,88,86	..	10,88,86
	50. Chandigarh	1,01,05	..	1,01,05
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35,23	..	35,23
	52. Tribal Areas	52,68	..	52,68
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	12,29	..	12,29
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	19,22	..	19,22
	102. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	62,77	..	62,77
	TOTAL—EDUCATION	66,83,83	—3,78,59	63,05,24
29 Medical	39. Medical and Public Health	10,99,41	—65,09	10,34,32
	49. Delhi	1,77,02	..	1,77,02
	50. Chandigarh	18,48	..	18,48
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18,27	..	18,27
	52. Tribal Areas	48,07	..	48,07
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	99	..	99
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	4,42	..	4,42
	TOTAL—MEDICAL	13,66,66	—65,09	13,01,57
30 Public Health	39. Medical and Public Health	8,40,43	—24,02	8,16,41
	49. Delhi	12,76	..	12,76
	50. Chandigarh	58	..	58
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,98	..	6,98
	52. Tribal Areas	26,10	—6,00	20,10
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	99	..	99
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,71	..	1,71
	102. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	12,00	..	12,00
	TOTAL—PUBLIC HEALTH	9,01,55	—30,02	8,71,53

(In thousands of Rupees

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i. e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
31 Agriculture	33. Agriculture	13,93,33	—1,76,11	12,17,22
	34. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	14,36,27	—11,00	14,25,27
	49. Delhi	30,26	—4,47	25,79
	50. Chandigarh	1,83	..	1,83
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15,98	..	15,98
	52. Tribal Areas	22,85	..	22,85
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	2,52	..	2,52
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	10,41	..	10,41
	TOTAL—AGRICULTURE	29,13,45	—1,91,58	27,21,87
32 Rural Development	37. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	1,11	—6	1,05
33 Animal Husbandry	34. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1,36,84	..	1,36,84
	37. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community, Development and Cooperation	31,30	—1	31,29
	49. Delhi	12,10	..	12,10
	50. Chandigarh	3,25	..	3,25
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,36	—4	2,32
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	33	..	33
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,50	..	1,50
	TOTAL—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	1,87,68	—5	1,87,63
34 Co-operation	37. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	4,89,33	..	4,89,33
	49. Delhi	13,53	..	13,53
	50. Chandigarh	51	..	51
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,70	..	2,70
	52. Tribal Areas	4,89	..	4,89
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	32	..	32
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,18	..	2,18
	TOTAL—CO-OPERATION	5,13,46	..	5,13,46
35 Industries	3. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce	18,43,60	..	18,43,60
	49. Delhi	12,10	..	12,10
	50. Chandigarh	26	..	26
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,10	..	2,10
	52. Tribal Areas	16,20	..	16,20
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	10	..	10
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,21	..	1,21
	57. Industries	4,28,17	—5,71	4,22,46
	58. Salt	53,61	—12,00	41,61
	74. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	13	..	13
	77. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	4,20,54	—2,05,00	2,15,54
	86. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	10,00	..	10,00
	92. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy	1,66,29	..	1,66,29
	TOTAL—INDUSTRIES	30,44,31	—2,22,71	28,21,60

(In thousand of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
36 Broadcasting	61. Broadcasting	8,29,12	—89,83	7,39,29
37 Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	35. Community Development Projects, etc.	13,91	—70	13,21
	49. Delhi	4,37	..	4,37
	50. Chandigarh	22	..	22
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,67	..	10,67
	52. Tribal Areas	18,00	..	18,00
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	17	..	17
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	10	..	10
	TOTAL—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ETC.	47,44	—70	46,74
38 Labour and Employment	49. Delhi	81,34	..	81,34
	50. Chandigarh	12,12	..	12,12
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,48	—3,40	5,08
	68. Labour and Employment	14,40,74	—5,14,06	9,26,68
	TOTAL—LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT	15,42,68	—5,17,46	10,25,22
39 Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	2. Foreign Trade	3,17,10	..	3,17,10
	3. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce	2	..	2
	14. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education	37,20	—16	37,04
	34. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	58,11	..	58,11
	37. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	39,68	—1,75	37,93
	45. Census	1,05,27	..	1,05,27
	46. Statistics	3,52,84	..	3,52,84
	49. Delhi	38,59	..	38,59
	50. Chandigarh	2,04	..	2,04
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	..	50
	52. Tribal Areas	4,74	..	4,74
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	1,32	..	1,32
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	45	..	45
	62. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	4,84,82	—56,00	4,28,82
	65. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.	1,73,95	—35,56	1,38,39
	81. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	1,76,40	..	1,76,40
	86 Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	48,09	..	48,09
	90. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Works and Housing	47,15	—1,2	45,95
	97. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications	20,65	..	20,65
	102. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	14,64	..	14,64
	TOTAL—MISC. SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	19,23,56	—94,67	18,28,89

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
40. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (Capital Account within the Revenue Account)	58. Salt	2,21	..	2,21
41. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	61. Broadcasting	1,41	..	1,41
	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	2,57,02,84	—17,01,01	2,40,01,83
Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes :				
42. Multipurpose River Schemes	64. Multipurpose River Schemes	2,17,59	—73,47	1,44,12
44. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works, Non-Commercial	49. Delhi	42,96	..	42,96
	65. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	2,74	—2,28	46
	TOTAL—IRRIGATION, ETC	45,70	—2,28	43,42
45. Electricity Schemes				
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,33	..	13,33
	52. Tribal Areas	8,32	..	8,32
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	58	..	58
	54. Loccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	3,45	..	3,45
	65. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	2,92,92	—1,90,47	1,02,45
	TOTAL—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	3,18,60	1,90,47	1,28,13
	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION, ETC.	5,81,89	—2,66,22	3,15,67
50. Public Works				
	49. Delhi	2,67,70	—1,59,66	1,08,04
	50. Chandigarh	39,43	..	39,43
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,80,11	—1,36,82	43,29
	52. Tribal Areas	2,10,97	—1,15,41	95,56
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	9,88	..	9,88
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	19,66	—11,60	8,06
	83. Roads	14,60,51	—26,17	14,34,34
	88. Public Works	38,73,72	—28,95,33	9,78,39
	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS	60,61,98	—33,44,99	27,16,99
52. Capital Outlay on Public Works	49. Delhi	4,71	..	4,71
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,17	..	30,17
	52. Tribal Areas	45,00	..	45,00
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	4,35	..	4,35
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	7,70	..	7,70
	88. Public Works	30,14	..	30,14
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS ;	1,22,07	..	1,22,07

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Transport and Communications (Other than Roads)				
53. Ports and Pilotage	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61,37	—23,00	38,37
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	27	..	27
	86. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	1,08,98	—18,00	90,98
	TOTAL	1,70,62	—41,00	1,29,62
54. Mercantile Marine	84. Mercantile Marine	1,84,35	—2,23	1,82,12
55. Lighthouses and Lightships	85. Lighthouses and Lightships	1,33,79	..	1,33,79
56. Aviation	80. Aviation	11,47,25	—4,59,00	6,88,25
57. Road and Water Transport Schemes	50. Chandigarh	18,00	..	18,00
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14,72	..	14,72
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	12,35	..	12,35
	TOTAL—ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES	45,07	..	45,07
58. Overseas Communications Service	94. Overseas Communications Service	2,33,52	—6	2,33,46
	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	19,14,60	—5,02,29	14,12,31
Currency and Mint				
62. Currency & Coinage	23. Currency and Coinage	13,19,32	—20,30	12,99,02
63. Mint	24. Mint	3,45,15	—8	3,45,07
63-A. Kolar Gold Mines	25. Kolar Gold Mines	5,00,71	..	5,00,71
	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	21,65,18	—20,38	21,44,80
Miscellaneous				
94. Famine Relief	49. Delhi	50	..	50
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1
	TOTAL—FAMINE RELIEF	51	..	51
65. Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	26. Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	6,33,46	—35,97	5,97,49
66. Territorial and Political Pensions	48. Territorial and Political Pensions	18,96	..	18,96
67. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.	47. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	5,05,75	..	5,05,75
68. Stationery and Printing	49. Delhi	26	..	26
	50. Chandigarh	1,19,51	—1,05,00	14,51
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,66	..	1,66
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	16	..	16
	89. Stationery & Printing	13,85,33	—8,40,45	5,44,88
	TOTAL—STATIONERY AND PRINTING	15,06,92	—9,45,45	5,61,47

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditur shown in the Budget
69. Opium	27 Opium	2,63,86	..	2,63,86
70. Forest	34. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	19,36	..	19,36
	36. Forest	1,61,44	..	1,61,44
	49. Delhi.	2,63	..	2,63
	50. Chandigarh	2,60	..	2,60
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,44,54	—14,87	1,29,67
	52. Tribal Areas	80,71	—40,00	40,71
	53. Dadar and Nagar Haveli Area	2,34	..	2,34
	TOTAL—FOREST	4,13,62	—54,87	3,58,75
71. Miscellaneous	2. Foreign Trade	35,23,32	—17,59,00	17,64,32
	3. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce	43,29	..	43,29
	14. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education	55,79	..	55,79
	16. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs.	16,42,05	..	16,42,05
	28. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	31,53,32	—20,00	31,33,32
	37. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	36,35,93	—24,02	36,11,91
	40. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	73,12	..	73,12
	49. Delhi.	3,63,21	..	3,63,21
	50. Chandigarh	12,21	—2	12,19
	51. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,92	..	8,92
	52. Tribal Areas	3,65,65	—49,00	3,16,65
	53. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	26	..	26
	54. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	3,33	..	3,33
	55. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	1,12,14	—12,63	99,51
	59. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development	10,46	—25	10,21
	62. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	23,68	..	23,68
	65. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	13,45	..	13,45
	69. Expenditure on Displaced Persons	11,97,88	..	11,97,88
	70. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	73	..	73
	72. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law.	4,25	..	4,25
	74. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	3,06,97	—15	3,06,82
	77. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	11,92,66	..	11,92,66
	81. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	12,60	..	12,60
	86. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	78,43	..	78,43
	90. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Works and Housing	1,16,85	—83	1,16,02

(In thousa rds of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
	92. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy	13,86	..	13,86
	97. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications	11,75	..	11,75
	99. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs	2,93	..	2,93
	102. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	2,53,25	..	2,53,25
	105. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply	3,33	..	3,33
	106. Planning Commission	38,32	..	38,32
	107. Lok Sabha	2,68	..	2,6
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	1,62,76,62	—18,65,90	1,44,10,72
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	1,96,19,70	—29,02,19	1,67,17,51
73. Payments of States' share of Union Excise Duties	Payments of States' share of Union Excise Duties	2,31,57,33	..	2,31,57,33
74. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	29. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	4,71,28,71	—18,53,65	4,52,75,06
75. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments.	30. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments.	34,72	..	34,72
76. Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments	28. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1	..	1
	49. Delhi.	5,82,04	..	5,82,04
	TOTAL—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS, ETC.	5,82,05	..	5,82,05
77. Extraordinary Charges	65. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4,18,69	..	4,18,69
78. Pre-partition Payments	31. Prepartition Payments	13,27	..	13,27
78-A. Expenditure connected with the National Emergency, 1962.	28. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	6,58,13	—3,63,13	2,95,00
	49. Delhi.	12,30	..	12,30
	50. Chandigarh	60	..	60
	55. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	2,79,66	..	2,79,66
	62. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1,22	..	1,22
	70. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.	32,75	—5,50	27,25
	81. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	19	..	19
	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE CONNECTED WITH THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY, 1962.	9,84,85	—3,68,63	6,16,22

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
79. Defence Services, Effective—Army	5. Defence Services, Effective—Army	6,74,01,00	—19,76,70	6,54,24,30
80. Defence Services, Effective—Navy	6. Defence Services, Effective—Navy	38,96,50	—5,00	38,91,50
81. Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	. Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	1,60,54,00	..	1,60,54,00
82. Defence Services, Non-Effective.	8. Defence Services, Non-Effective	25,50,00	..	25,50,00
	TOTAL—DEFENCE	8,99,01,50	—19,81,70	8,79,19,80
	TOTAL	28,62,49,84	—1,39,73,86	27,22,75,98
Add—Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget.		8,47,52,25	..	8,47,52,25
	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	37,10,02,09	—1,39,73,86	35,70,28,23
Posts and Telegraphs				
90. Posts and Telegraphs	95. Posts and Telegraphs Department.—Working Expenses	1,75,64,71	—12,83,59	1,62,81,12
	96. Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds	19,80,88	..	19,80,88
	TOTAL—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	1,95,45,59	—12,83,59	1,82,62,00
	GRAND TOTAL	39,05,47,68	—1,52,57,45	37,52,90,23
	Deduct—Railway Expenditure	8,47,52,25	..	8,47,52,25
	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE AS SHOWN IN DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	30,57,95,43	—1,52,57,45	29,05,37,98
II. Capital Account not met from Revenue				
93. Capital Outlay on the Security Printing Press.	113. Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	22,99	..	22,99
94. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	124. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	10,00	..	10,00
95. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	122. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	6,69,54	..	6,69,54
	124. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	2,00	..	2,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH	6,71,54	..	6,71,54
96. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.	110. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce	5,00	..	5,00
	112. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education	10,50	..	10,50
	118. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	30,00	..	30,00
	122. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	13,95,00	..	13,95,00
	123. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	36,00	..	36,00

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
	124. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	46,00	..	46,00
	125. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	11	..	11
	126. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.	15,71,57	..	15,71,571
	130. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	36,64	—1,64	35,00
	131. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	24,48,32	—1,01	24,47,31
	132. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	1,09,62,51	—1,72,50	1,07,90,01
	134. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	1,55,00	..	1,55,00
	137. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	1,80,00	—2,00	1,78,00
	140. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	1,02,00	..	1,02,00
	141. Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	55,77,50	—11,19,00	44,58,50
	143. Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications	58,00	..	58,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2,26,14,15	—12,96,15	2,13,18,00
97. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	127. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5,07,54	—2,79,88	2,27,66
Capital Account of Multi-Purpose River Schemes, etc.				
98. Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes	128. Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes.	24,50,18	—5,00,00	19,50,18
100. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).	124. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	1,01,09	—1,00	1,00,09
101. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	124. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	34,05	—3,00	31,05
	129. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4,00,00	..	4,00,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	4,34,05	—3,00	4,31,05
	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, ETC.	29,85,32	—5,04,00	24,81,32
103. Capital Outlay on Public Works.	124. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	3,13,00	..	3,13,00
	135. Capital Outlay on Roads.	31,97,77	..	31,97,77
	139. Capital Outlay on Public Works.	9,15,00	—22,50	8,92,50
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS	44,25,77	—22,50	44,03,27
104. Delhi Capital Outlay	124. Capital Outlay in Union Terrritories and Tribal Areas	9,35,00	—5,75,00	3,60,00
	138. Delhi Capital Outlay	5,14,01	—20,00	4,94,01
	TOTAL—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY	14,49,01	—5,95,00	8,54,01

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
105. Chandigarh Capital Outlay	124. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	1,74,19	—1,09,19	65,00
108. Capital Outlay on Dandakaranya Development Scheme	130. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	4,20,00	—70,00	3,50,00
108-A. Capital Outlay on Free Trade Zone at Kandla.	110. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce	19,55	—12,26	7,29
109. Capital Outlay on Other Works.	122. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	1,37,00	—32,00	1,05,00
	125. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	31,50	..	31,50
	130. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	2,01,90	.	2,01,90
	134. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	17,00	..	17,00
	141. Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	1,78,00	..	1,78,00
	TOTAL	5,65,40	—32,00	5,33,40
110. Capital Outlay on Ports	124. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	60,20	..	60,20
	136. Capital Outlay on Ports	3,70,00	—1,38,00	2,32,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS	4,30,20	—1,38,00	2,92,20
111. Capital Outlay on Lighthouses and Lightships.	137. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	50,71	—50,71	..
112. Capital Outlay on Aviation	133. Capital Outlay on Aviation.	4,97,67	..	4,97,67
115. Capital Outlay on Overseas Communications Service.	143. Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications	1,33,35	—16,42	1,16,93
116. Capital Outlay on Shipping, Tankers, etc.	124. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	28,19	..	28,19
	137. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	50,00	..	50,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SHIPPING, TANKERS, ETC.	78,19	..	78,19
117. Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage.	114. Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage.	22,63,46	—3,65,40	18,98,06
118. Capital Outlay on Mints	115. Capital Outlay on Mints.	42,63	..	42,63
118-A. Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	116. Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	89,53	—33,98	55,55
119. Capital Outlay on Forests	122. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	20,00	..	20,00
	124. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	2,70		2,70
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS	22,70	..	22,70

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
120. Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	117. Commuted Value of Pensions . . .	3,59,48	-92,84	2,66,64
121. Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions .	Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions . .	..	—3 88,73	—3,88,73
124. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	112. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education .	61,06	—61,06	..
	118. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	2,29,50	—2,29,50	..
	121. Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers .	7,14,93,65	—6,18,27,00	96,66,65
	122. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	9,45,44	—9,33,02	12,4
	123. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	14,09,90	—13,78,54	31,3
	124. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	3,41,10	—3,51,90	—10,80
	125. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	5,00	—5,00	..
	126. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs .	35	—35	..
	127. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1	—1	..
	129. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.	2,50	..	2,50
	130. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation . .	28,26	—26,94	1,32
	132. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	10,20	—35,60	—25,40
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING . .	7,45,26,97	—6,48,48,92	96,78,05
126. Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development.	119. Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development.	50,51,81	—22,89,13	27,62,68
	124. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	34,50	—32,12	2,38
	135. Capital Outlay on Roads.	4,39,00	—1,11,99	3,27,01
	140. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply . . .	4,44	—4,57	—13
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS, ETC. . .	55,29,75	—24,37,81	30,91,94
127. Capital Outlay on payments of Compensation and Rehabilitation Grants to Displaced persons.	130. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. . .	1,00,10	—6,59,27	—5,59,17
128. Transfer of Development Assistance from the Govt. of U.S.A. . . .	118. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance.	1,50,00,00	..	1,50,00,00
	132. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	5	..	5
	TOTAL—TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, ETC. .	1,50,00,05	..	1,50,0,005

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account		Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross Expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
129. Capital Outlay on payments under the Indus Water Treaty.		129. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.	13,08,81	—4,18,67	8,90,14
130. Defence Capital Outlay . .		111. Defence Capital Outlay	1,27,12,55	—6,25,00	1,20,87,55
134. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs.		142. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue) . . .	56,13,00	—24,45,00	31,68,00
		TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE .	15,26,24,61	—7,54,41,73	7,71,82,88
Add—Railway Capital as shown in Railway Budget			1,61,75,00	..	1,61,75,00
		TOTAL—CAPITAL . .	16,87,99,61	—7,54,41,73	9,33,57,88
Statement of Capital Disbursements of the Central Government					
P.—Loans and Advances by the Central Government—					
Advances to State Governments . . .	8,27,50,50	120. Loans and Advances by the Central Government	12,44,80,89	—11,51,12	12,33,29,77
Other Loans and Advances .	4,17,30,39				
	12,44,80,89				
Public Debt					
A.—Debt raised in India—					
I. Rupee Debt . .	2,58,50,00	Repayment of Debt	85,74,98,19	..	85,74,98,19
II. Floating Debt . .	81,21,00,00				
B.—Debt raised outside India .	1,95,43,69				
C.—Inter-State Settlement .	4,50				
	85,74,98,19				

ANNEXURE XIII

Statement showing the distribution of Civil and Posts and Telegraphs Expenditure met from revenues under broad categories.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Accounts, 1965-66	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
PART I—CIVIL				
1. SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES (*VIDE* DETAILS BELOW)	1,46,67	1,63,19	1,72,56	1,85,45
2. CONTINGENCIES	35,70	36,55	37,94	38,34
3. INTEREST CHARGES	3,70,71	4,14,86	4,62,86	5,10,02
4. PENSIONS INCLUDING PRIVY PURSES	11,00	11,22	11,56	11,58
5. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS:				
(*a*) TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS	3,31,50	4,02,02	4,18,52	4,71,29
(*b*) TO OTHERS	1,15,56	1,18,89	1,14,81	1,42,59
6. STATES' SHARE OF UNION EXCISE DUTIES	1,40,22	2,12,75	2,30,91	2,31,57
7. PUBLIC WORKS INCLUDING ROADS	47,74	51,07	52,03	53,64
8. EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS OTHER THAN GRANTS TO STATES	10,73	12,18	13,17	11,98
9. OTHER EXPENDITURE	2,81,08	2,69,86	3,18,10	3,07,02
TOTAL	14,90,91	16,92,59	18,32,46	19,63,48
DETAILS OF SALARY AND ALLOWANCES				
(*i*) PAY OF OFFICERS	25,10	26,74	26,54	27,80
(*ii*) PAY OF ESTABLISHMENTS	68,81	76,53	76,14	83,34
(*iii*) ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA :				
(*a*) TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE	7,54	7,80	8,46	8,59
(*b*) DEARNESS ALLOWANCE	24,06	27,61	36,39	39,75
(*c*) OTHER ALLOWANCES	21,16	24,51	25,03	25,97
TOTAL—ALLOWANCES	52,76	59,92	69,88	74,31
TOTAL—SALARY AND ALLOWANCES	1,46,67	1,63,19	1,72,56	1,85,45
PART II—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS				
1. SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES (*VIDE* DETAILS BELOW	84,96	93,19	98,74	1,06,02
2. CONTINGENCIES	9,27	8,44	9,36	9,38
3. PENSIONS INCLUDING PRIVY PURSES	3,48	3,61	3,72	3,81
4. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHERS	7	7	7	7
5. OTHER EXPENDITURE	52,60	70,31	65,58	76,18
TOTAL	1,50,38	1,75,62	1,77,47	1,95,46

	Accounts, 1965-66	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
DETAILS OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES				
(*i*) PAY OF OFFICERS	2,12	2,30	2,29	2,52
(*ii*) PAY OF ESTABLISHMENTS	42,08	45,32	45,34	48,71
(*iii*) ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA :				
(*a*) TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE	1,34	1,40	1,40	1,45
(*b*) DEARNESS ALLOWANCE	16,90	20,78	23,81	26,49
(*c*) OTHER ALLOWANCES	22,52	23,39	25,90	26,85
TOTAL—ALLOWANCES	40,76	45,57	51,11	54,79
TOTAL—SALARY AND ALLOWANCES	84,96	93,19	98,74	1,06,02

NOTE.—Dearness and other allowances of staff paid from Contingencies are included in Contingencies.

ANNEXURE XIV

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

This Annexure gives a brief description of the assistance in the form of loans and grants received from friendly foreign countries and international organisations. Three statements, one showing the amount of loans authorised and the sums drawn against them, another showing the repayments in respect of each loan and a third showing the grants received from Commonwealth countries under Colombo Plan are added at the end.

A. LOANS

I. Loans from the United States of America

(a) *American Wheat Loan.*—A loan of $ 190 million was granted by the United States Government in June, 1951 for the purchase of wheat. The loan carries interest at 2½ per cent per annum and was repayable in 60 semi-annual instalments beginning from 30th June, 1957. The Government of the U.S.A. have, however, agreed to the postponement of the repayment of principal and payment of interest due from 31st December, 1958 to 30th June, 1967.

A provision of Rs. 2·22 crores has been made in the Budget estimates 1967-68 for the repayment of principal falling due in 1967-68.

(b) *Development Assistance Loans.*—Under the agreements signed with the Government of the United States of America in 1955, 1956 and 1957 loan assistance of $ 45 million (Rs. 21·43 crores), $ 37·5 million (Rs. 17·86 crores) and $ 47·5 million (Rs. 22·62 crores) respectively has been made available to the Government of India for purchase of material and equipment like Railway rolling stock, steel, fertilizers, tube-well casings, etc., and surplus agricultural commodities like wheat and cotton. These loans are repayable in 73 half-yearly instalments beginning four years after the end of the month in which the first disbursement is made against each loan, except in the case of the 1955 loan where the first instalment of repayment fell due on 31st March, 1959. The rate of interest is 3 per cent if paid in U.S. dollars and 4 per cent if paid in Indian currency. The Government of India have chosen the second alternative. All the three loans were drawn in full by 1961-62.

Provision of Rs. 70 lakhs and Rs. 73 lakhs in the Revised and the next Budget respectively has been made for repayment of these loans.

(c) *Loans from Development Loan Fund (now Agency for International Development).*—This Fund was established by the United States Government in 1957 for advancing long term loans for developing the economies and increasing the productive capacity of friendly countries. These loans can be repaid in local currency at the borrowers' option. The rates of interest on these loans vary from 3½ per cent to 5¾ per cent. The loans are repayable in successive semi-annual instalments varying from 9 to 40.

With effect from 4th November, 1961, the Development Loan Fund was absorbed into the newly created Agency for International Development (AID) which is intended to help in the objective of long range self sustained economic growth of less developed nations. The loans from the Agency are repayable in dollars over a period of 30 years commencing from the 11th year of the drawal of the loan. No interest is charged but a credit fee of ¾ of 1 per cent on outstanding amounts is payable in dollars at half yearly intervals in respect of loans granted upto the end of 1963. In respect of loans granted from 1st January, 1964 the rate of interest is ¾ per cent per annum for the initial ten years and 2 per cent per annum thereafter. According to the amendment made to U.S. Foreign Assistance Act on 7th October, 1964, the loans sanctioned to India after this date will bear interest at 1 per cent per annum for the initial ten years and 2½ per cent per annum thereafter. However, in the case of loan for Beas Dam, the principal and interest at 3½ per cent per annum are repayable in rupees.

Besides loans to Government, certain loans are given by the AID directly to private and public sector undertakings. The repayment of such loans is governed by the Special Loan Repayment Procedure agreements between the government of India and the U.S.A.I.D. In these cases the Loans are repaid in rupees by the borrowers to the Government of India in varying numbers of instalments according to the terms of the loan agreements. The borrowers also pay to the Government in Rupees a Special Charge at rates ranging from 2¾ to 5 per cent and a credit fee at a rate equal to the rates of interest indicated above on the balance outstanding with them. While the special charge is retained by the Government the credit fee is immediately paid to the A.I.D. in dollars. The Government assume liability for payment to A.I.D. in dollars of the principal amount in 40 years with a moratorium of 10 years. The Government are also required to pay in dollars to the A.I.D. a credit fee at the prescribed rate on the principal retained by them.

The total loans authorised to the Government of India from D.L.F. and A.I.D. so far amount to $ 2070·90 million (Rs. 986·15 crores approximately). Provision has been made in the estimates for the drawal of Rs. 243·83 crores during the current year and Rs. 159·75 crores next year. Provision has also been made for the repayment of Rs. 17·40 crores this year and Rs. 19·09 crores next year on the basis of loans drawn so far.

(d) *Loan from the U.S. President's Asian Economic Development Fund.*—Under an agreement

Note.—Unless otherwise specified, the amounts in rupees are at pre-devaluation rates of Exchange.

entered into on 30th June, 1958, the Government of U.S.A. agreed to provide a loan of $ 20 million (since reduced to $ 18·348 million, *i.e.*, Rs. 8·74 crores) from the U.S. President's Asian Economic Development Fund for the development of the Iron Ore Mines in Orissa. The loan carries interest at 3½ per cent per annum from the end of the month in which the first disbursement is made. The principal is repayable in 31 half-yearly instalments beginning three years after the end of the month in which the first disbursement is made. The Revised estimates and the next Budget assume credits of Rs. 29 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs on this account. Provision has also been made for the repayment of Rs. 49 lakhs this year and Rs. 75 lakhs next year.

(e) *Loan under P.L.* 480.—Under Title 1 of U.S. Government Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (commonly known as P.L. 480) the Government of U.S.A. have entered into ten agreements with the Government of India for supply to India of surplus agricultural commodities like wheat, rice, cotton, soya bean oil, tobacco, etc., worth Rs. 1956·3 crores against payment in rupees. The U.S. Government also bears the freight differential resulting from the requirement that 50 per cent of the cargo should be transported in U.S. Flag Vessels for which the freight rate is higher.

The rupee equivalent of the dollar cost of these commodities is deposited in the U.S. Government Title Account in India. Out of the rupee accruals a sum not exceeding Rs. 1157·38 crores would be made available as loan to the Government of India. Loan agreements amounting to Rs. 732·81 crores have so far been signed. The agreements provide for repayment of principal in 40 years. Interest is payable on the loans at rates varying from ¾ per cent to 5 per cent. In respect of the loan agreement signed in May, 1966, interest is payable at 1 per cent for the first ten years and at 2½ per cent thereafter. The revised estimates of drawals of loan in 1966-67 are Rs. 350 crores. The estimated drawals for next year are placed at Rs. 150 crores. Prior to 1964-65 assistance under P.L. 480 was received on reimbursement basis. From 1964-65, assistance is received on advance basis on the signing of the Project Agreement. A provision of Rs. 76 lakhs has been made in the Revised estimates of the current year and Rs. 1·3 crores in the next year's Budget for repayment of the loan.

II. Loans from U.S. Eximbank

The Export-Import Bank of Washington has so far extended credits for a total amount of $ 298·75 million to the Government of India for assisting in the financing of imports from U.S.A. of capital equipment and related spares and services in connection with the programme of economic development in India. The Bank has also authorised two loans amounting to $ 14·3 million jointly with the Boeing Airplane Company to finance the purchase of three boeing 707 aircraft by the Air India. The first loan was completely repaid by 6th April, 1966. The loans carry interest at rates varying from 5¼ per cent per annum to 5¾ per cent per annum and are repayable in 14 semi-annual instalments in the case of loan for Boeing Aircraft and 20 to 24 semi-annual instalments in other cases, commencing after an initial period of moratorium extending upto five years. An agreement was signed on 12th December, 1966 for a further loan of $ 12·75 million for providing additional component parts of diesel locomotives. Provision has been made in the estimates for drawal of Rs. 13·05 crores this year and Rs. 15·15 crores next year. The estimates also include provision for the repayment of Rs. 18·90 crores this year and Rs. 20·86 crores next year.

III. Loans from U.S.S.R.

(a) *Loan for the Bhilai Steel Plant.*—An agreement with the Soviet Government was concluded on 2nd February, 1955 for the establishment of an integrated Iron and Steel Works at Bhilai for which the Soviet Government provided equipment on credit. The credit is to be repaid in 12 equal annual instalments payable on or before 15th March of each year following the year in which such credit is raised. The rate of interest is 2½ per cent per annum and interest accrues from the date on which each particular credit is raised and is to be paid on or before 15th of March of the following year. The credit was fully utilised by 1961-62.

A sum of Rs. 43·71 crores has been repaid upto 1965-66. Provision of Rs. 17 crores and Rs. 8·41 crores for repayment of the credit has been made in the Revised and next Budget respectively.

(b) Under 7 other agreements, further credits have been provided by the Soviet Government for various purposes indicated below:—

	Date of Agreement	Amount of Credit	Purpose
1	9-11-1957	500 million Roubles (Old) (Rs. 59·53 crores)	Industrial enterprises in India (establishment of heavy machine building plant, a special glass factory, coal mining machinery plants, a thermal power station based on lignite, etc.).

	Date of Agreement	Amount of credit	Purpose
2.	29-5-1959	80 million Roubles (Old) (Rs. 9·52 crores)	Establishment of enterprises for the manufacture of drugs, medicines and surgical instruments.
3.	28-9-1959	100 million Roubles (Old) (Rs. 11·91 crores)	Construction of petroleum refinery at Barauni in Bihar State.
4.	12-9-1959	1500 million Roubles (Old) (Rs. 178.58 crores)	Expansion of Bhilai Steel Works, Heavy Machinery Plant ; Expansion and diversification of the Mining Machinery Plant ; Completion of the Barauni Refinery, Manufacture of Heavy Electrical Equipment ; Manufacture of Precision Instruments ; Exploration, development and production of oil and gas ; Expansion of the capacity of the Neyveli Power Plant, Expansion of the Korba Thermal Power Station and Establishment of a Thermal Power Station at Singrauli.
5.	21-2-1961	112·5 million Roubles (New) (Rs. 59·53 crores)	Bhakra right bank Hydro-electric Power Station, Oil refinery in Gujarat including Thermal Power Plant, Coal Washery at Kathara (Bihar), Refractories Plant ; Exploration, development and production of oil by Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Cambay, Ankleshwar and other areas Production of pumps and compressors and Preparation of Techno-economic Report.
6.	25-1-1965	200 million Roubles (New) (Rs. 105·82 crores)	Bokaro Steel Plant (Bihar).
7.	10-2-1966	300 million Roubles (New) (Rs 250 Crores) (at Post devaluation rates).	Technical and Economic assistance for certain industrial enterprises and projects for steel, non-ferrous metals, coal and ore mining, or exploration, power and other industries; Geological and prospecting work; training of highly skilled technical personnel for deep sea fisheries and in carrying out other works.

The credits in all cases carry interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per anuum and are repayable, except under item 2 above, in 12 annual equal instalments, the first such payment falling due a year after completion of the delivery of machinery and equipment for each enterprise. The credit under item 2 is repayable in 7 annual instalments. Credits amounting to Rs. 27·80 crores in the Revised and Rs. 61·43 crores in the next Budget have been assumed. Provision for repayment of Rs. 9·25 crores in the current year and Rs. 30·62 crores next year have been included in the estimates.

IV. Loans from the United Kingdom.

(i) *Credit for Durgapur Steel Plant.*—For the purpose of assisting the Government of India in financing the sterling portion of the contract to the Indian Steel Works Construction Co., Limited for the construction of the Steel Works at Durgapur, an Agreement was entered into on the 5th January, 1957 with M/s. Lazard Brothers and Co. Ltd., for a credit of £ 11·5 million (Rs. 15·33 crores). The credit was repayable in five semi-annual instalments beginning on 1st January, 1962 and carried interest at 1 per cent above the U.K. Bank rate, with a minimum of 4½ per cent per annum. The credit has been fully repaid by January, 1964. An additional credit of £ 15 million (Rs. 20 crores) has also been afforded by the U.K. Export Credit Guarantee Department for meeting the payments to the Suppliers of equipment for the Steel Plant. the loan is repayable in four equal annual instalments commencing from 1st July, 1966 and carries interest at the rate equal to that of similar loans for comparable period from the U.K. Consolidated Fund *plus* ¼ of one per cent. for administration charges.

(ii) *Other Credits.*—(a) Apart from the credit for the Durgapur Steel Plant, the Government of U.K. have also extended assistance for the establishment of several capital projects such as Heavy Electricals Plant, Nahorkatiya Oil Pipe Project, Nahorkatiya Fertilizers Plant, Security Paper Mill Hindustan Cables, etc., for purchase of Steel, variety of machinery and to meet the special import requirements of British oriented industries in India. A substantial part of the aid by the U.K. Government has also been in the form of assistance for the import of a variety of machinery and components required for Engineering, electrical, automobile, cement, chemical and textile (both cotton and jute) industries. Except for Nahorkativa Oil Pipe Line in which case the loan was repaid in six half-yearly instalments commencing from 30th June, 1964, the other credits

are repayable over a period of 20—25 years with an initial moratorium period varying from 5 to 7 years.

(b) During the current financial year six more interest free credits have been extended to meet the import requirements of machinery, fertilizers, pesticides, food, etc. The credits are for 25 years and are repayable in equal semi-annual instalments with a moratorium of 7-8 years.

(c) The rate of interest applicable to the loans from United Kingdom is that applied by the U.K. treasury to a loan for a comparable period from the U.K. consolidated fund *plus* a small management charge. However, for the loans signed during 1963-64, 1964-65 and on 15-6-65 the interest charges have been waived for the first seven years of the loans. Commencing with the General Purpose Loan authorised in October, 1965, no interest is payable on U.K. Loans.

Details of the amount authorised under various loans already agreed to and the drawals there against are shown in the statement appended.

Receipts against the various loans during the current year and next year are estimated at Rs. 89·37 crores and Rs. 55·46 crores respectively. Provision has also been made for repayment of Rs. 23·35 crores in the current year and Rs. 23·02 crores next year.

V. Loans from Canada.

(a) *Wheat Loans.*—Under agreements signed on the 20th February, 1958 and 22nd October, 1958 the Government of Canada have provided credits upto $ (C) 33·8 million (Rs. 15·71 crores approximately) for the purchase of Canadian wheat and flour. The loans are repayable in seven equal annual instalments in Canadian dollars and bear interest at 4¼ per cent per annum.

Having regard to the critical food situation and balance of payments position in India, the Government of Canada have intimated that the recovery of the entire outstanding principal in respect of these two loans together with interest thereon totalling C$ 10 million (Rs. 4·4 crores) would be remitted.

(b) *Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Candu Atomic Power Project).*—A loan of 37 million Canadian dollars has been granted by the Export Credit Insurance Corporation of Canada for covering the foreign exchange cost of equipment and Services for Candu Atomic Power Project. The loan is repayable in Canadian dollars over a period of about 15 years commencing from 1st February, 1969 and carries interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Provision has been made in the estimates for drawal of Rs. 6·85 crores this year and Rs. 9·72 crores next year.

(c) *Development Loans.*—The Government of Canada have extended two credits of C$ 2·15 million and C$ 7·00 million respectively for the procurement of diesel locos for Calcutta Port and Indian Railways. These development loans are repayable over a period of 50 years inclusive of a grace period of 10 years. These loans are interest free, but service charges at ¾ of one per cent are payable on all drawals. Commitment fee of ¾ of one per cent on undrawn but committed amounts is also payable. Provision for drawal of Rs. 1·42 crores during current year and Rs. 4·93 crores during next year have been made.

(d) *Other Credits.*—The Government of Canada have also extended, under the provisions of the Export Credits Insurance Act of Canada, credits for Rana Pratapsagar Hydro-Electric Project of $ (C) 8 million, Diesel Locos for Indian Railways $ (C) 7·7 million, Wind Tunnel Project at Belur (National Aeronautical Laboratory) $ (C) 4·2 million and Durgapur Alloy Steel Project (for purchase of AMCO furnace by Hindustan Steel Ltd.), etc. $(C) 1·96 million, Kota Dam Hydro Electric Project $(C) 8 million and credit for Expansion of Aluminium Co. Ltd. $(C) 1·9 million. The rate of interest in respect of these credits is 6 per cent. The repayment of principal and payment of interest are to be made in Canadian dollars. Provision has been made in the estimates for drawal of Rs. 3·25 crores this year and Rs. 3·04 crores next year.

Provision has also been made for repayment of Rs. 51 lakhs this year and Rs. 53 lakhs next year in respect of the loans.

VI. Loans from the Federal Republic of Germany.

An agreement providing for a credit of DM 660 million (Rs. 77·79* crores approximately) for the Rourkela Steel Plant was entered into in February, 1958 with the Federal Republic of Germany. The loan was repayable over a period of three years along with interest at 6 per cent per annum and an administrative charge of 0·3 per cent. Further credits have however been afforded by the Federal Republic of Germany for financing part of the repayments falling due in respect of the Rourkela credit. In addition, credits have been afforded for financing new projects like Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Neyveli Lignite Mining Project, Sawang coal washery, Railways, Telco, etc., purchase of capital goods, components, miscellaneous equipment, machinery and raw materials. The Rourkela Prolongation Credits carry interest at 5·5 to 5·75 per cent. and are repayable over a period of 12 to 13 years except in the case of the credit for DM 98·36 million agreed to in January, 1961 which was repaid after a period of 4 years. The other credits are repayable over a period of 20—25 years and carry interest at varying rates from 3 to 6¾ per cent.

A credit of DM 12 million for the purchase of Fertilizers has also been extended. The credit carries a nominal interest of one per cent per annum and is repayable in 25 years.

Revised and next Budget include provision of Rs. 38·45 crores and Rs. 17·46 crores respectively for drawals and for Rs. 18·72 crores and Rs. 16·75 crores respectively for repayments.

*Due to revaluation of D.M from 6-3-1961

VII. **Loans from Japan.**

The Japanese Government have so far extended six credits for a total amount of 134·09 billion Yen through the Japanese Export Import Bank. The loans are intended for purchase in Japan of equipment for railways, power projects, coal and iron ore mining and processing equipment, for ports, machine tools, ships, other industrial machinery and components, commodities and raw materials as may be agreed between the two Governments from time to time. The loans carry interest at varying rates from 5¾ per cent to 6 per cent and are repayable over a period of 10 to 18 years. Details of the amounts authorised under each of the loan agreements entered into so far, drawals there against and the provisions made for repayments of the loans are given in the statement appended.

Drawals of Rs. 27·20 crores this year and Rs. 30·21 crores next year and repayments of Rs. 6·27 crores this year and Rs. 11·69 crores next year have been provided.

VIII. **Loans from Switzerland.**

A credit agreement for 100 million Swiss Francs (Rs. 10·90 crores) was signed on the 30th July 1960 with the Government of Swiss Confederation, which has since been raised to 140 million Swiss Francs (Rs. 15·25 crores). Another credit agreement for 70 million Swiss Francs (Rs. 7·63 crores) was signed on 7th March, 1966 raising the assistance to 210 million Swiss Francs. The credit is available to meet 90 per cent of the payments to suppliers in Switzerland for import of agreed items of capital goods and machinery from that country required for India's development programmes. The credit of 140 millions will be in three trenches of 60 million, 50 million and 30 million Swiss Francs and will be provided by a consortium of Swiss Banks. Each transfer credit is to be repaid within a period of 10 years from the date it is made use of. No repayment is required during the first three years and the credit is to be repaid in equal half yearly instalments over the remaining seven years. In the case of the credit of 70 million the amount advanced by the Swiss Government is repayable in fifteen years and that by the consortium of Banks in Ten years with a moratorium of 10 and 5 years respectively. The rate of interest would be 3¾ per cent above the official discount rate of the Swiss National Bank, which varied between 3 to 2½ per cent. This rate has since been increased to 6·75 per cent on an *ad hoc* basis with effect from 1st January, 1967 consequent to the raising of the official discount rate to 3½ per cent with effect from 6th July, 1966. A credit of Rs. 11·90 crores and Rs. 6·30 crores has been assumed in the current and next year's Budget, respectively, on this account. Provision has also been made for repayment of Rs. 12 lakhs this year and Rs. 40 lakhs next year.

IX. **Loans from Czechoslovakia.**

An agreement with the Government of Czechoslovakia was signed in November, 1959 for a credit of Rs. 23·1 crores to finance the purchase of machinery and equipment needed for third stage of the Foundry Forge Plant, Heavy Machine Tools Building Plant, two Heavy Electrical Plants and such other Industrial Projects as may be mutually agreed upon.

A second agreement was signed in May, 1964 for a credit of Rs. 40 crores to finance the purchase of machinery, industrial equipment and other supplies for the construction of projects and in connection with the production programme of various projects.

The credits carry interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum. The first credit is repayable in eight annual instalments, the first instalment being payable one year after the completion of the delivery of machinery and equipment. The second credit in so far as it relates to complete industrial projects is repayable in 12 equal yearly instalments and in the case of components in 8 equal yearly instalments. A credit of Rs. 9.11 crores in the current and Rs. 22·75 crores in the next year's Budget has been assumed on this account.

Provision also has been made for repayment of Rs. 66 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 1·77 crores next year.

X. **Loans from Yugoslavia.**

An Agreement was signed in January, 1960 with the Government of Yugoslavia for a credit of Rs. 19·05 crores, since raised to Rs. 21·43 crores. This credit is available for the purchase of ships and for import of capital goods and equipment for power projects and marine diesel engines for Fisheries Co-operatives. It bears an interest of 3 per cent per annum and is repayable in equal consecutive semi-annual instalments within such periods as may be specifically agreed upon in the case of each contract. The Revised estimates and next year's Budget assume credit of Rs. 2·72 crores and Rs. 5·42 crores respectively on this account.

Provision also has been made for repayment of Rs. 70 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 1·75 crores next year.

XI. **Loans from Poland.**

The Government of Poland have extended three credits for various purposes as indicated below:—

Date of Agrement	Amount of Credit	Purpose	Rate of Interest	Terms of repayment
1. 7-5-1960	Rs. 14·30 crores	Development of machine tool project, power generation, coal mining and washery and the manufacture of motor cycle and scooters.	2½ %	In the eight annual instalment the first instalment being payable one year after the completion of deliveries.

2. 16-11-1962	Rs. 15·50 crores	Development of coal mining, coal washery, manufacture of mining machinery, cellular concrete factories and zinc smelter projects.	2½%	In eight annual instalments, the first instalment being payable three years after the completion of the supply of machinery and equipment.
3. 25-1-1965	Rs. 10·50 crores	Procurement of two generating units of 125 M.W. each together with all auxiliary mechanical and electrical equipment for the power station at Nagpur.	Do.	In twelve annual instalments the first instalment commencing one year after the delivery of the last lot of machinery and equipment essential for commissioning the respective generating unit.

Provision has been made in the estimates for drawal of Rs. 4·29 crores each during this year and next year. Provision for repayment of Rs. 79 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 2·03 crores next year have been included in the estimates.

XII. Loans from Austria.

The Austrian Government have so far extended five credits for a total amount of 560·2 million Austrian Schillings (Rs. 10·26 crores) for purchase of Austrian goods out of the resources of the Austrian E.R.P. Funds. These credits are repayable in twenty equal and consecutive half yearly instalments and carry interest at rates varying from 5½ to 6 per cent per annum. Receipts of Rs. 2·97 crores and Rs. 2·10 crores have been assumed in the current and next year's Budget respectively on this account. Provision for repayment of Rs. 52 lakhs in Revised and Rs. 66 lakhs in the next year's estimates has also been included.

XIII. Loan from Kuwait.

Special Indian notes and Indian coins which were in circulation in Kuwait ceased to be legal tender with effect from 1st April, 1961 and were replaced by a new local currency known as 'Dinar' introduced from that date. According to the agreement signed on 20th March, 1961 with the Government of Kuwait, the Indian Currency exchanged by the Government of Kuwait and returned to the Reserve Bank of India has been transferred to the Government of India and the amount so transferred has been treated as a loan from the Government of Kuwait to the Government of India repayable in Sterling. This loan amounting to Rs. 34·19 crores is to be repaid in eleven annual instalments, beginning from the 1st July, 1961. Interest at the rate of 4¾ per cent is payable on the outstanding balance from time to time.

A provision of Rs. 5·06 crores each has been made in the estimates for the current and next year for repayment of the loan.

XIV. Loans from Netherlands.

An agreement was signed in May, 1963 with the Government of Netherlands for a credit of 100 million Dutch guilders (Rs. 13·15 crores) for purchase of capital goods. Out of this a sum of 35 million Dutch guilders (Rs. 4·60 crores) represented financial (export) credits (for both Public and Private Sector) and the balance of 65 million Dutch guilders (Rs. 8·55 crores) has been extended through the Netherlands Investment Bank for Developing countries, The Hague. Under an agreement of July, 1965 the amount of the loan advanced by the Bank was raised to 78 million Dutch guilders (Rs. 10·26 crores) for financing capital goods and services from Netherlands. Two more agreements were signed on 16th December, 1965 and 5th January, 1966 under which a further loan of 32·5 million Dutch Guilders (Rs. 4·27 crores) was extended. These loans are repayable in nineteen consecutive and equal annual instalments commencing from 1st April, 1971 for the credit of 65 million Dutch Guilders, 1st April, 1972 in respect of the next 13 million credit and 1st April, 1973 for the remaining credits of 32·5 million Dutch Guilders.

Under an agreement signed in January, 1967, the Bank will extend a further credit amounting to 26 million Dutch Guilders as a contribution to the foreign currency requirements of India for the Five Year Plans. The credit is repayable in nineteen consecutive annual instalments, the first of which falls due on 1st April, 1975. The first three credits amounting to D.G. 84·5 million bear interest at 5½ per cent per annum while the two credits of D.G. 26 million each carry interest at 3 per cent per annum. A sum of Rs. 5·95 crores and Rs. 1·62 crores respectively has been assumed in the current and next year's Budget on this account.

XV. Loans from Denmark.

The Government of Denmark have extended two credits to the extent of 35 million Danish Kroners (Rs. 2·41 crores) for purchase of Dairy machinery and capital goods. The credits are repayable over a period of 12—20 years and carry interest at 4-5 per cent per annum. In addition, the Danish Government have provided food assistance for 30 million Danish Kroners for purchase of fertilizers and milk products. This credit is interest free and is repayable in 20 years with a grace period of 5 years. A sum of Rs. 3·05 crores and Rs. 1·56 crores has been assumed in the current and next year's Budget

respectively, on this account. Provision has also been made for repayment of Rs. 13 lakhs this year and Rs. 16 lakhs next year.

XVI. Loans from the Government of New Zealand for the purchase of wool.

A loan agreement for £ 250,000 (Rs. 33 lakhs approximately) was entered into with the Government of New Zealand in February, 1963. Under the agreement the cost of wool purchased in New Zealand to the extent of £ 250,000 will be reimbursed to the Government of India and will be treated as a loan. This amount was drawn in full in July, 1964. The loan is repayable in five equal instalments, the first of such instalments being payable on the first anniversary of the date of drawal. No interest is payable by the Government of India on the loan for the first two years but interest will be payable from the second anniversary of the drawal at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the balance of the loan outstanding from time to time. All payments of interest and repayments of principal are to be made in pound sterling. A provision of Rs. 11 lakhs each has been made in the current and next year for repayment of the loan

XVII. Loan from the Government of Sweden.

An agreement was signed on 29th September, 1964 with the Government of Sweden for amounts aggregating 36 million Swedish Kronors. Out of this 12 million Swedish Kronors will be grants in kind in the shape of paper for the production of text books for Indian schools, forestry tools for logging training projects, study of grain storage system, etc. The balance of 24 million Swedish Kronors will be in the form of development credit for the procurement of goods and services for Dairy Projects, Electricity Power Systems, etc. Another agreement was signed on 29th June, 1966 for an amount of 24 million Swedish Kronors for procurement of fishing trawlers, drilling and mining equipment, materials and equipment for Indo-Swedish joint industrial ventures. The credits are repayable in semi-annual instalments over a period of 15 years with a moratorium of five years and carry interest at 2 per cent per annum.

A credit of Rs. 1·57 crores in the current and Rs. 3·35 crores in the next year's Budget has been assumed on this account.

XVIII. Loan from the Government of Bahrain.

Special Indian rupee notes and Indian coins which were in circulation in Bahrain ceased to be legal tender with effect from 24th October, 1965 and were replaced by a new local currency known as 'Dinar'. According to the agreement signed on the 24th June, 1965 with the Government of Bahrain, the Indian currency exchanged with the Government of Bahrain and returned to the Reserve Bank of India has been transferred to the Government of India and the amount so transferred treated as a loan from the Government of Bahrain to the Government of India repayable in sterling. This loan amounted to Rs. 7·86 crores. One-third of the loan amounting to Rs. 2·62 crores was paid on 30th April, 1966. The balance is payable in ten equal annual instalments commencing on 5th February, 1967. Interest at the rate of $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum is payable on the outstanding balance from time to time.

A provision of Rs. 3·44 crores this year and Rs. 82 lakhs next year has been made for repayment of the loan.

XIX. Loan from Italy

The Government of Italy under an agreement signed on 4th August, 1966 have offered a credit of Rs. 150 lakhs for the import of fertilizers from that country and, if required, for the payment of the transportation expenses relating to them Next Budget assumes a drawal of Rs. 1·02 crores on this account.

XX. Miscellaneous credits

The repayment of miscellaneous credits would amount to Rs. 25·88 crores this year and Rs. 27·84 crores next year.

XXI. Loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The I.B.R.D. has been granting loans for various development projects in India since 1949. The aggregate value of the loans to the Central Government direct is Rs. 269·52 crores and comprise six separate loans for the Railways aggregating Rs. 179·91 crores, one loan of Rs. 3·43 crores for Agricultural Machinery Project, three loans for the D.V.C. totalling Rs. 23·44 crores and one of Rs. 8·90 crores for the Koyna Project in Maharashtra State and one of Rs. 13·84 crores for development of private collieries (Coal Industry), one of Rs. 6·67 crores for Kothagudem Stage II Project in Andhra Pradesh and one loan of Rs. 33·33 crores for construction of transmission lines by various State Electricity Boards and Agencies. The Agricultural Machinery Project Loan of Rs. 3·43 crores and Railways Project Loan of Rs. 15·62 crores have since been completely repaid. The period of loans varies from 10 to 25 years generally. The rate of interest for these loans varies from 4 to 6 per cent. per annum. Anticipated receipts against the various loans have been taken at Rs. 8·74 crores and Rs. 18·63 crores respectively. Provision has also been made for repayment to the Bank of Rs. 17·39 crores and Rs. 18·87 crores respectively during the current and the next year.

XXII. Loans from the International Development Association..

The International Development Association, an affiliate of I.B.R.D., has been providing capital to developing countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of

payments position. It has, upto the end of November, 1966 extended credits to the Government of India totalling Rs. 459·04 crores for various capital projects such as construction of National Highways, Irrigation and Power Projects including those for the D.V.C. and Koyna Project, Drainage Project, Development of Bombay Port, Development of Telecommunications, Industrial Imports and Railway Projects. The details of the loans already authorised are given in the statement appended. These credits are repayable in 80 semi-annual instalments, repayment commenacing after a moratorium of 10 years. No interest charges are payable. A service charge of ¾ per cent. per annum is, however, levied on the outstanding balances to meet the Association's administrative expenses. Revised estimates of the current year and Budget estimates of the next year assume credits of Rs. 140·43 crores and Rs. 121·26 crores respectively on account of these credits.

XXIII. New Credits:

In addition to the various loans mentioned above, drawals from new credits are expected to amount to Rs. 319·40 crores next year.

B. GRANTS

I. Assistance under the Colombo Plan

Assistance is received from Commonwealth countries under the Colombo Plan in the form of equipment, materials, etc. A statement showing the country-wise details of the assistance expected to be received during the current and next year under the Colombo Plan is appended at the end. This includes grants in kind in the shape of raw materials for industry, equipment for dairy development, newsprint, equipment for College of Engineering, Delhi, non-project non-commodity imports for private sector, etc. and in cash for dairy development schemes from New Zealand. Gift wheat is also received from Canada and Australia under the Colombo Plan. The sale proceeds of the gift wheat are utilised on agreed development projects.

II. Assistance from the Govt. of U.S.A.

(*a*) *Assistance under P.L.* 480.—Under U.S. Public Law 480 details of which have been explained in section 'A' for loans, grants are also made available to the Government of India for utilisation on agreed projects. It has now been decided that these grants would hereafter be paid back to the USAID for meeting the rupee expenditure under the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Programme. The drawals of grants during a year will also accordingly be restricted to the US AID's requirement in this regard. The Revised and Budget assume a drawal of Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 6.2 crores respectively.

(*b*) *Assistance under Technical Cooperation Programme.*—The Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Programme Agreement of 1952 provides for funds to be made available by the U.S. Government for mutually agreed projects and includes development loans and grant. Grants have been made in such fields as Agriculture and Natural Resources, Industry and Training, Transport and Communication, Health and Sanitation, Education and Public Administration. The grants are in the form of materials and equipment. It is expected that materials and equipment worth Rs. 1·22 crores during this year and Rs. 80 lakhs next year would be received under this Programme.

III. Assistance from the Govt. of Norway for Fisheries Development

Since 1952, Norway has been assisting this country in the development of fisheries. The project *inter alia* aims at raising the standard of living of the fishermen through an increase in the return for their activity by improvement of fishing methods, efficient distribution of fresh fish and improvement of fish products. The activities of the project, which were formerly confined to the State of Kerala, have now been extended to the States of Madras and Mysore also.

It is expected that assistance worth Rs. 1·51 crores and Rs. 51 lakhs will be received during the current and next year respectively on this account.

IV. Food and Other Aid for Scarcity Relief:

Assistance in the form of cash, free food grains and fertilizers, etc. has also been received from a number of friendly countries notably Canada, Australia and the U.S.S.R. to tide over the difficult food situation in the country. The value of the food and other assistance received is proposed to be transferred to a Special Development Fund for utilisation on schemes of scarcity relief and rural development. The credits to the Fund are expected to amount to Rs. 85 crores this year and Rs. 35 crores next year.

V. Other Assistance

Foreign assistance is also received from international philanthropic organisations like the Rockefeller Foundation and the Ford Foundation for schemes in the field of education, public health, agriculture, social uplift, Community Development, etc. It is estimated that Rs. 2·25 crores each will be received during the current and next year from the Ford Foundation. Assistance is also received from certain specialised agencies of the United Nations Organisation such as United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, United Nations Special Fund, United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, Food and Agricultural Organisation, World Health Organisation, etc.

The total assistance from the various countries and international agencies by way of loans and grants was estimated at Rs. 8,17·12 crores in the current year's Budget. This is now expected to amount to Rs. 10,94·38 crores during the current year and Rs. 10,62·37 crores during the next year. Of this Rs. 102·14 crores this year and Rs. 47·37 crores next year are estimated to be received as grants and the balance of Rs. 992·24 crores this year and Rs. 10,15·00 crores next year as loans.

A FOREIGN LOANS

I. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

(In lakhs of rupees)

Details of Loans	Amount of Loan authorised	Actuals upto 1955-56	Actuals 1956-57 to 1960-61	Actuals 1961-62 to 1965-66	Budget 1966-67	Actuals 1-4-66 to 5-6-66	Balance of loan authorised (at post devaluation rate)	Estimates 6-6-66 to 31-3-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. COUNTRIES :										
I. *Loans from U. S. A.* :										
(*i*) American Wheat Loans	90,31	90,31	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Development Assistance Loans	61,91	2,29	55,73	3,89	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) D.L. F. /A.I.D. Loans	9,86,15	..	76,87	5,88,41	1,75,00	20,26	4,79,22	2,23,57	2,43,83	1,59,75
(*iv* Asian Economic Development Fund Loan	8,74	..	2	8,44	10	1	44	28	29	15
(*v*) P. L. 480 Loans	7,32,81	..	77,88	4,50,97	3,25,00	..	2,03,96	3,50,00	3,50,00	1,50,00
TOTAL	18,79,92	92,60	2,10,50	10,51,71	5,00,10	20,27	6,83,62	5,73,85	5,94,12	3,09,90
I. *U. S. Export Import Bank Loans* :										
(*i*) First Loan	71,43	..	28,14	43,29	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Loan	23,81	..	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Third Loan	11,90	..	..	11,90	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Fourth Loan	11,90	..	..	3,36	6,67	1,05	11,80	8,69	9,74	3,11
(*v*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (I Tranche)	[illegible]05	..	..	8,71	67	9	1,41	66	75	..
(*vi*) Cedit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche)	[illegible],10	..	..	7,29	24	8	1,48	1,20	1,28	..
(*vii*) Creedit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (III T[illegible]he)	[illegible],57	..	..	..	..	..	9,57	1,28	1,28	8,29
(*vi* Bharat Earth Movers		..	..	..	5,81	..	..	..	..	3,75
(*ix*) Loans to Air India :										
(*a*) First Loan	2,29	..	..	2.29	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Second Loan	4,53	..	..	4,53	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,52,58	..	28,14	1,05,18	13,39	1,22	24,26	11,83	13,05	15,15

@Loan under negotiation

NOTE —Figures shown under Coulmns 2 to 7 of this statement are at predevaluation rats unless other wise specified.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III—Loans from U.S.S.R. :										
(*i*) Bhilai Loan	64,74	..	64,73	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Industrial Enterprises	59,53	..	8,08	36,43	5,24	8	23,53	5,47	5,55	6,66
(*iii*) Drugs Credit	9,52	..	..	9,46	..	..	10	6	6	..
(*iv*) Barauni Credit	11,91	..	42	10,89	..	5	85	25	30	..
(*v*) 337·5 million Roubles Credit	1,78,58	..	1,82	1,31,73	14,64	2,80	66,49	2,77	5,57	11,93
(*vi*) 112·5 million Roubles Credit	59,53	..	..	18,49	4,41	1,43	31,07	4,04	5,47	11,79
(*vii*) Bokaro Credit	1,05,82	..	..	..	10,58	..	1,58,29	10,85	10,85	26,05
(*viii*) 300 million Roubles Credit	2,50,00@	..	..	..	..	..	2,49,99	..	..	5,00
TOTAL	7,39,63	..	75,05	2,07,01	34,87	4,36	5,30,32	23,44	27,80	61,43
IV—U. K. Credits :										
(*a*) U. K. Government Loans :										
(*i*) Durgapur Credit	20,00	..	20,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second E.C.G.D. Credit	38,00	..	38,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) U. K. India (Oil Pipe Line) Credit	4,00	..	3,19	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) U. K. India (General) Credit, 1959	25,33	..	25,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) First U. K. India (General) Credit, 1960	13,33	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Second U. K. India (General) Credit, 1960	6,67	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) First U. K. India (General) Credit, 1961	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1961	40,00	..	..	37,19	75	65	3,40	3,40	4,05	..
(*ix*) Second U. K. India (General) Credit, 1961	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..
(x) First U. K. India (General) Credit, 1962	13,33	..	..	10,42	25	33	4,08	1,68	2,01	2,36
(*ix*) U. K. India (Durgapur Extension), Credit, 1962	29,33	..	..	15,48	3,32	80	20,55	5,04	5,84	5,86
(*xii*) Second U. K. India (General) Credit, 1962	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1962	17,33	..	..	9,83	5,00	24	11,43	5,28	5,52	6,14
(*xiv*) U. K. India (Steel), Credit, 1963	4,67	..	..	4,27	..	1	61	61	62	..
(*xv*) First U. K. India (General) Credit, 1963	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..

(xvi) Second U. K. India (General) Credit, 1963 (Kipping Loan I)	5,33	..	..	2,19	1,25	18	4,67	2,39	2,57	2,20
(xvii) First U. K. India General Credit, 1964	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xviii) First U. K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	3,33	..	..	1,36	1,51	35	2,55	2,12	2,47	43
(xix) First U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	6,67	..	..	1,68	2,00	11	7,68	3,45	3,56	4,23
(xx) Second U. K. India (General) Credit, 1964	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxi) Second U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964. (Oil India Ltd.)	2,00	..	..	..	50	..	3,15	1,73	1,73	1,41
(xxii) Third U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	2,03	..	..	..	1,00	..	3,20	94	94	1,41
(xxiii) Fourth U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964.	1,33	..	..	..	75	..	2,10	78	78	1,10
(xxiv) ThirdU. K. India (General) Credit, 1964 (Kipping Loan II)	5,33	..	..	..	3,00	20	8,08	1,89	2,09	4,81
(xxv) Fifth U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964 (For Singareni Collieries)	1,67	..	..	40	67	9	1,86	1,11	1,20	74
(xxvi) Second U. K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	2,67	..	..	17	1,00	18	3,64	1,77	1,95	1,78
(xxvii) Sixth U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit 1964	4,30	..	..	..	2,25	..	6,77	2,67	2,67	2,43
(xxviii) First U. K. India (General) Credit, 1965	6,67	..	..	6,18	21	..	78	44	44	31
(xxix) U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1965	67	..	..	19	22	..	76	44	44	31
(xxx) Second U. K. India (General) Credit, 1965	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxxi) U. K. India (General Purpose) Loan, 1965	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxxii) U. K. India (Non Project) Loan, 1965 (III Kipping Loan)	5,33	..	..	9	..	11	8,08	1,80	1,91	6,15
(xxxiii) U. K. India Food Emergency Loan, 1966	10,00	..	..	..	8,00	67	14,69	8,07	8,74	6,09
(xxxiv) First U. K. India (Bhopal) Loan, 1966	5,37	..	..	..	..	..	10,15	78	78	3,15
(xxxv) U. K. India (General purpose) Loan, 1966	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	21,00	21,00	21,00	..
(xxxvi) First U. K. India(Non-Project) Loan, 1966 (IV Kipping Loan)	5,33	..	..	..	..	..	8,40	21	21	2,10
(xxxvii) Second U. K. India (Non Project) Loan, 1966	28,35@	..	..	..	..	..	28,35	17,85	17,85	35
(xxxviii) econd U. K. India (Bhopal) Loan, 1966	4,00	..	..	..	..	..	6,30	..	..	2,10
(b) Lazard Brothers	15,33	..	15,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4,21,03	..	1,21,85	1,70,26	31,68	3,92	1,82,28	85,45	89,37	55,46

@ at Post devaluation rates of exchange

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
V.—Loans from Canada :								
(*i*) Wheat Loan	15,71	..	15,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro Electric Project	3,52	..	..	3,19	40	3	47	47	50	17
(*iii*) Diesel Locos for Indian Railways	3,39	..	..	3,39	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Candu Atomic Power Project)	16,28	..	..	1,71	4,40	64	21,85	6,21	6,85	9,72
(*v*) Wind Tunnel Project	1,85	..	..	1,18	22	9	90	57	66	14
(*vi*) Durgapur Alloy Steel Project (Amco Furnace)	87	..	..	42	56	6	56	38	44	24
(*vii*) Indaluco Expansion	83	..	..	66	12	..	28	25	25	13
(*viii*) Kota Dam Hydro Electric Project	3,52	..	..	41	75	30	4,41	1,10	1,40	2,36
(*ix*) Development loans :										
(*a*) Diesel Locos for Calcutta Port	97	..	..	..	2,51	..	1,48	1,42	1,42	5
(*b*) Diesel Locos for Railways	4,86*	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	4,88
(x) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project II	@	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) Madras Atomic Power Project	@	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	51,80	..	15,71	10,96	9,50	1,12	29,95	10,40	11,52	17,69
VI.—Loans from Federal Republic of Germany :										
** (*i*) D. M. 660 million Rourkela Credit	75,50	..	61,31	13,26	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*ii*) D. M. 168 million credit	19,05	..	19,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*iii*) First D. M. 125·1 million credit	14,18	..	14,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*iv*) Second D. M. 125·1 million Credit	14,18	..	14,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*v*) D. M. 98·36 million credit Rourkela Prolongation Credit (First)	11,16	..	..	11,16	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) D. M. 230 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Second)	27,38	..	..	27,38	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) D. M. 70 million Credit, 1961	8,33	..	..	8,33	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) D. M. 170 million Credit, 1961	20,24	..	..	20,24	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) D. M. 85 million Credit, 1962—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Third)	10,12	..	..	10,12	..	..	..	..	..	..

@Loan agreements to be signed.

* at Post devaluation rates

(x) D. M. 100 million Credit, 1962	11,90	..	..	11,90	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) D. M. 264 million Credit, 1964	31,43	..	..	31,43	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) D. M. 400 million Credit for Rourkela Repayments	47,62	..	..	33,14	7,02	59	21,88	8,41	9,00	8,00
(xiii) D. M. 61.4 million Credit for Rourkela Refinancing	7,31	..	..	7,31	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiv) D. M. 40 million Credit, 1964	4,76	..	..	3,08	2,38	52	2,02	1,71	2,23	12
(xv) D.M. 28.1 million Credit, 1964	3,35	..	..	3,35	..	..		..	..	..
(xvi) D.M. 90 million Credit, 1965	10,71	..	..	10,71	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvii) D.M. 55 million Credit, 1965	6,55	..	..	1,34	3,55	43	7,53	7,53	7,96	..
(xviii) D.M. 40 million Credit, 1965 (Selected Projects I)	4,76	..	..	2,47	1,09	10	3,45	1,60	1,70	1,85
(xix) D.M. 93.6 million Credit, 1965 (Consolidation of Rourkela Liabilities)	11,14	..	..	11,14	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xx) D.M. 10 million Credit, 1965 (Extension of Neyveli Mining Scheme)	1,19	..	..	77	95	..	66	66	66	..
(xxi) D.M. 6.4 million Credit, 1965 (Coal Washery, Sawang)	76	..	..	10	30	..	1,04	63	63	32
(xxii) D.M. 23.5 million Credit, 1966 (Commodities V)	2,80	..	..	36	2,00	..	3,84	3,19	3,19	65
(xxiii) D.M. 7.25 million Credit, 1966 (Telco Tool Factory)	86	..	..	..	..	..	1,35	60	60	75
(xxiv) D.M. 18 million Credit, 1966 (Indian Railways I)	2,15	..	..	39	50	23	2,41	50	73	1,50
(xxv) D.M. 60 million Credit, 1966 (Commodities VI)	7,14	..	..	..	3,00	47	10,51	4,53	5,00	4,27
(xxvi) D.M. 12 millions Credit, 1966 (Fertilisers)	1,43	..	..	..	..	..	2,25	2,25	2,25	..
(xxvii) D.M. 40 million Credit (Selected Projects II)	7,50*	..	..	..	3,00	..	7,50	4,50	4,50	..
(xxviii) D.M. 40 million Credit (Projects)	@	..	..	..	@1,00	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,63,50	..	1,08,72	2,07,98	24,79	2,34	64,44	36,11	38,45	17,46
VII.—Loans from Japan :										
(i) First Yen Credit	21,93	..	14,94	6,99	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Second Yen Credit	45,24	..	..	45,12	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Third Yen Credit	30,95	..	..	21,05	14,17	2,82	11,15	5,38	8,20	5,77
(iv) Fourth Yen Credit	28,57	..	..	6,24	10,00	2,70	30,92	7,30	1 0,00	10,60
(v) Fifth Yen Credit	28,57	..	..	2,04	4,25	47	41,04	8,53	9,00	8,84
(vi) Sixth Yen Credit	32,11*	..	..	..	..	..	32,11	..	..	5,00
TOTAL	1,87,37	..	14,94	81,44	28,42	5,99	1,15,22	21,21	27,20	30,21

@Loan agreements yet to be signed.
*at post devaluation rates of exchange.
**Due to revaluation of D. M. from 6-3-1961, the actual amount repaid or to be repaid is more than the amount actually drawn.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VIII.—Loans from Switzaland :										
Credit for Third Plan	22,88	..	..	5,94	5,75	1,21	24,76	10,69	11'90	6,30
IX.—Loans from Czechoslovakia										
(*i*) First Credit for Third Plan	23,10	..	..	12,60	3,33	87	15,76	7,15	8,02	7,19
(*ii*) Second Credit for Third Plan	40,00	..	..	..	2,75	2	61,49	1,07	1,09	15,56
TOTAL	63,10	..	..	12,60	6,08	89	77,25	8,22	9,11	22,75
X.—Loans from Yugolavia :										
Credit for Third Plan	21,43	..	..	9,21	2,51	33	15,13	2,39	2,72	5,42
XI.—Loans from Pioland :										
(*i*) First Credit	14,30	..	..	10,96	1,32	13	5,06	3,62	3,75	1,18
(*ii*) Second Credit	15,50	..	..	38	1,47	1	23,80	53	54	2,12
(*iii*) Third Credit	10,50	..	..	..	..	..	16,54	..	..	99
TOTAL	40,30	..	..	11,34	2,79	14	45,40	4,15	4,29	4,29
XII.—Loans from Austria :										
(*i*) First Credit	2,38	..	..	2,25	9	..	20	5	5	5
(*ii*) Second Credit	1,83	..	..	1,40	41	5	58	45	50	10
(*iii*) Third Credit	1,90	..	..	1,07	70	10	1,15	65	75	40
(*iv*) Fo rth Credit	1,90	..	..	..	..	10	2,83	1,57	1,67	1,25
(*v*) Fifth Credit	2,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
TOTAL	10,26	..	..	4,72	1,20	25	4,76	2,72	2,97	210
XIII.—Loans from Kuwatt Government	34,19	..	..	34,19	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—Loans from Netherlands :										
Geeral Purpose Loan	17,96	..	..	9,53	3,45	60	6,97	5,35	5,95	1,62
XV.—Loans from Denmark :										
(*i*) First Credit	1,03	..	..	73	16	..	47	47	47	..
(*ii*) Second Credit	1,38	..	..	9	70	15	1,80	98	1,13	82
(*iii*) Food Loan	2,07	..	..	..	..	..	3,26	1,45	1,45	74
TOTAL	4,48	..	..	82	86	15	5,53	2,90	3,05	1,56

XVI—Loan from Newzealand :										
Credit for purchase of wool	33	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII—Loans from Sweden :										
(*i*) First Credit, 1964-65	3 48	..	..	..	1 21	..	3 48	1 57	1 57	1 85
(*ii*) Second Credit 1965-66	3 48	..	..	..	..	..	3 48	..	..	1 50
TOTAL	6 96	..	..	..	1 21	..	6 96	157	1 57	3 35
XVIII—Loan from Bahrain	7 86	..	..	7 86	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIX—Loan from Italy (for fertiliser)	1 50	..	..	..	..	..	1 50	..	..	1 02
B.—INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES :										
XX—I.B.R.D. Loans :										
(*i*) Agricultural Machinery Project Loan	3 43	3 43	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
(*ii*) Railway Project Loan I	15 62	15 62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Railway Project Loan II	42 86	..	42 86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Railway Project Loan III	40 48	..	40 48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Railway Project Loan IV	23 81	..	23 81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Railway Project Loan V	33 33	..	6 88	26 45	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Railway Project Loan VI	23 81	..	..	23 81	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) D.V.C. I	7 96	7 96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) D.V.C. II	5 00	1 96	3 04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*x*) D.V.C. III	10 48	..	8 67	1 81	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) Koyna Project Loan (First Stage)	8 90	..	4 35	4 55	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xii*) Coal Industry	13 84	..	..	13 46	..	..	59	59	59	..
(*xiii*) Power Transmission	33 33	..	..	..	12 00	..	52 50	4 72	4,72	17 0[illegible]
(*xiv*) Kothagudem Power Project II	6 67	..	..	2 79	2 12	9	5 97	334	3 43	1 58
⟩(*xv*) Beas Project	⟩	..	..	..	2,50	..	..	..	..	..
⟩(*xvi*) Railway Project Loan IX	⟩	..	..	..	26,38	..	..	..	.	..
*(*xvii*) Kothagudem Fertiliser	*	..	..	..	1,00	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,69,52	28,97	1,30,09	72,87	44,00	9	59,06	8,65	8,74	18,63

⟩Credits sanctioned by I.D.A.
* The loan has not yet materialised.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
XXI—I.D.A. Credits :										
(*i*) Roads Project	28,31	..	..	24,61	1,33	1,40	3,63	55	1,95	1,50
(*ii*) U.P. Tube Well Project	2,86	..	..	2,86	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Shetrunji Irrigation Project	2,14	..	..	1,60	..	..	86	..	..	..
(*iv*) Salandi Irrigation Project	3,81	..	..	75	2,06	..	4,82	1,24	1,24	1,21
(*v*) Punjab Drainage Project	4,76	..	..	4,48	12	1	42	52	53	..
(*vi*) D.V.C. IV	8,81	..	..	5,70	2,40	34	4,36	1,04	1,38	1,07
(*vii*) Sone Irrigation Project	7,14	..	..	5,54	1,00	8	2,39	2,46	2,54	..
(*viii*) Purna Irrigation Project	6,19	..	..	4,48	1,00	1	2,68	77	78	49
(*ix*) Koyna Project (Second Stage)	8,33	..	..	4,31	2,00	2	6,30	2,77	2,79	..
(*x*) Bombay Port Project	8,57	..	..	1,63	4,68	88	9,54	3,34	4,22	4,73
(*xi*) Tele communications Project I	20,00	..	..	16,91	1,18	19	4,56	4,54	4,73	..
(*xii*) Railway Project Loan VII	32,14	..	..	32,14	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) KothagudemPower Project	9,52	..	..	6,41	3,50	2	490	4,69	4,71	..
(*xiv*) Industrial Imports I	42,86	..	..	42,60	2,21	26	..	..	26	..
(*xv*) Telecommunications Project II	15,71	..	..	9,66	4,92	1,22	7,61	7,62	8,84	..
(*xvi*) Railway Project Loan VIII	29,52	..	..	29,52	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvii*) Industrial Imports II	47,62	..	..	7,41	30,81	6,27	53,47	53,46	59,73	..
(*xviii*) Beas Project	17,25 ⟩	..	..	..	..	..	17,25	2,21	2,21	1,79
(*xix*) Railway Project Loan IX	51,00 ⟩	..	..	..	..	..	51,00	29,52	29,52	20,47
(*xx*) Industrial Imports III	1,12,50 ⟩	..	..	..	..	..	1,12,50	15,00	15,00	90,00
*(*xxi*) Bangalore Water Supply	*	..	..	..	2,50	..	..	..	..	..
*(*xxii*) Punjab Drainage II	*	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..
*(*xxiii*) Fertiliser Commodity Loan	*	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4,59,04	..	..	2,00,61	74,25	10,70	2,86,29	1,29,73	1,40,43	1,21,26
XXII—New Credits			..	..	..				..	3,19,40
GRAND TOTAL	47,55,64	1,21,57	7,05,00	22,04,56	7,84,85	53,58	21,63,70	9,38,66	9,92,24	10,15,00

* The loans have not yet materialised.
⟩ At post devaluation rates of exchange.

A. FOREIGN LOANS

II. Statement of Repayments

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Details of Loans	Actuals, upto 1955-56	Actuals from 1956-57 to 1960-61	Actuals from 1961-62 to 1965-66	Budget, 1966-67	Actuals 1-4-1966 to 5-6-1966	Estimate, 6-6-1966 to 31-3-1967	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.—COUNTRIES :								
I—Loans from U.S.A.								
(i) American Wheat Loan	..	1,63	..	..	..	..	..	2,22
(ii) Development Assistance Loans	..	7	90	40	8	62	70	73
(iii) D.L.F./A.I.D. Loans	..	5,14	42,15	12,07	2,77	14,63	17,40	19,09
(iv) Asian Economic Development Fund Loan	..	..	48	38	19	30	49	75
(v) P.L. 480 Loans	..	..	48	58	..	76	76	1,30
TOTAL	..	6,84	44,01	13,43	3,04	16,31	19,35	24,09
II. U.S. Export Import Bank Loans								
(i) First Loan	..	..	17,85	7,14	..	11,25	11,25	11,25
(ii) Second Loan	..	..	..	2,38	..	3,75	3,75	3,75
(iii) Third Loan	..	..	99	99	50	78	1,28	1,56
(iv) Fourth Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,56
(v) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (I Tranche)	..	..	..	75	38	59	97	1,19
(vi) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
(vii) Loans to Air India :								
(a) First Loan	..	..	1,48	33	82	..	82	..
(b) Second Loan	..	..	2,27	65	32	51	83	1,02
TOTAL	..	..	22,59	12,24	2,02	16,88	18,90	20,86

NOTE—Figures shown under Columns 2 to 6 of this statement are at pre devaluation rates of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III—Loans from U.S.S.R.								
(*i*) Bhilai Loan	..	16,73	26,98	5,40	..	17,00	17,00	8,41
(*ii*) Industrial Enterprises	..	..	3,44	2,41	..	2,37	2,37	6,06
(*iii*) Drugs Credit	..	..	49	1,36	1,36	..	1,36	2,14
(*iv*) Barauni Credit	..	..	90	90	..	1,42	1,42	1,56
(*v*) 337·5 million Roubles Credit	..	..	5,36	4,24	..	4,05	4,05	16,88
(*vi*) 112·5 million Roubles Credit	..	..	1	84	..	5	5	2,85
(*vii*) Bokaro Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,13
TOTAL	..	16,73	37,18	15,15	1,36	24,89	26,25	39,03
IV—U.K. Credits								
(*a*) U. K. Government Loans :								
(*i*) Durgapur Credit	..	..	..	5,00	..	7,87	7,87	7,88
(*ii*) Second E.C.G.D. Credit	..	..	8,45	4,22	..	6,65	6,65	6,65
(*iii*) U.K. India (Oil pipe Line) Credit	..	..	2,66	1,34	..	2,10	2,10	..
(*iv*) U.K. India (General) Credit, 1959	..	..	2,81	2,81	1,41	2,21	3,62	4,42
(*v*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	..	..	..	1,48	74	1,16	1,90	2,32
(*vi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	..	..	..	22	..	35	35	70
(*vii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	..	..	..	67	33	53	86	1,05
(*b*) Lazard Brothers	..	..	15,33	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	29,25	15,74	2,48	20,87	23,35	23,02
V—Loans from Canada								
(*i*) Wheat Loan I	..	1,64	6,58	1,52	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Wheat Loan II	..	..	2,95	55	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Diesel Locos for Indian Railways	..	..	..	27	..	2	42	43
(*iv*) Indaluco Expansion	..	..	..	7	3	6	9	10
TOTAL	..	1,64	9,53	2,41	3	48	51	53

VI—Loans from Federal Republic of Germany :								
*(i) D.M. 660 million Rourkela Credit	..	5,58	72,06	..	..	..	..	..
*(ii) D.M. 168 million Credit	..	..	2,86	3,33	..	5,25	5,25	5,25
*(iii) First D.M. 125·1 million Credit	..	..	1,14	1,00	..	1,57	1,57	1,58
*(iv) Second D.M. 125·1 million Credit	..	..	..	1,49	..	2,35	2,35	2,35
*(v) D.M. 98·36 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (First)	..	..	11,71	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) D.M. 230 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Second)	..	..	13,69	1,13	..	1,78	1,78	1,78
(vii) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1961	..	..	90	1,37	18	1,89	2,07	86
(viii) D.M. 85 million Credit, 1962—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Third)	..	..	..	2,38	35	3,20	3,55	1,50
(ix) D.M. 61·4 million Credit (for Rourkela Refinancing)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,28
(x) D.M. 90 million Credit, 1965	..	..	67	67	..	1,05	1,05	1,05
(xi) D.M. 93·6 million Credit, 1965 (Consolidation of Rourkela Liabilities)	..	..	35	70	..	1,10	1,10	1,10
TOTAL	..	5,58	1,03,38	12,07	53	18,19	18,72	16,75
VII—Loans from Japan :								
(i) First Yen Credit	..	..	8,21	3,20	35	2,33	2,68	4,51
(i) Second Yen Credit	..	..	..	2,26	..	3,59	3,59	7,18
TOTAL	..	..	8,21	5,46	35	5,92	6,27	11,69
II— Loan from Switzerland :								
Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	8	1	11	12	40
IX—Loans from Czechoslovakia :								
(i) First Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	..	..	63	63	1,24
(ii) Second Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	53
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	66	66	1,77

*Due to reva luation of D. M. from 6-3-1961, the actual amount repaid or to be repaid is more than the amount actually drawn.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
X—Loan from Yugoslavia :								
Credit for Third Plan	..	..	18	60	10	60	70	1,75
XI—Loans from Poland :								
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	11	1,11	..	79	79	1,94
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
TOTAL	..	..	11	1,11	..	79	79	2,03
XII—Loans from Austria :								
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	36	24	..	38	38	37
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	9	..	14	14	29
TOTAL	..	..	36	33	..	52	52	66
XIII—Loan from Kuwait Government	..	..	14,91	3,21	..	5,06	5,06	5,06
XIV—Loans from Denmark :								
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	10	10	5	8	13	16
XV—Loan from Newzealand :								
Credit for Purchase of wool	..	..	7	7	..	11	11	11
XVI—Loan from Bahrain	..	..	..	3,14	2,62	82	3,44	82
XVII—Miscellaneous Credits	..	..	..	24,04	..	25,88	25,88	27,84
B.—INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES :								
XVIII—I.B.R.D. Loans :								
(*i*) Agricultural Machinery Project Loan	2,87	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Railway Project Loan I	5,40	5,59	4,63	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Railway Project Loan II	..	..	15,36	3,62	..	5,69	5,69	5,96
(*iv*) Railway Project Loan III	..	..	5,74	1,86	..	2,93	2,93	3,10
(*v*) Railway Project Loan IV	..	..	3,15	1,03	..	1,62	1,62	1,72
(*vi*) Railway Project Loan V	..	..	3,13	1,38	..	2,18	2,18	2,30

(*vii*) Railway Project Loan VI	..	..	1,30	93	..	1,47	1,47	1,56
(*viii*) D.V.C. I	41	2,13	2,60	58	29	46	75	96
(*ix*) D.V.C. II	..	75	95	22	..	35	35	36
(*x*) D.V.C. III	..	..	2,09	49	..	77	77	81
(*xi*) Koyna Project Loan (I Stage)	..	..	25	27	13	22	35	45
(*xii*) Coal Industry	..	..	..	99	49	79	1,28	1,65
TOTAL	8,68	9,03	39,20	11,37	91	16,48	17,39	18,87
GRAND TOTAL	8,68	39,82	3,09,08	1,20,55	13,50	1,54,65	1,68,15	1,95,44

B.—GRANTS

Statement of Grants received from Commonwealth Countries under Colombo Plan

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Details of Grants	Budget Estimate, 1966-67	Revised Estimate, 1966-67	Budget Estimate, 1967-68
Australia	Dairy Development and Cattle colony	12	18	3
	Others	*	1	*
Canada	Raw Materials	4,76	4,67	1,30
	Cobalt Beam Therapy Units	2	7	9
	Medical Books	*	*	*
	Newsprint	44	2,00	60
	Non-Projects non-commodity imports for Private Sector	75	..	40
New Zealand	Dairy and other Milk Schemes	12	4	..
U.K.	Tractor Testing Equipment	*	*	..
	College of Engineering	15	15	20
	C.S.I.R.	5	*	1
	Others	1	2	..
	TOTAL	6,42	7,14	2,63

*Less than Rupees one Lakh

ANNEXURE XV

Capital and Loans to Public Sector Undertakings: This Annexure gives, at one place, the estimates of the Capital and Loans to be provided by Government to Financial Institutions and other Undertakings in the Public Sector during the current and the next years.

A—Major Financial Institutions

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of the Institution	Budget, 1966-67			Revised, 1966-67			Budget, 1967-68		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Industrial Development Bank	..	52,00	52,00	..	47,50	47,50	..	25,00	25,00
Industrial Finance Corporation	..	..	..	..	17,50	17,50	..	5,00	5,00
Shipping Development Fund Committee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,79	7,79
Agricultural Refinance Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00	10,00
National Co-operative Development Corporation	..	10,84	10,84	..	12,22	12,22	..	5,25	5,25
Film Finance Corporation	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10
National Industrial Development Corporation	..	80	80	..	71	71	..	71	71
Punjab Financial Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
TOTAL	..	63,64	63,64	..	78,03	78,03	20	53,85	54,05

ANNEXURE XV

B—Public Sector Enterprises

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1966-67			Revised, 1966-67			Budget, 1967-68		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Ministry of Commerce									
Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation	1,00	..	1,00	1,00	2,50	3,50	..	..	..
State Trading Corporation	..	..	..	..	2,00	2,00	..	..	..
Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..
Ministry of Education									
National Research Development Corporation	6	6	12	3	3	6	5	5	10
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation									
Food Corporation of India	..	20,00	20,00	5,37	7,00	12,37	7,00	6,00	13,00
Central Warehousing Corporation	39	1,53	1,92	39	1,50	1,89	40	4	44
National Seeds Corporation	34	66	1,00	34	66	1,00	50	40	90
Central Fisheries Corporation	16	9	25	16	..	16	..	10	10
State Agro-Industries Corporations	1,00	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,00	5,00	..	5,00
Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.	45£	..	45£	45	25	70	35	55	90
Maharashtra Fisheries Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	40
Ministry of Health and Family Planning									
Hindustan Latex Ltd.	40	5	45	15	..	15	35	30	65
Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs									
Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.	..	16,09	16,09	..	15,83	15,83	..	11,79	11,79
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	15,50	16,50	32,00	15,08	25,40	40,48	3,31	24,48	27,79
Heavy Engineering Corporation	(—)92(*a*)	23,78	22,86	(—)3,20(*b*)	34,10	30,90	..	26,86	26,86
Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	16,45	16,45	32,90	18,63	21,72	40,35	25	4,17	4,42
Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	50	2,00	2,50	50	1,52	2,02	..	75	75
National Instruments Ltd.	10	90	1,00	60	90	1,50	27	98	1,25
Hindustan Cables Ltd.	50	..	50	1,00	..	1,00	1,43	..	1,43
Instrumentation Ltd.	55	1,25	1,80	70	1,85	2,55	55	72	1,27
Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	..	85	85	..	2,36	2,36	65	70	1,35
National Small Industries Corporation	..	1,77	1,77	..	2,10	2,10	..	2,06	2,06
Cement Corporation	3,50	..	350	1,43	..	1,43	3,53	..	3,53
Paper Corporation	20	..	20	2	..	2	10	..	10
Triveni Structurals Ltd.	94	6	1,00	79	..	79	20	1,50	1,70
Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	51	..	51	51	..	51	..	..	..
National News Print and Paper Mills Ltd.		50	50	..	25	25	..	1,75	1,75
Machine Tool Corporation	..	..	..	5	..	5	1,06	..	1,06
Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.		..	.	24	..	24	3,74	..	3,74

Ministry of Irrigation and Power									
National Projects Construction Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	50
Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation									
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	80	30	1,10	7	25	32	35	35	70
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals									
Indian Oil Corporation	1,67	9,06	10,73	4,40	9,06	13,46	..	2,68	2,68
Oil and Natural Gas Commission	8,70	7,84	16,54	6,38	7,59	13,97	1,46	5,30	6,76
Pyrites and Chemicals Development Company Ltd	1,50	..	1,50	1,40	..	1,40	2,85	..	2,85
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	..	8,00	8,00	..	11,50	11,50	..	7,60	7,60
Cochin Refineries	..	3,00	3,00	3	4,20	4,23	..	..	..
Engineers India, Ltd.	3	..	3	3	2	5	..	1	1
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	3,00	..	3,00	1,00	..	1,00	4,00	..	4,00
Fertilizer Corporation of India	..	5,00	5,00	6,40	10,00	16,40	6,70	4,60	11,30
Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd.	..	1,50	1,50	..	4,10	4,10	..	9,15	9,15
Madras Refineries Ltd.	2,50	..	2,50	5,91	..	5,91	3,27	..	3,27
Lubrizol India Ltd.	10	..	10	13	..	13	12	36	48
Gujarat Petrochemicals	..	2,00	2,00	..	25	25	..	35	35
Haldia Refinery	..	..	..	10	..	10	3	..	3
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals									
Hindustan Steel Ltd.	..	27,00	27,00	..	72,78	72,78	5,00	20,00	25,00
Bokaro Steel Ltd.	27,50	..	27,50	18,19	..	18,19	75,00	..	75,00
Hindustan Steel Works Construction Corporation	10	..	10	18	50	68	..	50	50
Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.	1,97	1	1,98	1,97	2,16	4,13	1,00	2,50	3,50
National Coal Development Corporation	12,00	4,00	16,00	14,01	13,49	27,50	10,85	6,50	17,35
National Mineral Development Corporation	5,00	3,00	8,00	5,75	5,33	11,08	9,10	7,15	16,25
Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	2,69	2,69	..	..	..
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	..	2,65	2,65	..	14,50	14,50	..	8,95	8,95
Bharat Aluminium Coy. Ltd.	1,57	..	1,57	70	..	70	6,00	..	6,00
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	3,00	1,22	4,22	3,28	4,67	7,95	95	95	1,90
Orissa Mining Corporation	..	81	81	..	81	81	..	..	..
Durgapur Coke Ovens Project Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	(c)	(c)

(a) Represents further investment of Rs. 13·33 crores and a reduction of Rs. 14·25 crores on account of transfer of assets to Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation.

(b) Represents further investment of Rs. 11·05 crores and a reduction of Rs. 14·25 crores on account of transfer of assets to Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

(c) Yet to be registered. Token provison being made.

(£) Appeared as direct outlay.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1966-67			Revised, 1966-67			Budget, 1967-68		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation									
India Tourism Hotel Corporation	2	..	2	@	..	@	@	..	@
India Tourism Transport Undertaking	1	..	1	@	..	@	@	..	@
India Tourism Corporation	20	..	20	@	..	@	@	..	@
India Tourism Development Corporation	..	..	..	23	..	23	155	..	155
Ministry of Transport and Shipping									
Hindustan Shipyard	50	50	100	27	15	42	75	10	85
Central Road Transport Corporation	4	11	15	4	11	15	..	10	10
The Rivers Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	..	1,00	100	..	2,20	2,20	..	1	85
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	..	..	..	50	..	50	85	..	
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply									
Hindustan Housing Factor y	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
National Buildings Construction Corporation	21	34	55	..	32	32	..	20	20
Janpath Hotel	5	5	10	5	5	10	2	6	8
Ashoka Hotels Ltd.	..	..	..	..		..	1,00	1,00	2,00
Department of Atomic Energy									
Trombay Electronics Instruments (*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,54	1,20	2,74
Company for Uranium Mining and Processing (*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,72	5,76	10,48
Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40
Department of Communications									
Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
Indian Telephone Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	1,00
New Transmission Factory (*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	40
TOTAL	1,11,67 45£	1,79,95	2,91,62 45£	1,16,26	2,86,80	4,03,06	1,66,83	1,70,58	3,37,41

@ Merged into India Tourism Development Corporation.

(*b*) Yet to be registered.

(£) Appeared as direct out lay.

ANNEXURE XVI

Investment in Government Commercial and Industrial undertakings and returns therefrom

This Annexure is intended to show at one place the investments in and the profits of the Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings whether run departmentally or set up under a statute or under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, and the returns accruing to Government therefrom. The Annexure has been divided into two parts—Part A showing the investments in the major departmentally run undertakings and returns therefrom and Part B showing the investments in the other commercial and industrial undertakings and returns therefrom. Concerns which are not of a commercial or industrial nature, like the Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, etc. are excluded. Likewise, concerns in which Government of India do not have a majority investment are also excluded. For a proper appreciation, the Part B of the Annexure has been divided into four sections, *viz.*, Section I—Undertakings which are still under construction; Section II—completed Undertakings not fully commissioned (Hindustan Steel Limited is the only company which comes under this category); Section III—Other running concerns; and Section IV—Undertakings which are of promotional and developmental nature.

ANNEX

PART A.—**Investments in Depart**

Serial No.	Name of Undertaking	1965-66 (Actuals) Capital invested upto end of 1965-66	Gross Receipts	Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (5+6+7)	Net Profit (4—8)	Revised 1966-67 Capital invested upto end of 1966-67	Gross Receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Railways . . .	26,80,32	7,33,76	5,13,92	*1,16,28	85,00	7,15,20	18,56	28,55,45	7,83,96
2.	Posts and Telegraphs Department .	2,66,03	1,37,77	1,22,98	***5,16	19,63	1,37,77	..	2,93,63	1,65,50
3.	India Security Press .	3,89	4,15	3,57	13	3	3,73	42	4,30	3,81
4.	Currency Note Press .	4,41	6,20	4,86	14	8	5,08	1,12	5,99	8,07
5.	Neemuch and Mandsaur Opium Factories .	1,15	6	7	6	..	13	(—) 7	29	6
6.	Govt. Opium and Alkaloid Works Ghazipur .	4,23	3,20	3,02	16	1	3,19	1	3,20	4,69
7.	Overseas Communications Service . .	4,41	3,63	1,52	15	17	1,84	1,79	5,01	4,08
8.	Light Houses and Light Ships . . .	7,29	1,24	55	2	13	70	54	7,70	1,30
9.	Delhi Milk Scheme .	2,19	5,02	5,24	9	13	5,46	(—)44	2,32	6,99
10.	Forest Department Andaman .	5,67	1,79	1,37	26	11	1,74	5	6,38	2,12
11.	Kolar Gold Mines .	4,42	1,81	4,04	17	19	4,40	(—)2,59	4,82	3,04
	TOTAL . .	29,84,01	8,98,63	6,61,14	1,22,62	95,48	8,79,24	19,39	31,89,09	9,83,62

*Represents Dividend payable to General Revenues including contribution in lieu of tax on Railway passenger fares.

**Represents Dividend payable to General Revenues, inclusive of the element of contribution in lieu of tax on Railway passenger fares and also the contribution to finance railway safety works.

***Represents Dividend payable to General Revenues.

URE XVI

mental Commercial Undertakings

							Budget 1967-68					
Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (12+13+14)	Net Profit (11—15)	Capital invested upto end of 1967-68	Gross Receipts	Working expenses (excluding interest on capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (19+20+21)	Net Profit (18—22)	S. No.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
											(In lakhs of Rupees)	
5,66,14	** 1,33,09	1,00,00	7,99,23	(—)15,27	30,17,20	8,47,52	5,99,68	** 1,41,56	1,05,00	8,46,24	1,28	1
1,40,14	*** 14,71	10,65	1,65,50	..	3,25,31	1,82,62	1,47,98	*** 15,78	14,83	1,78,59	4,03	2
3,30	13	4	3,47	34	4,45	3,81	3,38	19	4	3,61	20	3
7,03	17	6	7,26	81	6,08	8,56	7,45	19	6	7,70	86	4
6	3	..	9	(—)3	22	6	6	2	..	8	(—)2	5
3,82	17	1	4,00	69	1.88	5,19	4,44	13	1	4,58	61	6
1,66	14	39	2,19	1,89	7,01	4,43	1,78	25	30	2,33	2,10	7
47	1	17	65	65	8,19	1,34	45	1	18	64	70	8
7,16	8	15	7,39	(—)40	2,56	7,87	7,42	8	15	7,65	22	9
1,66	29	11	2,06	6	7,08	2,20	1,73	33	12	2,18	2	10
4,30	18	18	4,66	(—)1,62	5,37	2,79	4,42	40	15	5,01	(—)2,22	11
7,35,74	1,49,00	1,11,76	9,96,50	(—)12,88	33,85,35	10,66,39	7,78,79	1,58,94	1,20,88	10,58,61	7,78	

ANNEXURE XVI

PART B.—**Investments in other Government Commercial Undertakings and returns therefrom.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Investment in share Capital upto 1965-66	Net Profit earned during 1965-66	Appropriations: Dividend	Appropriations: @General and other Reserve Funds	Appropriations: Development Rebate	Dividend/ Profit received by Govt. during 1965-66	Revised, 1966-67: Capital Investment	Revised, 1966-67: Dividend/ Profits expected to accrue to Govt.	Budget, 1967-68: Capital Investment	Budget, 1967-68: Dividend/ Profits expected to accrue to Govt
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											(In Lakhs of Rupees)
1.—UNDERTAKINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.											
	Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation.										
1.	Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	35	..
	Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.										
1.	Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Co. Ltd..	4,70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..
2.	Heavy Electricals . .	50,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Heavy Engineering Corporation . .	88,95	..	..	..	..	..	(—) 3,20(*a*)	..	..	..
4.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation .	1,12	..	..	..	..	..	18,63	..	25	..
5.	Instrumentation, Ltd. . .	2,59	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	55	..
6.	Cement Corporation . .	47	..	..	..	..	..	1,43	..	3,53	..
7.	Bharat Heavy Electricals .	46,61	..	..	..	..	..	15,08	..	3,31	..
8.	Triveni Structurals, Ltd.	5	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	20	..
9.	Tungbhadra Steel Products, Ltd. . .		..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..
10.	Paper Corporation .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..
11.	Machine Tools Coporation of India, Ltd. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1,06	..
12.	Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Ltd. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	3,74	..
	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals:										
	.Cochin Refineries, Ltd. .	3,67	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
2.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Ltd. . .	2,21	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..	4,00	..
3.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. .	21,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Pyrites and Chemicals Development Co., Ltd.	1,15	..	..	..	..	..	1,40	..	2,85	..
5.	Madras Refineries . . .	35	..	..	..	..	..	5,91	..	3,27	..
6.	Lubrizol India Ltd. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	12	..
7.	Haldia Refinery . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	3	..

(*a*) Represents further Investment of Rs. 11·05 crores and a reduction of Rs. 14·25 crores on account of transfer of assets to Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—UNDERTAKINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION—*concld.*										
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals :										
1. Bokaro Steel, Ltd. . .	19,80	..	..	..	..	..	18,19	..	75,00	..
2. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	10,47	..	..	..	..	..	5,75	..	9,10	..
3. Bharat Aluminium Coy. Ltd.	34	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	6,00	..
4. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. . .	1,38	..	..	..	..	..	3,28	..	95	..
Department of Atomic Energy										
1. Trombay Eletronics Instruments (*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,54	..
2. Company for Uranium Mining and Processing(*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,72	..
Department of Communications										
New Transmission Factory (*b*) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
TOTAL .	2,55,36	..	..	..	..	..	71,19	..	1,21,72	..
II.—COMPLETED UNDERTAKINGS NOT FULLY COMMISSIONED										
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals										
1. Hindustan Steel Ltd. . .	5,28,00	1,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,00	..
III.—RUNNING CONCERNS—										
Ministry of Commerce										
1. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation	2,00	1,06	20	87	1	..	1,00	20	..	30
2. State Trading Corporation	(*c*) 2,00	(*c*) 1,59	..	..	..	..	..	(*c*) 1,22	..	(*d*)
Ministry of Defence										
1. Garden Reach Workshops, Ltd.	1,00	19	6	21	4	6	20	7	1,00	13
2. Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd. .	38,03	1,22	..	50	72	..	54	1,73	..	..

(*b*) These Companies are yet to be established.

(*c*) Includes investments and profits of Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India, Ltd. which is a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation.

(*d*) Not estimated.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III.—RUNNING CONCERNS.—*contd.*										
3. Mazagon Docks Ltd. . .	1,68		6	..	2	6	1,00	12	2,00	21
4. Bharat Electronics Ltd. . .	5,21	69	31	38	9	31	..	31	..	31
5. Praga Tools Ltd. . .	84	3	4	..	..	3	60	4	5	5
6. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. .	6,81	32	..	29	3	..	1,50	..	68	..
Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs										
1. Hindustan Cables Ltd. .	1,79	..	11	1	2	11	1,00	9	1,43	9
2. Hindustan Salts Ltd. . .	1,79	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	..	(*e*)	..	(*e*)
3. National Instruments Ltd. ..	2,09	..	..	..	..	3	60	..	27	..
4. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. .	2,55	26	15	2	..	15	..	15	..	10
5. Hindustan Machine Tools	11,50	1,05	..	..	98	80	50	..	..	1,20
Ministry of Irrigation and Power :										
1. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. . .	1,00	17	7	(—)3	13	3	..	3	..	5
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals :										
1. Fertilizer Corporation of India .	51,50	42	..	..	42	..	6,40	..	6,70	..
2. Indian Oil Corporation . .	65,29	1,01	..	..	..	..	4,40	..	..	..

(*e*) Information not available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III.—RUNNING CONCERNS—*concld.*										
3. Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd.	3,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Hindustan Antibiotics	2,47	1,44	25	48	10	25	..	25	..	25
5. Hindustan Insecticides	1,25	20	8	11	1	6	..	8	..	8
6. Engineers India Ltd.	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals:										
1. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Corporation	5	1,04	1	23	25	*1	18	(g)	..	(g)
2. National Coal Development Corporation	61,32	62	..	..	..	..	14,01	..	10,85	..
3. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	80,00	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation:										
1. Air India	26,82	1,64	45	1,11	20	67	..	54	..	67
2. Indian Airlines Corporation	21,94	32	..	..	36	55	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Transport and Shipping.										
1. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	6,03	1	..	..	..	..	27	..	75	..
2. Central Road Transport Corporation	44	..	..	1	8	..	4	(g)	..	(g)
3. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	23,45	1,87	..	22	1,63	..	..	..	..	(g)
4. Mogul Lines Ltd.	2,95	36	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply:										
1. Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.	49	7	3	6	..	3	..	(g)	..	(g)
2. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	1,35	(—)21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ashoka Hotels Ltd.	1,34	12	7	4	..	7	..	7	1,00	(g)
4. Janpath Hotels Ltd.	14	..	..	1	..	..	5	(g)	2	(g)
Department of Atomic Energy:										
1. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	1,00	6	7	..	..	7	..	7	..	7
Department of Communications:										
1. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	3,59	74	30	31	15	23	..	23	..	23
2. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	82	12	2	..	5	2	..	..	18	..
TOTAL	4,34,12	16,71	2,28	4,83	5,29	3,60	32,32	5,26	25,23	3,80

(f) Net profit of the year 1966-67 is estimated to be about Rs. 300 lakhs.

(g) Not known at this stage.

* Received in 1966-67.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV.—PROMOTIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS—										
Ministry of Education :										
1. National Research Development Corporation of India Ltd. . .	34	(—)6	..	..	..	..	3	..		..
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation :										
1. Central Warehousing Corporation . .	6,00	(—)4	..	..	..	24£	39	19£	40	23£
2. National Seeds Corporation .	36	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	34	(*h*)	50	(*h*)
3. Food Corporation . .	9,00	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	5,37	..	7,00	..
4. Central Fisheries Corporation	15	(—)2	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Ministry of Health and Family Planning :										
1. Hindustan Latex Ltd. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	35	..
Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs:										
1. National Industrial Development Corporation . .	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	(*h*)	..	(*h*)
2. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. .	50	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation :										
1. Rehabilitation Housing Corporation . .	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation . .	2,20	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	35	..

(*h*) Information not a vailable.

(£) Represents guaranteed dividend @ 3½% paid out of funds provided by the Government of India.

1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV.—PROMOTIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS—*concld*										
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals :										
1. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	1,11,69	1,36	..	..	..	1,36	6,38	..	1,46	..
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation:										
1 India Tourism Development Corporation	22(£)	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	155	..
Ministry of Transport and Shipping :										
1. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	5	..
TOTAL .	1,30,61	1,38	..	3	..	1,60	13,62	19	12,51	23
GRAND TOTAL .	13,48,09	19,76	2,28	4,86	5,29	5,20	1,17,13	5,45	1,64,16	4,03

(£) Represents investments made in the India Tourism Corporation, India Tourism Hotel Corporation and India Tourism Transport Undertaking which have merged into the new Company.

ANNEXURE XVII

PUBLIC BORROWINGS IN INDIA

The statement below compares the receipts on account of Rupee Loans (including Gold Bonds, Annuity Certificates and Prize Bonds) floated and discharged during the 5 years ending 1966-67 as compared with the figures assumed in the respective Budget Estimates.—

The net realisations during 5 years ending 1966-67 would amount to Rs. 893·22 crores.

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

RUPEE LOANS	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Budget	Actuals	Budget	Actuals	Budget	Actuals	Budget	Actuals	Budget	Revised
Floated*	2,60,70	3,37,04	4,00,50	4,51,82	3,00,45	3,49,06	2,70,40	3,34,10	2,84,40	329,59
Discharged	1,82,85	1,82,59	1,80,30	1,76,28	1,92,35	1,89,42	1,70,35	1,73,77	1,94,00	1,86,33
NET	77,85	1,54,45	2,20,20	2,75,54	1,08,10	1,59,64	1,00,05	1,60,33	90,40	1,43,26

*Includes conversion of *ad hoc* treasury bills held by Reserve Bank into dated securities.

ANNEXURE XVIII

UNFUNDED DEBT

The statement below gives the credits and debits, during the years from 1962-63 to 1966-67 under the head 'Unfunded Debt':—

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Budget	Actuals	Budget	Actuals	Budget	Actuals	Budget	Actuals	Budget	Revised
Credit	5,50,53	4,92,03	5,88,26	6,12,62	5,65,26	5,71,76	8,17,13	7,97,10	6,30,41	6,61,18
Debit	3,17,38	3,28,20	3,21,54	3,16,90	4,02,55	3,54,32	3,73,35	4,20,91	5,21,32	4,89,38
Net Credit	2,33,15	1,63,83	2,66,72	2,95,72	1,62,71	2,17,44	4,43,78	3,76,19	1,09,09	1,71,80

The total net realisations on account of State Provident Funds, Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, National Savings Certificates, P.L. 480 Deposits, Defence Deposit Certificates, National Defence Certificates, Income Tax Annuity Deposits and other items falling under the head "Unfunded Debt" during the 5 years ending March, 1967 would amount to Rs. 1,224·98 crores.

ANNEXURE XIX

Statement showing the guarantees given by the Central Government and outstanding as on 31st December, 1966

Serial No.	Name of the Public or other body for whom guarantee has been given	Authority for giving guarantee and date of sanction, etc.	Nature and Extent of the guarantee	Rate of interest involved if any (Percentage per annum)	Maximum amount guaranteed (In thousands of Rupees)	Sums guarantteed outstanding on 31-12-66 (In thousands of Rupees)	Whether any securities are pledged to Govt. as a set off against the guarantee	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			MINISTRY OF COMMERCE					
1	Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	Ministry of International Trade (Ministry of Commerce) No. 1/8/63 -ST, dated 30-9-63.	Rs. 3 crores cash credit afforded by State Bank of India.	7½%	3,00,00	20,00	The Corporation furnished a demand promissory Note to Government against which the guarantee has been given. The Demand Promissory Note has been endorsed by Government to the State Bank.	..
2	National Bank of Pakistan	Ministry of Finance (Commerce Division) U.O. No. 6569-FIII dated 21-9-66.	The Guarantee is in respect of the grant of overdraft facility to the National Bank of Pakistan, Karachi by the State Bank of India, New Delhi.	2½%	1,30,00	1,28,63	No.	..
3	Jute Buffer Stock Association, Calcutta.	Ministry of Commerce Decision of Economic Secretaries made in meeting on 5-2-62.	Guarantee to the extent and in lieu of the margin of 15% which otherwise would have been maintained.	½% above State Bank of of India advance rate, minimum 7½% per annum with monthly rest.	1,76,50	3,46	No.	..
4	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.	Ministry of Commerce No. 1/8/63/ST, dated	Cash credit accommodation by S. B. I., New Delhi. The amount for which guarantee has been executed is Rs. 3 crores	At the SBI advance rate.	3,00,00	2,42,30	No.	..
5	National Co. Ltd.	..	Guarantee to State Bank of India for temporary financial accommodation of Rs. 50 lakhs.	1¾% above State Bank of India advance rate, minimum of 8¾% per annum with monthly rests.	50,00	50,00	No.	..

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

6	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (A) Bangalore Division	Ministry of Finance (Defence) letter No. C. HAL/33, Finance dated 13-11-64, as extended Vide letter No. C/HAL-36-II/dated 30-3-66.	Guarantee for cash credit arrangement with the State Bank of India and relates to the payment of principal and interest thereon.	7½%	2,50,00	2,09,48	No.
	(B) Kanpur Division	Ministry of Finance (Defence) letter No. 351/Projects, dated 12-7-65. and dated 18-3-66.	Do.	½% over S.B.I advance rate—maximum 7½%.	50,00	45,00	No.
	(C) MIG Division	Ministry of Finance (Def) letter No. 351/Projects, dated 7-5-66.	Do.	Do.	75,00	..	No.
7	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	(1) Ministry of Finance (Defence) letter No. 32 F/Proj. II/41, dated 2-3-65. and dated 15-9-66.	Do.	7½% to 8¼%	6,50,00	4,59,64	A demand promissory note for the maximum amount guaranteed together with the interest accrued thereon has been made out to the President of India by the company and this in turn has been endorsed to the State Bank of India, Bangalore.
		(2) Ministry of Defence letter No. F. 13(19)/64/D(BEL) dated 13-9-66.	Do.	6¾%	66,82	..	No.
8	Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Calcutta.	Ministry of Finance (Defence) letter No. GRW 2/64 dated 15-9-66.	Do.	7½% to 9%	1,50,00	1,25,85	No.
9	Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay	Ministry of Finance (Defence) letter No. C/MD/4 dated 7-9-66.	Do.	8% to 8¼%	1,50,00	1,22,29	No.
10	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore.	(1) Ministry of Finance (Defence) letter No. BB ML/13/dated 31-12-66.	Do.	½% over S. B. I. advance rate—minimum 7½%.	3,50,00	..	A demand promissory note for the maximum amount guaranteed together with the interest accrued thereon has been made out to the President of India by the company and this in turn has been endorsed to the State Bank of India, Bangalore.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
		(2) Ministry of Finance (Defence) letter No. 5128 / Proj. II dated 17-9-1966.	Counter guarantee in favour of S. B. I. to obtain S. B. I's guarantee in favour of M/s L.W. Manufacturing S.A. Belgium.	6% plus S.B.I. Commission 1/16% per quarter	3,34,70	..	No.	..
			MINISTRY OF EDUCATION					
11.	Central Mining Research Station Dhanbad.	Ministry of SR & CA (Now Education) No. 13(30)/61-SRI dt. 24-8-1961.	To indemnify the Bihar State Electricity Board in the event of non-payment of electricity charges by C.M.R.S. Dhanbad.	..	..	..	No.	..
12.	N.A.L. Bangalore (CSIR)	Ministry of SR & CA (Now Education) letter No. 13(34)—60—SRI dated 20-9-1961.	To indemnify in the event of non payment of freight charges and other charges due to Railways.	..	..	..	No.	..
			MINISTRY OF FINANCE					
13.	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.	Guarantee agreement No. 109-IN dated 14-3-55.	Payment for principal, interest and other charges as per loan agreement between the borrower and the I. B. R. D. referred to in the Guarantee Agreement.	4⅝%	7,40,65	2,57,80	No.	..
	Do.	NSIC DLF Loan No. 232—IN dated 15-7-59.	Do.	Do.	7,32,57	3,25,19	No.	..
	Do.	NSIC New Delhi Aid Loan Agreement No. 269—IN dated 28-10-60.	Do.	Do.	14,73,42	8,21,80	No.	..
	Do.	Guarantee Agreement dated 28-2-62 between the President of India and the I.B.R.D.	Do.	Do.	14,83,20	12,43,13	No.	..
14	Industrial Finance Corporation of India.	(a) Section 5 of the I.F.C. Act, 1948. (b) Notification No. F. 10 (11) dt. 10-7-48 and No. F2(49)Corp/61 dt., 3-7-61.	Guarantee of the share of the Corporation as to the repayment of principal and payment of the annual dividend.	(a) 2¼% (b) 4%	(a) 5,00,00 and dividend thereon. (b) 2,00,00 and dividend thereon.	5,00,00 2,00,00	No. No.	.. ..
		(c) Notification No. F2(81)/Corp/64 dated 29-7-64.		Do.	(c) 1,34,60 and dividend thereon.	1,34,60	No.	..

Do.	Section 21(2) of the I.F.C. Act, 1948 and notification No. F. 2 (96)-Corp. 157, dt. 18-11-57.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of 1967 Bonds issued by the Corporation aggregating Rs. 4,56,47,400.	4½%	4,56,47 and interest there on.	4,56,47	No.	The Bonds mature on 25th November, 1967.
Do.	Do. and Notifidation Order No. F 2(87)-Corp. 58, dt 14-11-58.	Repayment of principal and payment of interst in respect of 1968 Bonds issued by the Corporation aggregating Rs. 4,38,30,800.	4½%	4,38,31 and interest thereon.	4,38,31	No.	The Bonds mature on 24th Novemer, 1967.
Do.	Do. and Notification Order No. F. 2(68)Corp/59, dt. 22-9-59.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of 1971Bonds issued by the Corporation aggregating Rs. 5,48,86,900.	4%	5,48,87 and interest thereon.	5,48,87	No.	The Bonds mature on 5th October, 1971.
Do.	Section 21(2) of IFC Act, 1948 and Notification No. F. 2(76)-Corp./62, dt. 14-9-62.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of the Corporation Special Bonds, 1974 of the face value of Rs. 6,00,33,100.	4½%	6,00,33 and interest thereon.	6,00,33	No.	The Bonds mature on 28th September, 1974.
Do.	Section 27(2) of the IFC Act and loan agreement dated 7-12-60 between the Corporation, the President of India and the Agency for Internaional Development.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest & loan to the extent of U.S.$ 1 0 million from D.L. Fund.	5 %	7,50,00	7,22,04	No.	..
Do.	Section 27(2) of the IFC Act and loan agreement dated 28-6-62 between the Corporation, the President of India and the Agency for International Development.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest of loan to the extent of U.S.$ 20 million from AID of U.S.A.	5 %	15,00,00	9,02,63	No.	..
Do.	Section 27(2) of I.F. C. Act, 1948 and Guarantee Agreement dated 24-10-63 between the Govt. of India and Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederauf.	Repayment of principal and payment of interst on loan of DM 15 Million from K.F.W. Franfurt, West Germany.	5½%	2,81,25	1,89,30	No.	..
Do.	Section 27(2) of I.F.C. Act 1948 and Guarantee Agreement dated 23-3-1966 with Kreditanstalt Fur Widerauf ban, West Germany.	Repayment of principal and interest on loan of D.M. 20 Million from K.F.W. West Germany.	5½%	3,75,00	7,83	No.	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Do.	Section 21(2) of the IFC Act 1948 and Notification Order, No. F.2(66) Corp./64, dt. 25-7-64.	Repayment of principal and interest in respect of 4/¾% Conversion Bonds, 1976 of Rs. 4,45,50,000.	4¾%	4,45,50 and interest thereon.	4,45,50	No.	The Bonds mature on the 1st August, 1976.
	Do.	Section 21(2) of IFC Act, 1948 and Notification No. F.2(110) Corp/64, dt. 24-8-64.	Do. of Bonds 1976 to the extent of Rs. 6,58,48,100.	4¾%	6,58,48 and interest thereon.	6,58,48	No.	The Bonds mature on 15-9-1976.
	Do.	Section 27(2) of the IFC Act, 1948 and guarantee Agreement, dt. 21-8-64 with Kreditanstaltfur Wiederaufban and the Corpn.	Loan of DM 15 Million from Kreditanstaltfur Wiedraufban Frankfurt, West Germany Repayment of instalment of principal, interest and other charges.	3%	2,81,25	1,25,62	No.	..
	Do.	Section 21(2) of the I.F.C. Act, 1948, Notification and order No. F2(84) Corp/65, dated 6-12-1965.	Repayment of Principal and payment of interest in respect of 1977 Bonds to the extent of Rs. 2,00,00,000.	5½%	2,00,00 and interest thereon.	2,00,00	No.	The bonds mature in 1977.
	Do.	Section 21(2) of the I.F.C. Act, 1948, Notification and order No. F2(56)-Corp/66 dt. 29-8-1966.	Repayment of Principal and payment of interest in respect of 1978 bonds to the extent of Rs. 6,12,90,000.	5½%	6,12,90 and interest thereon.	6,12,90	No.	The bonds mature in 1978.
	Do.	Section 21 of the I,F.C. Act, 1948.	Do. In respect of 1966 Bonds issued by the Corporation.	6%	3,25,00	Nil	No.	Loans are raised from R.B.I. from time to time against the Security of the bond lodged with them.
15	Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.	(i) Agreement dated the 18th July, 1964 between the Govt. of Goa, Daman of Diu and Maharashtra to extend its jurisdiction to Goa, Daman & Diu. Both the Govts. hold shares in ratio of 5 : 1.	Guarantee for repayment of Capital and payment of Interest.	3½%	16,67	16,67	No.	..
		(ii) Further issue of Share Capital in the same proportions of Rs. 50 lakhs.	Do.	5½%	,33	8,33	No.	..
		(iii) Do. regarding bonds or debentures issued by the Corporation amounting to Rs. 677·86 lakhs.	Do.	Rates from 4½% to 5¾%	1,12,98	1,12,98	No.	

16	Punjab Financial Corporation	Agreement between Punjab Government, Delhi Administration and Himachal Pradesh Administration dated 14-10-57 and 19-5-1962 to enable the Corporation to extend its jurisdiction to Delhi and Himachal Pradesh	Do	3% to 5¾%	(a) Delhi 29,41 (b) Himachal 11,76 (c) Delhi 70,84 (d) Delhi 55,29 (e) Himachal 22,12	29,41 11,76 70,67 55,29 22,12	No. Do Do Do Do	..	
17	Assam Financial Corporation	Agreement between Assam Government and Govts. of Tripura and Manipur dated 15-3-1960 and 1-4-1963 to enable the Corporation to extend its juridictison to the Union territories of Tripura and Manipur.	Do.	3½% to 5%	(a) Tripura 26,67 (b) Manipur 20,00 (c) Tripura 75,20 (d) Manipur 56,40	26,67 20,00 75,20 56,40	Do Do Do Do	.. .. . .	
18	Madras State Electricity Board	No. 10(26)-FC II/60,-dt. 4-2-61.	Surety for the due and punctual payment of principal and interest and other charges on the loans	6%	1,99 and interest thereon	1,45 and interest thereon		..	These guarantees are against *ad hoc* credit (Suppliers Credits).
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	5,16	4,17	Do.		
19	Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board.	Do.	Do.	Do.	4,05	3,75	Do.		
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	13,62	11,37	Do.		
20	Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board	Do.	Do.	Do.	11,61	10,29	Do.		
	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,53	1,42	Do.		
	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	1,79	1,66	Do.		
21	Mysore Electricity Board	Do.	Do	Do.	9,52	9,23	Do.		
22	U.P. State Electricity Board	No. 10(26)-FC/II/60 dated 14-2-1962.	Do	Do.	39,86	35,06	Do.		
	Do.	No. 10(26)-FC/III/60 dated 16-10-62.	Do.	Do.	1,72,42	1,17,77	Do.		
	Do.	No. 10(26) FC III/60 dated 20-9-63.	Do.	Do.	12,72	12,11	Do.		
	Do.	No. 1(20) AE II/63 dated 28-12-63.	Do.	Do.	7,26	6,22	Do.		
	Do.	No. 1(20) AE II/63 dated 14-2-64.	Do.	Do.	4,65	4,27	Do.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	Agricultural Refinance Corporation.	Section 6 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963 (10 of 1963) and Min. of Finance notification No. F 14/3/63-SB, dt. 10-6-63.	Guarantee of the share of the Corporation as to the repayment of principal and payment of minimum annual dividend thereon.	4¼%	5,00,00	5,00,00	No.	..
24	Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi.	Ministry of Finance No. BC/63 dt. 22-1-1964.	Payment of electric and water charges to the New Delhi M.C. by the R.B.I.	Nil	36	36	No.	..
		MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION						
25	The National Seeds Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.	Department of Agriculture Sanction dated 12-2-65.	Guarantee for using Firm's Credit Notes in lieu of payment of freight and other Rly. dues in cash without Security Deposit.	No.	Maximum amount not fixed.	Nil	No.	..
26	Bellary Central Co-operative Stores Ltd.	Min. of F&A No. 16/7/56, Co-op.-I, dated 28-11-56.	Continuing joint guarantee with the State Govt. concerned on a 50 : 50 basis for repayment of principal, and payment of interest and other moneys in respect of loans granted by the Industrial Finance Corporation to the Society to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs.	7%	40,00	20,45	Assets are pledged to I.F.C.	..
	Do. . . .	M. of C.D.&C. No. 9-102/59 F. & S. 27-4-60.	Do. of Rs. 20 lakhs.	Do.	20,00	1,25	Do.	..
27	Pandavpura Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Min. of F&A No. 34-10, 59-Co-op.-I, dated 30-6-58.	Do. of Rs. 50 lakhs.	Do.	50,00	15,90	Do.	..
28	Madurantakam Co-operative Sugar Mills, Ltd.	Min. of F, & A. No. 34-12/58-Co-op,-II, dated 13-1-58.	Do. of Rs. 50 lakhs.	% with a rebate of ½%	50,00	38,00	Do.	..
	Do. . . .	Min. of C.D.&C. No. 13-35/60, dated 4-1-62.	Do. of Rs. 13 lakhs.	Do.	13,00		Do.	..
29	North Arcot District Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Min. of C. D. & C. No. 34(12)/58, Co-op.-II, dated 20-2-59.	Do. of Rs. 55 lakhs.	Do.	55,00	30,00	Do.	..
30	Amravati Co-operative Sugar Mills, Ltd.	Min. of F. & A. No. 34 (12)/58, Co-op. II, dated 20-2-59.	Do of Rs. 55 lakhs.	Do.	55,00	29,21	Do.	..
31	Amadalavalas Co-operative Agricultural Industrial Society Ltd.	Min. of C.D. & C. No. F-9/96/59-F & P, dt. 21-3-60.	Do. of Rs. 75 lakhs.	7½%	75,00	60,00	Do.	..

	Do. . . .	No. 4-20/61 Sug., dated 23-3-62.	Do. of Rs. 15 lakhs.	7½%	15,00	12,00	Do.	..
32	Chodavaram Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd.	(i) No. F. 9/58/59/F. & P., dt. 21-3-60.	Do. of Rs. 75 lakhs.	7%	75,00	64,29	Do.	..
		(ii) No. 13-71/60-Sugar dated 23-3-62.	Do. of Rs. 15 lakhs.	7½%	15,00	12,86	Do.	..
33	Palakole Co-operative Agricultural & Industrial Society Ltd.	(i) Min. of C.D.&C. No. 9-101/59-Sugar, dt. 1-12-60.	Do. of Rs. 75 lakhs.	7%	75,00	65,00	Do.	.
		(ii) No. 4-8/61-Sugar, dated 24-3-62	Do. of Rs. 15 lakhs.	7½%	15,00	13,00	Do.	..
34	The Chittoor Co-operative Sugars Ltd.	Min. of C.D.&C. No. F13-41/60-TS, dt. 5-12-60.	Do. of Rs. 75 lakhs.	7%	75,00	59,24	Do.	..
35	Haryana Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Min. of F. & A. No. 16-2/56-Co-op. -I, dated 19-5-58.	Do. of Rs. 45 lakhs.	6½%	45,00	12,92	Do.	..
	Do. . . .	No. 34-8/58-Co-op. -II, dated 13-2-59 for Rs. 10 lakhs.	Do. of Rs. 10 lakhs.	7%	10,00	3,70	Do.	..
36	Janta Co-operative Sugar Mills	Min. of F. & A. No. 16-2/56-Co-op. -I, dated 19-5-56 for Rs. 35 lakhs.	Do. of Rs. 35 lakhs.	6½%	35,00	..	Do.	..
	Do. . . .	Min. of C.D.&C. No. 34-8/58, dt. 13-2-59 *vide* sanction dated 27-6-58.	Do. of Rs. 10 lakhs.	7%	10,00	..	Do.	..
37	Morinda Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Min. of C.D. &C. No. 13-70/60, dated 18-11-61.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	7½%	90,00	76,00	Do.	..
38	Batala Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Min. of C.D. & C. No. 13-64/60, dated 17-11-61.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	7½%	90,00	83,00	Do.	..
39	Bazpur Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd.	Letter No. 9-61/60 F. & S., dated 29-6-60.	Do. of Rs. 15 lakhs.	7%	15,00	9,00	Do.	..
40	Bhagpat Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Min. of C.D. & C. No. 9-30/59-Co-op.-II, dt. 7th July, 1959.	Do. of Rs. 60 lakhs.	Do.	60,00	37,43	Do.	..
41	Assam Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.	(i) Min. of F. & A. No. 16-17/56/Co-op. I, dated 25-2-57.	Do. of Rs. 45 lakhs.	7% with a rebate of ½%.	45,00	24,00	Do.	..
		(ii) Min. of C. D. & C. letter No. 9-3/59-F & S, dated 19-11-59.	Do. of Rs. 15 lakhs.	Do.	15,00	9,00	Do.	..

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42 Shriram Sahakari Sahkar Karkhana Ltd.	Min. of F. & A. No. 16-2/56 Co-op.-II, dated 7-8-56 and F. 2-2/57-Co-op.-II (C.P.), dated 12-12-57.	Do. of Rs. 47·50 lakhs.	7½%	47,50	3,33 Do.	..
Do. . . .	Min. of C. D. & C. letter No. 4-24/61-Sugar, dated 21-4-64.	Do. of Rs. 25 lakhs.	8½%	25.00	23,00 Do.	
43 Malegaon Sahakari Sahkar Karkhana Ltd.	Min. of F. & A. F. 16-2/56-Co-op.-I, dated 19-5-56 & F/16-2/56-Co-op. I, dated 28-11-56, F2(2)/57-Co-op.-II(C.P.), dated 12-12-57.	Do. of Rs. 52·50 lakhs.	7%	52,50	4,51 Do.	..
	No. 13-18/60-Sugar, dated 5-8-63.	Do. of Rs. 15 lakhs	7½%	15,00	13,50 Do.	..
44 Shri Chhattrahpathi Shivaji Sahkari Sahkar Karkhana Ltd.	Min. of F. & A. No. 4-5/62-Sugar, dated 28-1-64.	Do. of Rs. 75 lakhs.	7½%	75,00	74,00 Do.	..
45 Ashoka Sahakari Sahkar Karkhana Ltd.	(*i*) Min. of F. & A. F. 16-2/56, Co-op.-I, dated 19-5-56 and 28-11-56.	Do. of Rs. 45 lakhs.	7%	45,00	10,50 Do.	..
	(*ii*) M. of F. 2(2)/57 Co-op.-I, (C.P.), dt. 12-12-57 sanction dt. 16-5-57.	Do. of Rs. 7·5 lakhs.	Do.	7,50		
46 Ganesh (Rahata) S.S.K. Ltd. .	Min. of F. & A. F. 16-2/56-Co-op.-II, dt. 19-5-56.	Do. of Rs. 45 lakhs.	Do.	45,00	11,56 Do.	..
Do. . . .	Do. F. 2(2)/57-Co-op. II, (C.P.), 12-12-57.	Do. of Rs. 75 lakhs.	Do.	75,00		
Do. . . .	Department of Co-operation No. 4(9)/61-Sugar, dated 30-1-62.	Do. of Rs. 15 lakhs.	7½% 8½%	10,00 5,00 (DM Loan).	8,00 4,75 Do.	..
47 The Girna S.S.K. Ltd. .	Min. of F. & A. No. F. 16-2/56 Co-op.-I, dt. 7-8-56.	Do. of Rs. 40 lakhs.	7%	40,00	Do.	..
	Do. No. F. 2(2)57-Co-op.-II, dt. 12-12-57.	Do. of Rs. 15 lakhs.	Do.	15,00	28,32 Do.	
	Min. of C.D. & C. No. 9-68/59 F & P dt. 4-12-59.	Do. of Rs. 10 lakhs	Do.	10,00		..
48 The Bhogawati S.S.K. Ltd. .	Min. of F. & A. 16-2/56-Co-op.-I, dt. 28-11-56.	Do. of Rs. 45 lakhs.	Do.	45,00	27,19 Do.	..
	Do. No. F. 2(2)/57-Co-op.-II, (C. P.), dt. 12-12-57.	Do. of Rs. 10 lakhs.	Do.	10,00		
	Min. of C. D. & C. No. 9-61/59 F. & P., dt. 4-12-59.	Do. of Rs. 10 lakhs.	Do.	10,00		

49	Shree Warana S.S.K. Ltd.	Min. of F. & A. No. F. 16-2/56-Co-op. I, dt. 28-11-56.	Do. of Rs. 45 lakhs.	Do.	45,00		
		Do. No. F. 2(2)/57-Co-op. II (C. P.), dt. 12-12-57.	Do. of Rs. 10 lakhs.	Do.	10,00	26,63	Do.
		Min. of C. D. & C. No. 9-56/59-F. & P., dt. 4-12-59.	Do. of Rs. 10 lakhs.	Do.	10,00		
50	Shree Pancha Ganga S.S.K. Ltd.	Min. of F. & A. No. F. 16-2/56 Co-op. I, dt. 6-6-57.	Do. of Rs. 45 lakhs.	Do.	45,00		
		Do. No. F. 2(2)/57-Co-op. II (C. P.), dt. 12-12-57.	Do. of Rs. 10 lakhs.	Do.	10,00	21,31	Do.
		Min. of C. D. & C. No. 9-70/59-F. & P., dt. 4-12-59.	Do. of Rs. 10 lakhs.	Do.	10,00		
51	Shetkari, S.S.K. Ltd.	Min. of F. & A. No. F. 2-2/57-Co-op. II, (C. P.), dt. 23-11-57.	Do. of Rs. 55 lakhs.	Do.	55,00		
		Min. of D. C. & C. No. 9-67/59-F. & P., dated 4-12-59.	Do. of Rs. 10 lakhs.	Do.	10,00	21,68	Do.
		Min. of C. D. & C. letter No. 4-1/65—Sugar dated 21-9-66.	Do. of Rs. 10 lakhs.	8½%	10,00		
52	Shri Hiranya Keshi S.S.K. Ltd.	Min. of C.D. & C. letter No. 13-80/60—Sugar dt. 1-12-61.	Do. of Rs. 75 lakhs.	7%	75,00	54,40	Do.
53	Krishna S.S.K. Ltd.	Min. of F. & A. Nos. 16/2/57 Co-op. I, dt. 6-6-57 and 2(2)/57-Co-op. II, dt. 12-12-57 and Min. C. D. & C. No. 4-6/61 Sugar dated 20-3-61.	Do. of Rs. 40 lakhs, 15 lakhs and 20 lakhs respectively.	Do.	75,00	52,57	Do.
		No. 4-5/64—Sugar dated 23-3-65.	Do. of Rs. 20 lakhs.	8½%	20,00	10,64	Do.
54	Kissan Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Saraswa.	Min. of C.D. & C. No. 13-102/60—Sugar, dated 5-1-62.	Do. of Rs. 48 lakhs.	7½%	48,00	40,00	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Do	Min. of C. D. & C. No. 4-12/63—Sugar dated 30-1-1964.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	7½%	90,00	90,00	Do.	..
55	Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd.	Do. No. 9-78/59, dated 23-3-62.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	7½%	90,00	..	Do.	No amount drawn so far against this guarantee.
56	Ashoka Co-operative Sugar Industries Ltd., Ganjam.	Do. No. 4-3/51-Sugar dated 2-5-61.	Do. of Rs. 85 lakhs.	7%	85,00	83,00	Do.	..
57	Mannam Co-operative Sugar Mills, Ltd.	Do. No. 13-34/60-Sugar, dated 23-5-62.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	7½%	90,00	90,00	Do.	..
58	Kumbhi Kesari S.S.L. Ltd.	Do. No. 9-18/59 Sugar, dated 21-7-62.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	7½%	90,00	..	Do.	No amount drawn so for against this guarantee.
59	Someshwar S.S.K. Ltd.	Do. No. 9-119/59 Sugar, dated 21-7-62.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	8½%	90,00	..	Do.	Do.
60	Chittur Co-operative Sugars Ltd.	Do. No. 4-25/63-Sugar dated [illegible]-11-63.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	7½%	90,00	90,00	Do.	..
61	Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Gandevi.	Do. No. 4-10/61 Sugar, dated 7-3-63.	Do. of Rs. 35 lakhs.	8½%	35,00	..	Do.	No amount drawn so far against this guarantee.
62	Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Do. No. 4-32/61-Sugar, dated 18-2-63.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	7½%	90,00	75,00	Do.	..
63	National Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Do. No. 4/15-63-Sugar dated 30-11-62.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	8½%	90,00	90,00	Do.	..
64	Kallakurichi Co-operative Sugar Mills, Ltd.	Do. No. 4-14/63-Sugar, dated 7-12-63.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	7½%	90,00	80,00	Do.	..
65	Doonganga Veda Ganga S.S.K. Ltd.	Do. No. 9-142/59-Sugar, dated 11-1-63.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	8½%	90,00	Nil.	Do.	No amount drawn so far against this guarantee.
66	Sanjivani Takli S.S.K. Ltd.	Do. No. 9-141/59,-Sugar, dated 16-2-63.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	7½%	90,00	Nil.	Do.	Do.
67	Yashwant S.S.K. Ltd.	Do. No. 9-120/59-Sugar, dated 20-3-63.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	Do.	90,00	Nil.	Do.	Do.
68	The Manipur State Co-op. Bank Ltd., Imphal, Manipur.	Govt. of India, Ministry of F. A. C. D. & C. letter No. 3-17/65-Cr. dt. 27-12-65.	Payment of Principal and Interest.	2% below Bank rate	5,00	5,00	No.	..

	Do. . . .	Do. No. 3-16/66-Cr. dt 27-12-66.	Payment of Principal and Interest	2% below Bank rate	10,00	..	No	..
69	Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Agartala.	Min. of CD & C, No. 3-15/65-Credit dt. 8-9-65.	Do.	Do.	5,00	2,00	No	..
	Do. . . .	Min. of F. A. C. D. & C. letter No. 3-15/66—Cr. dt. 24-9-66.	Do.	Do.	8,00	Nil.	No	..
70	Pondicherry State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Pondicherry.	Govt. of India Letter No. 3-24/65-Cr. dated 4-2-1966.	Do.	Do.	25,00	20,00	No	..
	Do. . . .	No. 3-25/65—Cr. dated 4-2-66.	Do.	1½% below Bank rate	5,00	1,94	No	..
	Do. . . .	No. 3-20/63-UT. dt. 20-2-64.	Do.	Do.	5,00	69	No	..
	Do. . . .	No. 3-20/64-Credit, dt. 10-5-65.	Do.	Do.	5,00	1,96	No	..
	Do. . .	Do. letter No. 3-9/66-Cr. dated 28-6-1966.	Do.	2% below Bank rate	11,95	1,23	No	..
71	Kisan Co-operative Sugar Factory, Majhola.	Ministry of C.D. & C. No. 4-12/63 Sugar, dated 30-1-64.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	7½%	90,00	90,00	..	All fixed assets pledged to the I.F.C.
72	Niphad S.S.K. Ltd. . .	Ministry of C.D. & C. No. 13-9/60 Sugar . dt. 29-2-64.	Do.	8½%	90,00	..	..	Amount not drawn against this guarantee so far.
73	Delhi State Co-op. Bank Ltd. Delhi	Ministry of F. A. C. D. & C. letter No. 3-12/65—Cr. dated 27-11-1965.	Guarantee for payment of principal and payment of interest.	2% below Bank rate	35,00	35,00	No	..
	Do. . . .	No. 3-16/66-Cr. dated 6-7-1966.	Do.	1½% below Bank rate.	10,00	4,00	No	..
	Do. . . .	No. 3-10/66-Cr. dated 6-7-1966.	Do. Continuing joint guarantee between the State Govt. concerned on 50 : 50 basis for repayment of principal and payment by interest of loans granted to the Society of I.F.C. to the extent	2% below Bank rate	6,85	2,50	No	..
74	Doaba Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Ministry of C.D. & C.C Letter No. 9-5/59 Sugar, dated 22-12-65.	of Rs. 90 lakhs.	8½%	90,00	..	No	No amount has been drawn so far against this guarantee.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
75	Purnea Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Letter No. 4-2/63 Sugar, dated 27-9-65. C. D. & C. letter No. 44-17/63-Sugar, dated 19-1-1965	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	8¼%	90,00	..	Do.	
76	Gauri Bidanaur S.S.K. Ltd.	Guarantee Deed, dated 18-6-65. Ministry of C.D. & C. letter No 44-17/63-Sugar dated 10-1-1965.	Do. of Rs. 90 lakhs.	8½%	90,00	..	Do.	..
		MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS						
77	National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Ministry—of Commerce and Industry letter No. (7)-NIDC 59, dated 12-9-59 and 21-3-61 and revival letters, dated 1-4-63 and 9-5-65.	Guarantee for overdraft arrangement with the State Bank of India to the Corporation.	¼% above state Bank advance rate Subject to minimum of 6-1/4%.	25,00	Nil.	Do.	
78	Hindustan Cables Limited.	Min. of Industry letter No. 10(12)/62 Proj./LEEI, dated 5-10-1966.	Guarantee for Cash Credit.	Bank rate	5,00,00	4,85,00	No.	..
79	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Bombay	Government of India M/C & I letter No. 8 SSI (A) (56)(57), dt. 7-2-62 and 15-5-61	The Government of India have given continuing guarantee of Rs. 30 lakhs. Rs. 15 lakhs, Rs. 20 lakhs on Rs. 30 lakhs for Bombay, Calcutta. Madras and Delhi branches respectively for the import of Machinery.	Nil.	30,00	12,00	No.	..
	(ii) National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Madras.				20,00	11,42	No.	..
	(iii) Narional Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta				15,0(	1,17	No.	..
	(iv) National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Delhi.				30,00	10,35	No.	.
	(v) National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi.				15,00	11,81	No.	..
80	National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi.	Guarantee Agreement, dated 8-5-64 between the G. of I. & Kreditanstalt.	Do. Replacement of Principal and payment of interest for settlement of all claims under the loan Agreement, dt. 8-5-64.	5½%	93,75	56,81	No.	..
	Do. . . .	Do	Do. dated 29-7-65	5½%	1,8750	1,44,89	No.	..
	Do. . . .	As per agreement signed between the Corporation, Govt. of India and A.I.D. Signed on 10-4-61.	Guaranteed repayment of principal and interest on the loan agreement for Rs. 7,50 lakhs by A.I.D. to the Corporation.	5%	7,50,00	4,82,12	No.	.
	Do. . . .	Do. Agreement signed on 25-11-1964 between the Corporation and M/s. Kreditanstalt, West Germany under Loan No. 149.	Do. DM 5 milion towards the cost of Machinery purchased by the Corporation from West Germany.	5½%	93,75	3,57	No.	..

	Do.	Do. dated 26-7-1965 under Loan No. 185.	Do.	Do.	93,75	Nil.		No.	..	
	Do.	Do. dated 26-3-1966 under Loan No. 247.		Do.	1,87,50	Nil.		No.	..	
	Do.	Ministry of C. & I. letter No. 8-SSI(A)(36)/SS/ dt. 12-5-61.								
	Do.	Ministry of C.&I. letter No. 15-SSI(A)(14)/56, dt. 28-3-57.	Blanket guarantee of Rs. 30 lakhs for the Corporation to the State Bank of India for taking advance on raw materials required by the Corporation.	Nil.	30,00	1,07		No.	..	
81	West Coast Paper Mills, Bombay.	Guarantee given on 28-2-59.	Repayment of Loans and interest thereon to Industrial Finance Corporation.	7% with a rebate of ½% for punctual payment.	1,50,00		96,00	The assets of the Company pledged to I.F.C., the Lenders.	..	
82	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg, Co. Ltd.	Ministry of Industry No. 39(26)/66, dated 2-11-1966.	Overdraft facilities to Bank rate H.P.F. by S.B.I. upto an amount not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs.	Bank rate minimum 8½%	50,00	Nil.		No.	Overdraft facility not availed upto 31st December, 1966.	
83	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi.	(1) No. 6-2/66-HECHE, dated 25-8-66.	Guarantee in respect of payment of the value of machinery, equip- etc. by foreign Suppliers, Lc. No. 63/546 Operational Tools.	Nil.		2,85	88	Do.	..	
		(2) No. 9-15/65-HECHE, dated 3-10-66.	Do. Lc. No. 66/910 forged Steel Mill Rolls.	Do.		18,41	17	Do.	..	
		(3) No. 6-13/66-HECHE, dated 8-12-66.	Do. Lc No. 66/1167 JOH Moudling Machine & Hydro Blast.	Do.		23,77	23,77	Do.	..	
		(4) No. 6-13/66-HECHE, dated 20-12-66.	Do. Lc. No. 66/ 253 Hydrolic Wagon	Do.		9,88	9,88	Do.	..	
		(5) No. 9-18/65-HECHE, dated 13-12-66.	Do. Lc. No. 66/1127 Ferro Tungsten.	Do.		12,15	12,15	Do.	..	
		(6) No. 9-18/65-HECHE. dated 7-11-1966.	Do. Lc. No. 66/969 Ferro Chrome Low Carbon.	Do.		1,65	1,65	Do.	..	

1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9
		(7) No. 9-/65-HECHE, dated 13-12-1966.	Do. Ferro Molybdenum.	Do.	2,88	2,88	Do.	..
		(8) No. 3-8/64-HECHE, dated 9-6-1965.	Do. LC No. 65/924 for Burn-out Equipment.	Do.	28,00	3,31	Do.	..
		(9) No. 3-1/65-HECHE, dated 2-6-1965.	Do. LC No. 65/875 for Slag Cars etc.	Do.	9,37	2,01	Do.	..
		(10) No. 3-9/65-HECHE, dated 4-6-1965.	Do. LC No. 65/875 for Slag Cars etc.	Do.	99,93	3,78	Do.	..
		(11) No. 3-9/65-HECHE, ed 26-10-65.	Do. LC No. 65/1464 for Coke Pushers.	Do.	42,05	10,27	No.	..
		(12) No. 9-40/64 HECHE, dated 26-6-65.	Do. Completing parts for EOT Crane under contract No. 3802.	Do.	25,00	1	No.	..
		(13) No. 3-2/65-HECHE, dated 9-6-65.	Do. LC No. 65/905 for Tech. Documents for 6th Blast urnace.	Do.	5,00	11	No.	..
		(14) No. 9-27/65-HECHE, dated 28-12-65.	Do. LC No. 66/81 for Blast Furnace Stalls for 6th B.F.	Do.	30,30	29,19	No.	..
		(15) No. 3-8/64-HECHE, dated 17-11-65.	Do. LC No. 66/81 for Blast Furnace Stalls for 6th B.F.	Do.	20,20	1,15	No.	..
		(16) ..	Do. LC No. 65/172 & 66/566-48339-223 Ball Bearing.	Do.	1,17	6	No.	..
		(17) No. 3-10/62-HECHE dated 31-10-1963.	Do. LC No. 63/313 Supply of Operational Tools.	Do.	49,37	10,21	No.	..
		(18) No. 3-3/65 HECHE, dated 12-5-1966.	Do. LC No. 66/444 Supply of Tech. Documents.	Do.	2,50	2,50	No.	..
		(19) No. 6-4/66-HECHE, dated 6-4-1966.	Do. LC No. 66/361-Supply of E.O.T. Cranes.	Do.	17,50	18	No.	..
		(20) No. 7-8/66-HECHE, dated 23-7-1966.	Do. LC No. 66/1034- Supply of Well Drilling Rigs.	Do.	1,71	1,71	No.	

		(21) No. 7-8/66-HECHE, dated 23-7-1966.	Do. LC No. 66/1032-Ex-cavators.	Do.	4,04	404	No.	..
		(22) No. 7-8/66-HECHE, dated 23-7-1966.	Do. LC No. 66/1033-Oil Drilling Rigs.	Do.	4,92	4,92	No.	..
		(23) No. 7-9/66-HECHE, dated 23-7-1966.	Do. LC No. 66/1123-Lubricating Equipment.	Do.	2,05	2,05	No.	..
		(24) No. --9/66-HECHE, dated 23-7-1966.	Do. LC. No. 66/1104 for Spare Parts.	Do.	7,11	7,05	No.	..
		(25) No. 7-8/66-HECHE, dated 27-10-1966.	Do. Purchase under Deferred Payment Scheme.	3%	95,86	95,86	No.	..
		(26) No. 6-3/62-HECHE, dated 25-7-1963.	Do. Supplied by M/s. Techno-export vide Agreement dated 30-5-63.	2½%	3,05,00	Nil	No.	..
		(27) No. 6-2/64-HECHE, dated 25-7-1964.	Guarantee in respect of payment for consultation fee for Erection, Supervision, Design etc.	4⅝%	1,35,61	98,24	No.	..
		(28) No. 7-4/65-HECHE, dated 28-2-66.	Do. For import of Steel Plates from U.S.S.R. (L.C. No. 11/113).	Nil	24,40	26	No.	..
		(29) No. 6-4/66-HECHE, dated 7-11-66.	Do. LC No. 12/66.	Do.	7,17	7,17	No.	..
84	Havy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal	Guarantee deed executed on 4-2-1959.	The guarantee is to indemnify the State Bank of India against all claims in respect of guarantee furnished by them to a British firm M/s. Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd., London.	5% or 1% above the Bank of England rate whichever is higher.	3,62,70	1,15,60	No.	..
	Do.	Purchase Agency Agreement with Associated Electricals Industries Ltd., dated 18-8-58 para 17(i) & (ii).	Indemnity to A.E.I. for any loss incurred on account of any defaulv on the part of Heavy Electricals Ltd. in he operation of the pur has ing agency agreement.	Wthout interest.	5,33,33	1,50,88	No.	..
	Do.	Technical Consultants Agreements with M/s. Associated Electrials Industries Ltd., London (Agreement dated 17-11-1955).	Repayment of loans and interest thereon made by the consultants to Heavy Electricals Ltd.	3½% p.a. subject to taxes on Income under Indian Law.	10% of the payments made to the subsidiary consultants for orders received from India.	2,00	No.	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Do. . . .	Subsidiary Consultants Agreement with English Electric Co. London.	Repayment of loans and interest thereon made by the subsidiary consultants to Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Do.	Do.	Nil	No.	..
	Do. . . .	Subsidiay Consultants Agreement with M/s. British Insulated Cables Ltd.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,66 (Principal) 5 (Interest)	No	..
	Do. . . .	Guarantee by the President of India to the S.B.I. dated 28-3-62.	Cash credit account secured by hypothecation of stock of raw materials components, finished goods and work in progress.	5½%	6,00,00	6,00,00	No	..
	Do. . . .	Guaranteed by President of India to the S.B.I. dated 18-6-62.	Clean Cash Credit.	Do.	1,00,00	1,00,00	No	..
8	Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchi.	Ministry of Indus6try's letter No. 14/1/63. 2-HECHE dt. 22-10-	Guarantee for Payment of claims due under the Agreement dt 30-5-63 between. PHE Ltd. and M/s Techno export, Praha for supply of Machinery etc. and rendering technical co-operation during construction and production.	No Interest	2,92,23	8,74	No	..
	Do. . . .	Do. dt 22-7-64.	Do. for Technical Cooperation.	No Interest	2,42,80	2,26,80	No	..
	Do. . . .	Ministry of Industry's letter No. 21-17/66-HECHE dt. 5-12-66 and No. 21-17/66-HECHE dt 24-11-66.	Payments of all claims due under he Agreement dt 5-9-66 between B.H.E.L. and M/s. Machino-export Moscow for supply of Tower cranes.	No Interest	22,00	20,35	No	..
8	Switchgear Unit, Hyderabad .	Ministry of ndustry & Supply letter No. 11/7/64—HECHE dt. 29-10-65.	Payment of all claims for the purchase agreement entered into with ASEA, Sweden for Components.	No Interest	1,70,07	1,70,07	No	..
	Do. .	Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industry No. 14/5/63-HECHE dt. 30-9-63.	Guarantee for payment of all claims due by the Company to M/s. Tecnho-export.	No Interest	7,01,54	2,49,55	No	..

	Do. . . .	Ministry of Industry and Suppl.	Do. to M/s. Skoda export Czechoslavia.	No Interest	2,98,32	2,73,55	No	..
87	National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar.	..	Guarantee to the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 200 lakhs advanced to the Company.	Bank rate	15,00	15,00	No	..
88	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Calcutta.	Ministry of Finance U.O. No. 5288-59, dt. 16-6-59 and U. O. No. F. II/657/62, dated 19-10-1962.	Guarantee for Cash Credits arrangement.	7½%	95,00	92,72	To execute a Demand Promissory Note in favour of the guarantee.	..

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER.

89	The Tata Power Company, Ltd., Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	Guarantee Agreement between the President of India and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	Payment of principal, interest & other charges as per loan Agreements between the borrower and I.B.R.D.	4¾%	10,38,97	5,92,52	No.	..
	Do. . . .	Do. .	Do. .	5⅝%	7,25,25	4,70,22	No.	..
90	National Projects Construction Corporation, Ltd.	Ministry of I & P No. 32(10)/65-D.W. IV dt. 29-6-65 and No. 32(10)/65-D.W. IV Dt. 10-11-65.	Payment to the Corporation to a Maximum limit of Rs. 250 lakhs.	9% with a monthly rests on advance over Rs. 150 lakhs.	2,50,00	2,27,00	No.	..
	Do. . . .	Ministry of Irrigation and Power No. 32 (10) 65—D.W. IV dt. 7-5-65.	General Bank Guarantee of Rs. 16 lakhs to the State Bank of India, New Delhi.	Nil	16,00	15,13	No.	..
91	U. P. State Electricity Board, Lucknow.	Guarantee agreement between the U. P. State Electricity Board and M[S ASE A of Sweden	Payment of Principal and interest on due date.	6% (Free of Income-tax)	51,41	51,41	No.	..
92	Chief Engineer, Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir.	Guarantee agreement between the Govt. of J & K and M[s. ASEA of Sweden.	Do. .	Do. .	14,89	14,89	No.	..

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			MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION					
93	Kanwar Raj Nath purchaser of an evacuee concern known as Am arnath Mils at Bombay.	(1) Rehabilitation Committee of the cabinet as per their directive given on 29-11-58. (2) Guarantee executed on 21-3-60.	The entire loan of Rs. 7,00,000 granted to Kanwar Raj Nath by the Bombay State Financial Corporation for running the Mills has been guaranteed in the shape of second mortgage on the property.	6½%	5,00	1,08	No.	..
			MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL					
94	Oil India, Ltd.	Ministry of P & C letter No. 5/56/65-Prod., dated 27-4-1966.	Guarantee against Cash Credit accommodation by S.B.I. to the Company.	1¼% above State Bank Rate with a minimum 7-1/2% pe annum and maximum 8¾% per annum with monthly rests.	8,00,00	8,00,00	No.	
95	The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (Nangal Unit)	F. y-1-8(21)57, dated 15-1-58.	Counter guarantee given by Govt. of India to the State Bank of India to enable latter to issue letter of Guarantee to Co's suppliers for deferred Payment.	6.5%	9,72,20	19,36	No.	Relating to Supply of Fertilizer Grcoup of Plan Supplied by M/s Saint Gobaintin Paris, on deferred mode basis.
	Do.	Ferrs. 8 (108) 60, dated 21-6-60.	Do.	Do.	61,05	6,77	No.	Do.
	Do.	Ferts. 7 (14), 62, dated 5-1-63.	Do.	10%	2,46	41	No.	Relating to Supply of spares for Heavy Water Plant by M/s Linda West Germany on deferred mode basis.
96	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore, Ltd.	Deed of guarantee dated 1-3-58, executed by the Central Govt.	Repayment of principal and Payment of interest and other Charges	4% to 7%	3,06	2,02	No.	..
	Do.	Ministry of P & C letter ert. 19 (8)/60, dt. 12-12-63 an 4-3-64.	Guarantee for cash credit accommodation of Rs. 250 lakhs till repayment granted by the S.B.I. Cochin.	½% above S.B.I. advance rate with a minimum of 7¼%. by	2,50	..	No.	..

	Do.	Ministry of P. & C. letter No. Ferts. 1-3(20)/66, dt. 25-11-66.	Guarantee to the State Bank of India for payment of instalments to the suppliers of Plant and Machinery on deferred payment terms.	1/16% per quarter.	11,25,00	11,25,00	No.	..
97	Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division).	..	Counter Guarantee on Overdraft to the extent of Rs. 3 crores with S.B.I.	As applicable.	3,00,00	..	No.	..
98	Madras Refineries Ltd.	..	Guarantee for Foreign Exchange loan amounting to $18 million.	..	..	..	No.	..
99	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Marketing Division).	Ministry of P & C letter No. 7 (50)/64/I.O.C.I., dt. 20-4-66.	Counter Guarantee to indemnify S. B. I. for issuing letter of credit on behalf of IOC	7½%	2,00,00	2,00,00	No.	Valid upto 31-3-1967.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	7¾%	4,00,00	4,00,00	No.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	8%	12,00,00	10,73,26	No.	Do.
100	Oil and Natural Gas Commission.	No. 17(36)-61-ONG, 31-3-1963.	Guarantee for deferred payment on due dates for carrying out drilling in the Ganga Valley.	Nil	2,81,32	2,11,79	Nil	..
	Do.	No. 17 (47)/63-ONG, dated 11-10-1963.	Do. for carrying out drilling in Punjab area.	Do.	3,06,52	2,44,34	No.	..
	Do.	No. 31 (32)/63-ONG., dated 29-7-1963.	Do. for contsruction Gujarat Pipeline.	Do.	2,97,62	2,37,20	No.	..
	Do.	No. 6 (20)/640-ONG., dated 25-11-64.	Do. for carrying out offshore drilling in the Gulf of Cambay	Do.	3,07,10	2,97,40	No.	..
	Do.	No. 31 (3)/62-ONG	Do. for preparation of executive Project Report.	Do.	22,41	16,91	[illegible]	..

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			MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS					
101	Ahmadpur-Katwa Rly. Co. Ltd.	Contract dated the 8th May, 1922 between the Secretary of State (now President of India) and the Ahmadpur-Katwa Rly. Co. Ltd.	The amount of guarantee is limited to make up the net receipts of the Rly. Co. upto 3½% p.a. on its paid-up share capital. When the net receipts of the Co. exceed the minimum amount on its paid-up share capital at the rate of 5% p. a. such excess is divided equally between the Govt. and the Company, Managing Agency remuneration amounting to Rs. 5,000 p. a. and other petty expenses subject to audit, are taken as a part of working expenses of the Rly. in arriving at the net receipts of the Company.	3½%	17,24	17,24	No	This line is at present worked by the Company.
102	Futwah Islampur Light Rly. Co. Ltd.	Contract dated the 3rd Sept. 1920 between the Secretary of State (now President of India) & F. I. Light Rly. Co. Ltd.	Same as above except that Managing Agency remuneration is taken at Rs. 6,000 p.a. in this case.	3½%	11,50	11,50	No	Do.
103	Bankura Damodar River Railway Co. Ltd.	Agreement dt. 6th Sept. 1918 between the Secy. of State (now President of India) and Bankura Damodar River Railway Co. Ltd.	Same as above except that Managing Agency remuneration is taken at Rs. 10,000 p.a. in this case.	3½%	34,00	34,00	No	This line is worked by the Company itself
104	Chaparmukh Silghat Railway Co, Ltd,	Contract dated 14th Nov. 1918 between the Secy. of State (now President of India)kand the Chaparmuth-Silghat Rly. Co. Ltd.	The amount of guarantee is limited to make up the net receipts of the Rly. Co. upto 3½% p.a. on its paid-up share capital. When the net receipts of the Co. exceed the minimum amount sufficient to pay interest on its paid-up share capital at the rate of 5% p.a. such excess is applied to-	3½%	31,00	31,00	No	The line is worked by the Central Govt. through the agency of the Rly Administration.

			wards the payment of the Managing Agency remuneration amounting to Rs. 6,000 and other petty expenses subject to audit and the balance of any is divided equally between the Govt. and the company.					
105	Katakhal Lala Bazar Railway Co. Ltd.	Contract dated 19th May, 1923, between the Secretary of State (now President of India) and the Katakhal Lala Bazar Railway Co. Ltd.	Same as above except that the Managing Agency remuneration is taken at Rs. 3,500 in this case.	3½%	8,91	8,91	No	This line is worked by the Central Govt. through the agency of the Rly. Administration.
			MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS					
106	Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.	Guarantee Agreement dated 18-12-52 between the President of India and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	Payment of principal interest & other charges, as per loan Agreement between the borrower and I.B.R.D. referred to in guarantee agreement.	4½%	21,90,22	2,98,88		Entire property of the Company mortgaged to I.B.R.D. and the Govt. of India.
	Do.	Guarantee Agreement dated 19-12-56 between the President of India and the I.B.R.D.	Payment of principal, interest and other charges as per loan Agreement between the borrower and I. B. R. D. referred to in guarantee agreement.	5%	14,95,90	2,20,35		Do.
	Do.	Guarantee agreement dated 22-12-61 between the President of India and I.B.R.D.	Do.	5¾%	14,40,00	6,13,21		Do.
107	Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	Guarantee Agreement dated 26-6-56 between the President of India and the I.B.R.D.	Do.	4½%	56,25,00	23,87,08		Do.
	Do.	Guarantee Agreement dated 20-11-57 between the President of India and the I.B.R.D.	Do.	6%	24,37,50	17,68,75		Do.

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108	Hindustan Steel, Ltd. . .	Guarantee dated 15-1-1960 read with guarantee dated 30-3-1961.	Guarantee for cash credit accommodation by State Bank of India.	S. B. I. advance rate minimum 4½% p.a.	16,00,00	6,26,33		H. S. Ltd. is [illegible] per cent Govt. owned undertaking.
	Do. . . .	..	Full and timely payment by Hindustan Steel Ltd., of its payment obligations in respect of Rourkela Steel Plant.	..	44,04,06	22,91,04		Do ..
	Do. . . .	Min. of Finance Letter No. F. 2 (5) FC.II/62, dated 22-2-62.	Guarantee for due and punctual payment of principal and interest etc.	6%	47,60	47,60		Do ..
	Do. . . .	Do. No. 2 (49FC) CII62, dateed 23-1-63.	Do. .	3%	4,88,01	4,88,01		Do. ..
	Do. . . .	Guarantee Agreement dated 18-2-63 between the Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau and the Govt. of India.	Do. .	..	1,78,81	..		Do. ..
109	M/s. Bolani Ores, Ltd. .	Department of Iron and Steel letter No. DU R-2(3)/60, dated 19-4-60 (guarantee deeds executed on 30-7-59 and 4-3-60).	The guarantee for payment by Govt. to the State Bank of India, Calcutta, for the prinipal and interest in case of default by M[s. Bolani Ores, Ltd.	9 % Per annum with half yearly interest.	80,00	52,09		No Govt. of India own 50·5 per cent of the share Capital of the Company.
110	Mysore Iron & Steel, Ltd. .	Guarantee Agreement dated 28-12-64 between the Kreditanstal Fur Wiederaufbau and the Govt. of India.	Surety for the due and punctual payment of principal and interest.	5½%	7,14,00	7,14,00		No. ..
111	Bokaro Steel Limited . .	Ministry of Iron and Steel letter No. B-28 (2)/63-Vol. II dated 17-12-1964.	Guarantee against letter of credit favouring V[O AVTOEXPORT, U.S.S.R valid upto 31-12-1969.	No Interest. .	3,73	..		No ..
	Do. . . .	Do. .	Do. favouring V/O MACHINO-EXPORT U.S.S.R. valid upto 31-12-1971.	Do. .	6,71	32		No ..
	Do. . . .	Do. .	Do. favouring V/O TRACTOR EXPORT, U.S.S.R. valid upto 31-12-1970.	Do. .	15,24	..		No ..

	Do. . . .	Do. .	Guarantee against deferred payment favouring V/O AVTOEXPORT U.S.S.R. valid upto 31-12-1969.	Do. .	16,20	12,19	No	..
		Do. .	Do. favouring V/O MACHINO EXPORT U.S.S.R. valid upto 31-12-1971.	Do. .	29,14	26,21	No	..
	Do· . . .	Do. .	Do. favouring V/O TRACTOR-EXPORT U.S.S.R. valid upto 31-12-1970.	Do. .	66,21	45,45	No	..
	Do. . . .	Ministry of Iron & Steel letter No. B-24 (33)/64, dated 5-10-64	Guarantee to Ministry of Railways allowing Bokaro Steel Ltd. facility of using Firm's credit Notes in lieu of payment of freight and other dues in cash without security deposit.	..	No limit	1,72	No	..
112	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	Agreement dated 9-11-57 between the Government of India and the Government of U. S. S. R. Letter of authority issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Economic Affairs.	Guarantee given in consideration of the State Bank of India issuing letter of authority on the State Bank of U.S.S.R.	Nil	11,33,14	35	No	..
		(2) Govt· of India letter No. 6(7)/59 Lignite, dated 16-4-60, and No. 6(1)/63-CX, dated 10-6-63.	On account of payment due under the con ract dated 27-10-59 entered by the Corporation with M[s. Ansaldo Gen a, Italy for the supply of fertilizer plant.	6%	6,24,57	Nil	No	..
		(3) Letter No. 6(1)/63-CX, dated 26-11-63.	Do.	Nil	8,68	Nil	No	..
		Do. . . .	Do. .	Nil	39,49	Nil	No	..
		(4) Agreement, dated 9-11-57, September, 1959 and 10-12-1966 between Government of India and Govt. of U.S.S.R.	Letters of authority issued on behalf of the Corporation.	Nil	25,36,26	12,34,46	No	..
		(5) Letter No. 10 (26) F.C. III/62, dated 3-9-62.	Guarantee for the punctual payment of principal and interest charges etc. regarding *ad hoc* Credit from Japan.	Nil	3,53	1,22	No	.

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113	National Mineral Development Corporation.	Letter No. 28 (30)/64-MIV, dt 21-9-64.	Overdraft facilities for meeting the working capital requirements of the Kiriburu Iron Ore Project.	1/2% above the State Bank advance rates minimum 6¼% per annum monthly rest.	20,00	2,98	No.	..
			MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION					
114	Air India . . .	Guaranteed under Section 27 of Air Corporation Act, 1953.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on 3½% Air India Corporation Bonds, 1953—58.	3½%	2,54,00	1	No.	..
	Do. . . .	Second Supplenentary Agreement dated 1-5-61 between Air India, the President of India and the five Commercial Banks of the United States of America.	Payment of principal and interest.	(i) Interest 5 3/4% per annum on the principal amount of the loan withdrawn. (ii) Premium charges of 1/4% per annum on the principal amount prepaid from the date of prepayment to the stated maturity date of the amount prepaid by corporation.	1,27,39	18,00	No.	..
	Do. . . .	Third Supplementary Agreement, dated 1-4-63 between the Air India, President of India and Five Commercial Banks of U.S.A.	Payment of principal and interest.	(i) Interest @ 5¾% (ii) Premium charges ¼% (iii) Commitment Fees — ½%	6,22,15	3,64,31	No.	..
	Do. . . .	Agreement dated 1-4-63 between Air India, the President of India and the Boeing Company, U.S.A.	Do.	Do.	84,85	49,69	No.	..
	Do . . .	Credit Agreement and Guarantee dated 1-12-1965 between Air India, the President of India and the six Commercial Banks of U.S.A.	Do.	Do.	12,11,25	7,23,75	No.	..
	Do . . .	Second Supplementary Agreement dated 1-12-65 between Air India, the President of India and Boeing Company, U.S.A.	Do.	Do.	2,13,75	1,06,88	No.	..

	Do.	Fourth Supplementary Agreement dated 1-3-1964 between Air India, the President of India and five Banks of U.S.A.	Do.	Do.	5,82,58	4,39,95	No.	..
	Do.	Supplementary Agreement dated 1st March, 1964 between Air India, the President of India and the Boeing Company. U.S.A.	Do.	Do.	79,25	59,85	No.	..
115	Indian Airlines Corporation	Guaranteed under Section 27 of Air Corporations Act, 1953.	Repayment of principal and interest on 3-1/2% Indian Airlines Corporation Bonds, 1953—58.	3-1/2%	2,62,31	1	No.	..
	Do.	Gaurantee given *vide* Govt. of India, Min. of T. & C. (Deptt. of Commns. & Civil Aviation) letter No. 9-CA (5)/61, dated 19-12-1961.	The Govt. of India have guaranteed the payment of all instalments by the Indian Airlines Corporation in Indian Rupees to be paid into a blocked rupee account of Fokkers in Bombay as and when such instalments become due as stipulated in para 5 of the Supplemental Agreement, dated the 17th October, 1961 entered into between M/s. N. V. Keninklije — Nederiands Vliegtuigenfabriefk Pokker, Holland and I.A.C. for the supply of five additional F. 27 aircraft and connected spares and equipment and the transfer of the Indian rupees so paid in Bombay, with interest earned to Holland after conversion into Dutch Guilders, as soon as corresponding value of Indian products have been exported as per terms and conditions laid down in Annexure E of the Supplemental Agreement.	..	2,67,75	2	No.	..

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	Do.	Guarantee given vide Govt. of India, Minis- Ministry of Civil Aviation letter No. 9-CA (36)/65 dt. 15-1-1966.	The Govt. of India have guaranteed the payment of all the instalments by the IAC to M/s. Rolls Royce Ltd., U. K. as and when such instalments fall due in terms of the contract dated 12-11-65 entered into by IAC with M/s. Rolls Royce, for the purchase of one spare engine AVON MK-531) and spare parts in terms of clause 4 of the said contract.	..	30,35 plus interest	26,32 plus interest.	No.	..
	Do.	Guarantee given vide Govt. of India, Ministry of Transport & Aviation (Deptt. of Aviation and Tourism) letter No. 9-CA (34)/66, dated 3-11-66.	The Govt. of India have guaranteed the payment of all the instalments by the IAC to M/s. Rolls Royce Ltd., U.K. as and when such instalments fall due in terms of contact dated 30-6-66 entered into by IAC with M/s Rolls Royce Ltd., for purchase of 4 dart 532—7 Reconditioned engines and ass ciated spares parts.	..	20,91	20,91	No.	..
			MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING					
116	Shipping Corporations of India Ltd.	Chairman, Inter State Transport Commission nd Ministry of Transport	Six separate guarantee bonds for full payment of the oan totailing Rs. 775 lakhs advanced by the S.D.F.C.	Nil	7,75,00	7,75,00	No	..
	Do.	Ministry of Transport	Indemnification of the S. B. I. against loss of principal, interest and other costs, charges in respect of the entire price of the transfer or ordered by the Corporation in the Hitachi Shipyard, Japan	Nil	4,00,72	2,50,52	No	..
	Do.	Do.	Do in respecet of bond issued in fovour of Bank of Pola d by S.B.I.	Nil	2,57,50	2,34,16	No.	..

	Do.	Do.	In respect of the loan taken by the Shipping Corporation for meeting 10% of the price of tanker under construction in the Hitachi Shipyard, Japan.	Nil	3,23,00	2,89,27	No	..	
117	The South Indian Shipping Corporation, Madras	Do.	Five guarantee bonds for payment of principal and interest due to German Banks of Bramen.	Nil	11,20,18	10,57,10	The ships mortgaged to shipping Development Fund Committee.	..	
118	Jayanti Shipping Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi.	Eight counter guarantees dated 1-10-62, 15-10-62 and 26-12-62 executed jointly by Govt. of India, Jayanti Shipping Co. and Shipping Development Fund Committee.	Indemnification of the the State Bank of India from and against all claims and demands on the Bank in respect of guarantee bonds to be issued by it in favour of the Mitsubishi Shipyard, Japan in respect of eight ships ordered by the Company.	Nil	16,23,76	8,77,71	No	The Ships will be mortgaged to the Shipping Development Fund Committee on delivery.	
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nil	5,00,10	3,75,43	No	Do.	
119	Hindustan Shipyard Limited	Ministry of Transport SY-5 (25)/65, dated 30-5-66.	Payment of principal, interest and other charges.	Prevailing State Bank of India rate	3,00,00	59,88	Promissory Note for Rs. 3 crores was obtained from the ship yard and endorsed to S.B.I.	This is a cash credit arrangement with the S.B.I. to provide working capital to Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	
120	Calcutta Port Commissioners	Guarantee Agreement between the President of India and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	Payment of principal, interest and other charges as per loan agreement between the borrower and the I.B.R.D.	5½%	21,80,45	17,79,62	No	Agreement dt. 25-6-58.	
	Do.	Do.	Do.	5½%	15,78,95	10,80,38	No	Agreement dt. 17-8-61.	
121	Madras Port Trust	Do.	Do.	5½%	10,52,63	6,12,17	No	Agreement, dt. 25-6-58.	
			MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY						
122	National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited.	Ministry of Works Housing and Urban Development letter No. 2/14/62-Ent, (H III), dt. 28-12-1965.	Guarantee given by the Govt. of India to enable the Corporation to operate cash credit account with the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 1,17 lakhs.	upto 72 lakhs 7½% above 72 lakhs upto 94 8%, above 94 lakhs, 8½%	1,17,00	88,39	No		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
123	Hindustan Housing Factory Limited.	Ministry of Works and Housing letter No. 2/2/63-Ent. (H .II), dated 24-5-63.	Guarantee given by the Govt. of India to enable the Factory to operate cash credit account with the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs.	7¾ % payable upto Cash Credit of Rs. 20 lakhs and 8% on advances beyond that	40,00	Nil	No	..
			DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS					
124	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.	Govt. of India, Deptt. of Communications No.12-F(9)/64, dated 19-9-64.	Due and punctual payment of drafts representing instalments due against supplies on credit.	6%	16,83	14,31	No	..
	Do.	Do. No. 12-F(9)/64, dt. 19-9-64.	Do	6%	2,26,47	2,04,49	No	..
125	Indian Telephone Industries, Limited, Bangalore.	Do. No. 12-F(9)/ 65, dt. 18-5-1965.	Do.	6%	26,25	26,25	No	..
	Do.	Do. No. 1-F(6)/66, dated 20-5-1966.	Do.	6%	24,38	24,38	No	..
			CABINET SECRETARIAT (DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS)					
126	Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.	Department of Statistics letter No. 12(3)64-Est. III, dated 20-6-1966.	Overdraft facility to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs at the State Bank of India, Shambazar, Calcutta.	6%	5,00	5,00	No	..

ANNEXURE XX

Statement showing contributions to International bodies

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1965-66	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE				
1. International Customs Tariff Bureau	Annual contribution	28	85	45	45
2. General Agreement on Tariff and Trade	Contribution for working expenses of the contracting parties.	1,21	1,55	2,49	3,16
3. International Organisation of Legal Meteorology	Annual contribution	11	11	17	17
4. International Coffee Organisation	Do.	..	3,07	6,85	4,85
5. International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington.	Do.	..	29	43	43
6. International Cotton Institute	Do.	..	..	75	75
	TOTAL	1,60	5,87	11,14	9,81
	MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
7. International Hydrographic Bureau	Annual contribution	17	18	29	29
8. Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council	Contribution	5	5	8	8
9. Central Secretariat of Commonwealth Defence Science Organisation, London.	Contribution	4	4	6	6
	TOTAL	26	27	43	43
	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION				
10. U.N.E.S.C.O.	(*i*) Annual contribution	9,74	12,50	19,69	19,69
	(*ii*) Contribution for African Fellowship Programme and International campaign to save the monuments of Nabia.	9,90	17,00	24,19	24,19
11. U.N.E.S.C.O. Research Centre	Annual contribution	1,67	1,67	1,67	..
12. International Bureau of Education	Do.	11	11	17	17
13. Royal Society and Nuffield Foundation Commonwealth Bursaries Scheme.	Do.	4	4	11	7
14. Commonwealth Education Liason Unit, London	Do.	..	62	99	63
15. International Copyright Union, Berne.	Do.	10	18	27	28
16. International Scientific Union	Do.	1,18	1,24	1,95	2,50
17. Commonwealth Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources.	Do.	14	31	26	28
18. International Centre for study of preservation and restoration of cultural property.	Do.	..	36	63	31
	TOTAL	22,88	34,03	49,93	48,12
	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS				
19. Commonwealth Economic Committee	Annual contribution	1,99	1,99	4,14	4,14
20. International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration.	Do.	5	5	8	8
21. United Nations Organisation	Do.	97,89	80,00	1,35,89	1,62,06
Do.	Contribution in respect of U.N. E.F.	1,18	10,00	5,86	5,86
22. Asian African Legal Consultative Committee.	Annual contribution	22	23	36	36
23. United Nations Relief and Works Agency	Contribution towards relief programme of Palestine refugees.	2,83	1,00	1,00	1,00
24. Commonwealth Secretariat	Contribution	3,20	2,66	4,72	4,72
25. Commonwealth Foundation.	Do	90	..	4,25	4,25
	TOTAL	1,08,26	95,93	1,56,30	1,82,47

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Name and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1965-66	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
MINISTRY OF FINANCE					
26. United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.	Annual contribution	40,48	40,48	63,75	63,75
27. United Nations Technical Assistance Board.	Contributions towards expenses of the Resident Representative	1,93	2,30	2,53	2,52
28. U.N. Special Projects Fund	Annual contribution	1,02,38	1,02,38	1,61,25	1,61,25
29. Colombo Plan Bureau	Do.	29,25	36,00	59,47	33,40
	TOTAL	1,74,04	1,81,16	2,87,00	2,60,92
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION					
30. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau	Annual contribution	2,39	2,39	3,77	3,77
31. International Wheat Council	Do.	8	8	12	12
32. International Dairy Federation	Annual membership fee	6	6	11	11
33. Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations.	Annual contribution	21,68	26,00	37,44	39,68
Do.	Contribution for Expenditure in India	3,11	1,91	4,48	4,48
34. World Food Programme	Contribution.	2,16	10,00	15,00	15,00
35. International office of Epizootics	Do.	15	15	23	23
36. International Seed Testing Association	Do.	4	1	3	3
37. International Sugar Council	Do.	10	10	20	19
38. International Association of Cereal Chemistry	Do.	4	2	3	..
39. Commonwealth Forestry Institute	Do.	13	14	21	21
40. Afro-Asian Rural Re-construction Organisation.	Do.	4,15	1,60	3,65	4,18
41. Trust Fund of the Food and Agricultural Organisation Commission for Desert Locust in Eastern Region.	Do.	1,28	1,29	2,03	2,03
42. International Trust Fund for International Desert Locust.	Do.	..	48	75	75
	TOTAL	35,37	44,23	68,05	70,78
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING					
43. World Health Organisation	Annual contribution	..	33,82	33,01	66,01
44. Union International Centre, Le Cancer, Paris.	Do.	..	2	4	
45. London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	Do.	..	1	2	2
46. International Committee of the Red Cross	Do.	..	50	79	79
47. League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva	Do.	..	50	79	79
48. International Union against the venereal diseases and the Triponomatoses.	Do.	..	1	1	..
	TOTAL	..	34,86	34,66	67,65
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
49. International Criminal Police Commission	Annual contribution	..	45	71	71
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS					
50. Asian Productivity Council	Annual contribution	2,38	2,74	2,74	3,19
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING					
51. International Federation of Film Archives, Paris.	Annual contribution	1	1	1	1
52. International Centre for Children, Brussels	Do.	..	1	..	..
53. Asian Broadcasting Union	Do.	7	7	8	8
54. International Liaison Centre of Cinema and Television School, Paris	Membership fee	..	10	6	10
55. Rural Broadcaster (Commonwealth Journal)	Contribution	1	1	1	1
56. Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference Secretariat, London	Annual Contribution.	7	4	8	5
	TOTAL	16	24	24	25

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1965-66	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER					
57. World Power Conference	Annual contribution	2	2	4	4
58. International Commission on Large Dams	Do.	..	5	8	8
59. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage.	Do.	55	7	7	7
60. British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association	Do.	..	2	3	3
61. International Association of Hydraulic Research and Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress.	Do.	1	1	2	2
	TOTAL	58	17	24	24
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION					
62. International Labour Organisation	Annual contribution	54,15	31,00	49,05	53,41
63. International Social Security Association.	Membership fee	..	..	..	13
	TOTAL	54,15	31,00	49,05	53,54
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS					
64. International Geological Map of the World Commission	Annual contribution	..	1	1	1
65. International Tin Council	Do.	21	22	33	33
66. International Study Group for Lead and Zinc.	Do.	..	8	25	13
	TOTAL	21	31	59	47
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING					
67. International Union of Official Travel Organisations, Geneva.	Annual contribution	..	9	16	14
68. Pacific Area Travel Association	Do.	67	70	90	94
69. South Asian and Travel Commission	Do.	..	1	1	1
70. Institute of Navigation, London	Do.	..	1	..	..
71. Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation.	Do.	..	42	74	74
72. International Association of Lighthouse Authorities.	Membership fee	2	2	4	5
	TOTAL	69	1,25	1,85	1,88
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION					
73. International Civil Aviation Organisation	Annual contribution	5,81	5,86	9,24	8,61
74. International Meteorological Organisation	Do.	2,00	2,70	4,20	3,99
	TOTAL	7,81	8,56	13,44	12,60
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY					
75. International Atomic Energy Agency	Annual contribution	7,71	8,70	13,64	13,64
76. International Mathematical Union.	Do.	..	2	4	2
77. Committee on Space Research	Do.	12	12	19	19
78. International Organisation for Pure and Applied Bio-physics.	Do.	..	1	2	1
	TOTAL	7,83	8,85	13,89	13,86

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1965-66	Budget, 1966-67	Revised, 1966-67	Budget, 1967-68
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS				
79. International Telecommunications Union, Geneva.	Contribution towards ordinary expenses for participation in conferences and for cost of publications.	7,91	7,86	11,09	11,75
80. International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, Berne.	Annual contribution . .	1,40	1,50	2,28	2,42
	TOTAL . .	9,31	9,36	13,37	14,17
	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE				
81 .United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.	Annual contribution . .	40,00	40,00	40,00	40,00
	LOK SABHA				
82. Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.	Annual contribution . .	42	43	68	68
	GRAND TOTAL. .	4,65,95	4,99,71	7,44,31	7,81,77

Tax payable and the amount of annuity deposit required to be made and percentage of these amounts with reference to income.

The statements below show the tax (including surcharge) payable, the amount of annuity deposit required to be made and the aggregate of tax and annuity deposit in the case of individuals in different circumstances (unmarried, married, married and with one child and with more than one child) at various levels of income. Figures have been given separately in respect of earned income and wholly unearned income.

ANNEXURE XXI

Statement Showing in Selected cases tax payable and the annuity deposit required to be made, and the percentages of these Amounts with reference to Income ranging from Rs 4000 to Rs 10,00,000

UNMARRIED PERSONS

Income before deduction of Annuity Deposit	Annuity Deposit		Wholly earned income				Wholly unearned income			
			Tax		Tax plus deposit		Tax		Tax plus deposit	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount†	Percentage‡	Amount†	Percentage‡	Amount†	Percentage‡	Amount†	Percentage‡
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	..	..	138	2·76	..	..	138	2·76	..	..
6,000	..	..	248	4·13	..	..	248	4·13	..	..
7,000	..	..	358	5·11	..	..	358	5·11	..	..
8,000	..	..	468	5·85	..	..	468	5·85	..	..
9,000	..	..	578	6·42	..	..	578	6·42	..	..
10,000	..	..	688	6·88	..	..	688	6·88	..	..
12,000	..	..	1,018	8·48	..	..	1,018	8·48	..	..
14,000	..	..	1,348	9·63	..	..	1,348	9·63	..	..
15,000	..	..	1,513	10·09	..	..	1,513	10·09	..	..
16,000	500	3·12*	1,623	10·14	2,123	13·26	1,645	10·28	2,145	13·40
18,000	900	5·00	1,975	10·97	2,875	15·97	2,067	11·48	2,967	16·48
20,000	1,000	5·00	2,393	11·96	3,393	16·96	2,569	12·84	3,569	17·84
24,000	1,800	7·50	3,339	13·91	5,139	21·41	3,704	15·43	5,504	22·93
25,000	1,880	7·52	3,642	14·57	5,522	22·09	4,068	16·27	5,948	23·79
30,000	2,250	7·50	5,473	18·24	7,723	25·74	6,265	20·88	8,515	28·38
36,000	2,700	7·50	8,278	22·99	10,978	30·49	9,631	26·75	12,331	34·25
42,000	4,000	9·52*	10,863	25·86	14,863	35·38	12,733	30·32	16,733	39·84
48,000	4,800	10·00	13,723	28·59	18,523	38·59	16,165	33·68	20,965	43·68
60,000	6,000	10·00	20,103	33·50	26,103	43·50	23,953	39·92	29,953	49·92
72,000	8,000	11·11*	26,703	37·09	34,703	48·20	32,203	44·73	40,203	55·84
90,000	11,250	12·50	36,919	41·02	48,169	53·52	44,973	49·97	56,223	62·47
1,00,000	12,500	12·50	43,175	43·17	55,675	55·67	52,793	52·79	65,293	65·29
5,00,000	62,500	12·50	3,18,897	63·78	3,81,397	76·28	3,65,606	73·12	4,28,106	85·62
10,00,000	1,25,000	12·50	6,78,631	67·86	8,03,631	80·36	7,56,621	75·66	8,81,621	88·16

†The amount shown in this column, in respect of income levels over Rs. 15,000 represents the tax payable on the income after deduction of annuity deposit.

‡The figure shown in this column, in respect of income levels over Rs. 15,000, represents the percentage with reference to the income before deduction of annuity deposit.

*This percentage has been arrived at after applying the provisions in regard to marginal adjustments.

MARRIED PERSONS

Income before deduction of Annuity Deposit	Annuity Deposit		Wholly earned income				Wholly unearned income			
			Tax		Tax plus deposit		Tax		Tax plus deposit	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount†	Percentage‡	Amount†	Percentage‡	Amount†	Percentage‡	Amount†	Percentage‡
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	..	..	55	1·10	..	..	55	1·10	..	..
6,000	..	..	165	2·75	..	..	165	2·75	..	..
7,000	..	..	275	3·93	..	..	275	3·93	..	..
8,000	..	..	385	4·81	..	..	385	4·81	..	..
9,000	..	..	495	5·50	..	..	495	5·50	..	..
10,000	..	..	605	6·05	..	..	605	6·05	..	..
12,000	..	..	935	7·79	..	..	935	7·79	..	..
14,000	..	..	1,265	9·03	..	..	1,265	9·03	..	..
15,000	..	..	1,430	9·53	..	..	1,430	9·53	..	..
16,000	500	3·12*	1,540	9·63	2,040	12·75	1,562	9·77	2,062	12·89
18,000	900	5·00	1,892	10·51	2,792	15·51	1,984	11·02	2,884	16·02
20,000	1,000	5·00	2,310	11·55	3,310	16·55	2,486	12·43	3,486	17·43
24,000	1,800	7·50	3,256	13·56	5,056	21·06	3,621	15·09	5,421	22·59
25,000	1,880	7·52	3,560	14·24	5,440	21·67	3,986	15·94	5,886	23·46
30,000	2,250	7·50	5,390	17·97	7,640	25·47	6,182	20·61	8,432	28·11
36,000	2,700	7·50	8,195	22·76	10,895	30·26	9,548	26·52	12,248	34·02
42,000	4,000	9·52*	10,780	25·67	14,780	35·19	12,650	30·12	16,650	39·64
48,000	4,800	10·00	13,640	28·42	18,440	38·42	16,082	33·50	20,882	43·50
60,000	6,000	10·00	20,020	33·37	26,020	43·37	23,870	39·78	29,870	49·78
72,000	8,000	11·11*	26,620	36·97	34,620	48·08	32,120	44·61	40,120	55·72
90,000	11,250	12·50	36,836	40·93	48,086	53·43	44,890	49·88	56,140	62·38
1,00,000	12,500	12·50	43,093	43·09	55,593	55·59	52,711	52·71	65,211	65·21
5,00,000	62,500	12·50	3,18,814	63·76	3,81,314	76·26	3,65,523	73·10	4,28,023	85·60
10,00,000	1,25,000	12·50	6,78,549	67·85	8,03,549	80·35	7,56,539	75·65	8,81,539	88·15

*This percentage has been arrived at after applying the provision in regard to marginal adjustments.

†The amount shown in this column, in respect of income levels over Rs. 15,000 represents the tax payable on the income after deduction of annuity deposit.

‡The figure shown in this column, in respect of income levels over Rs. 15,000 represents the percentage with reference to the income before deduction of annuity deposit.

MARRIED PERSON WITH ONE CHILD

Income before deduction of Annuity Deposit	Annuity Deposit		Wholly earned income				Wholly unearned income			
			Tax		Tax plus deposit		Tax		Tax plus deposit	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount†	Percentage‡	Amount†	Percentage‡	Amount†	Percentage‡	Amount†	Percentage‡
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	..	..	33	0·66	..	..	33	0·66	..	..
6,000	..	..	143	2·38	..	..	143	2·38	..	..
7,000	..	..	253	3·61	..	..	253	3·61	..	..
8,000	..	..	363	4·54			363	4·54	..	..
9,000	..	..	473	5·26	..	..	473	5·26	..	..
10,000	..	..	583	5·83	..	..	583	5·83	..	..
12,000	..	..	913	7·61	..	..	913	7·61	..	..
14,000	..	..	1,243	8·88	..	..	1,243	8·88	..	..
15,000	..	..	1,408	9·38	..	..	1,408	9·38	..	..
16,000	500	3·12*	1,518	9·49	2,018	12·61	1,540	9·63	2,040	12·75
18,000	900	5·00	1,870	10·39	2,770	15·39	1,962	10·90	2,862	15·90
20,000	1,000	5·00	2,288	11·44	3,288	16·44	2,464	12·32	3,464	17·32
24,000	1,800	7·50	3,234	13·47	5,034	20·97	3,599	14·99	5,399	22·49
25,000	1,880	7·52	3,538	14·15	5,418	21·67	3,964	15·85	5,844	23·37
30,000	2,250	7·50	5,368	17·89	7,618	25·39	6,160	20·53	8,410	28·03
36,000	2,700	7·50	8,173	22·70	10,873	30·20	9,526	26·46	12,226	33·96
42,000	4,000	9·52*	10,758	25·61	14,758	35·13	12,628	30·07	16,628	39·59
48,000	4,800	10·00	13,618	28·37	18,418	38·37	16,060	33·46	20,860	43·46
60,000	6,000	10·00	19,998	33·33	25,998	43·33	23,848	39·75	29,848	49·75
72,000	8,000	11·11*	26,598	36·94	34,598	48·05	32,098	44·58	40,098	55·69
90,000	11,250	12·50	36,814	40·90	48,064	53·40	44,868	49·85	56,118	62·35
1,00,000	12,500	12·50	43,071	43·07	55,571	55·57	52,689	52·69	65,189	65·19
5,00,000	62,500	12·50	3,18,792	63·76	3,81,292	76·26	3,65,501	73·10	4,28,001	85·60
10,00,000	1,25,000	12·50	6,78,527	67·85	8,03,527	80·35	7,56,517	75·65	8,81,517	88·15

*This percentage has been arrived after applying the provisions in regard to marginal adjustments.

†The amount shown in this column, in respect of income levels over Rs. 15,000, represents the tax payable on the income after deduction of annuity deposit.

‡The figure shown in this column, in respect of income levels over Rs. 15,000 represents the percentage with reference to the income before deduction of annuity deposit.

MARRIED PERSON WITH MORE THAN ONE CHILD

Income before deduction Annuity Deposit	Annuity Deposit		Wholly earned income				Wholly unearned income			
			Tax		Tax plus deposit		Tax		Tax plus deposit	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount†	Percentage‡	Amount†	Percentage‡	Amount†	Percentage‡	Amount†	Percentage‡
Rs.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
5,000	..	..	11	0·22	..	..	11	0·22	..	..
6,000	..	..	121	2·01	..	..	121	2·01	..	..
7,000	..	..	231	3·30	..	..	231	3·30	..	..
8,000	..	..	341	4·26	..	..	341	4·26	..	..
9,000	..	..	451	5·01	..	..	451	5·01	..	..
10,000	..	..	561	5·61	..	..	561	5·61	..	..
12,000	..	..	891	7·42	..	..	891	7·42	..	..
14,000	..	..	1,221	8·72	..	..	1,221	8·72	..	..
15,000	..	..	1,386	9·24	..	..	1,386	9·24	..	..
16,000	500	3·12*	1,496	9·35	1,996	12·47	1,518	9·49	2,018	12·61
18,000	900	5·00	1,848	10·27	2,748	15·27	1,940	10·78	2,840	15·78
20,000	1,000	5·00	2,266	11·33	3,266	16·33	2,442	12·21	3,442	17·21
24,000	1,800	7·50	3,212	13·38	5,012	20·88	3,577	14·90	5,377	22·40
25,000	1,880	7·52	3,516	14·06	5,396	21·58	3,942	15·76	5,822	23·28
30,000	2,250	7·50	5,346	17·82	7,596	25·32	6,138	20·46	8,388	27·96
36,000	2,700	7·50	8,151	22·64	10,851	30·14	9,504	26·40	12,204	33·90
42,000	4,000	9·52*	10,736	25·56	14,736	35·08	12,606	30·02	16,606	39·54
48,000	4,800	10·00	13,596	28·32	18,396	38·32	16,038	33·41	20,838	43·41
60,000	6,000	10·00	19,976	33·29	25,976	43·29	23,826	39·71	29,826	49·71
72,000	8,000	11·11*	26,576	36·91	34,576	48·02	32,076	44·55	40,076	55·66
90,000	11,250	12·50	36,792	40·88	48,042	53·38	44,846	49·83	56,096	62·33
1,00,000	12,500	12·50	43,049	43·05	55,549	55·55	52,667	52·67	65,167	65·17
5,00,000	62,500	12·50	3,18,770	63·75	3,81,270	76·25	3,65,479	73·09	4,27,979	85·59
10,00,000	1,25,000	12·50	6,78,505	67·85	8,03,505	80·35	7,56,495	75·65	8,81,495	88·15

†The amount shown in this column, in respect of income levels over Rs. 15,000, represents the tax payable on the income after deduction of annuity deposit.

‡The figure shown in this column, in respect of income levels over Rs. 15,000, represents the percentage with reference to the income before deduction of annuity deposit.

*This percentage has been arrived at after applying the provisions in regard to marginal adjustments.

ANNEXURE

SUMMARY OF

Receipts	Accounts 1961-62	Accounts 1962-63	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
RECEIPTS								
1. Revenue Receipts :								
(i) Tax Revenue	956.02	1185.89	1510.33	1690.14	1930.54	2148.02	2159.52	2382.27
(ii) Interest Receipts . . .	143.81	153.23	243.54	257.28	307.67	360.62	371.73	409.00
(iii) Other Revenue	168.49	246.18	251.06	281.66	252.11	202.74	183.53	198.30
2. Public Debt								
(i) Raised in India . .	256·52	337.04	451.82	348.69	333.85	284.00	329.29	351.30
(ii) Raised abroad . .	259.61	259.82	318.40	398.18	482.41	459.85	642.24	865.00
3. P. L. 480 Receipts								
(i) P.L. 480 Loans	54.71	79.74	66.17	171.54	80.00	325.00	350.00	150.00
(ii) P.L. 480 Deposits (net) . .	54.13	48.08	87.38	—1.57	133.06	—119.00	—26.74	135.00
4. Treasury Bills (net)	68.68	124.57	82.40	61.57	168.30	32.00	307.00	..
5. Floating Debt	3.45	3.45	3.45	2.60	53.57	—1.21	348.59	2.49
6. Repayment of Loans by :								
(i) State and Union Territory Governments	133.91	144.75	179.33	216.02	276.25	288.00	275.00	343.00
(ii) Others	66.92	26.12	35.05	73.04	97.24	82.00	109.00	87.00
7. Small Savings (net) . . .	87.77	74.10	126.99	127.43	151.19	135.00	125.00	130.00
8. State Provident Funds (net) . .	39·11	43·32	49·94	49·13	54·80	57·58	51·20	55·07
9. Income Tax Annuity Deposits (net) .	..	..	..	40.28	37·34	35·01	22·00	22·00
10. Other Debt Heads	41·90*	190·93*	130·31*	155·87*	7·41*	70·55*	144·47*	26·70†
11. Opening Balance	45·22	49·39	67·75	58·30	—2·00	50·02	43·54	50·54
	2380·25	2966·61	3603·92	3930·16	4363·74	4410·18	5435·37	5207·67

*Excludes notional transfer of P.L. 480 Loans to Special Development Fund.

†Includes provision of Rs. 16 crores for financial institutions and contingencies.

WAYS AND MEANS

XXII

(In Crores of Rupees)

	Accounts 1961-62	Accounts 1962-63	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
DISBURSEMENTS								
1. Expenditure met from Revenue :								
(*i*) Civil Expenditure (other than Interest Payments) . . .	639·49	801·17	834·89	945·92	1037·76	1194·91	1250·19	1333·59
(*ii*) Interest Payments . . .	214·44	245·43	278·35	16·41	70·62	414·83	462·81	509·97
(*iii*) Defence	289·54	425·30	704·15	692·85	762·18	797·67	827·29	842·50
2. Capital Expenditure :								
(*i*) Defence	22·95	48·61	111·97	112·95	122·58	120·60	114·96	123·88
(*ii*) Railways	144·90	214·89	260·52	275·37	245·09	180·60	175·14	161·75
(*iii*) Posts & Telegraphs . . .	11·25	20·96	31·48	30·54	31·38	24·25	27·60	31·68
(*iv*) Civil	202·52*	247·97*	343·77*	355·93*	296·69	301·93*	759·39*	469·27
3. Loans and Advances :								
(*i*) State and Union Territory Govts.	452·42	523·55	583·59	678·71	828·93	655·93	92·87	840.02
(*ii*) Others	194·84	142·01	156·89	250·00	371·09	345·00	492·47	393·28
4. Repayment of debt								
(*i*) India	137·88	182·59	176·28	189·04	173·36	193·60	185·96	258·04
(*ii*) Abroad	65·62	46·30	63·73	84·42	80·52	120·59	168·15	195·44
5. Closing Balance	49·40	67·83	58·30	—1·98	43·54	50·27	50·54	51·25
	2380·25	2966·61	3603·92	3930·16	4363·74	4410·18	5435·37	5207·67

*Excludes notional transfer of P.L. 480 loans to the Special Development Fund.

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